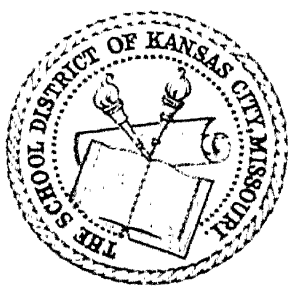
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AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES

BAIRD'S MANUAL

OF

AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES

A Descriptive Analysis of the Fraternity System in the Colleges of the United States

WITH A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EACH FRATERNITY

BY

WM. RAIMOND BAIRD

SEVENTH EDITION

NEW YORK
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PREFACE TO THE SEVENTH EDITION

THIS edition is issued in September, 1912. So far as the articles concerning the fraternities are concerned, they have all been rewritten. Some of them needed much change, some little. The greatest difficulty encountered was the selection of names of prominent alumni. The older fraternities have too many names, the younger ones apparently too few. This accounts for the exclusion and inclusion of many names which properly would be included or excluded if they were members of some other fraternity. An endeavor was made to select the names of all who ought to be included, considering the fraternity in any particular case and its geographical position. Errors of judgment in such selection are inevitable. An effort at classification has been made which may facilitate reference to notable names in any particular fraternity.

There has been omitted from this edition all mention of the Greek Letter societies located entirely in schools of secondary instruction. They are numerous, but have, except in a few rare instances, little elements of stability, and in fact are imitations of the mere externals of the college fraternity system without really grasping or living up to its principles of brotherhood and mutual helpfulness.

There has also been omitted the argument for the existence of the fraternities which now seems to be superfluous.

There has again been included a bibliography which it is hoped will be enlarged by additions from persons who

may know of items proper to be included, and the two opinions in the Kappa Kappa Gamma litigation. Many requests have been received for the publication of these decisions, as they have not readily been accessible and are interesting as determining the rights of chapters within a fraternity organization.

An attempt has been made to secure information concerning the value of the chapter-houses owned by the fraternities. The principles which governed the final determination of the figures are explained elsewhere. The rapid acquisition of property by the fraternities fully warrants the inclusion of this information.

Two changes in the Greek World will be apparent to those who compare this with the Fifth Edition, viz.: the increase in the number of honorary fraternities and the continued rapid expansion of the Greek Letter fraternities among the professional schools. The number of local societies has much increased. Many are included in this edition concerning which little information was secured.

Apologies are made for any inaccuracies which may be discovered. They are not intentional and much care has been taken to avoid them, but the facts stated are so entirely unrelated that errors will occur. Every fraternity has had ample time and opportunity to furnish proper information. Where matters of opinion are expressed, readers are requested to consider that possibly the editor has some grounds therefor, and that it is entirely unnecessary to assume that the opinions are expressed purely for the purpose of injuring somebody or some society. It should be remembered that comparisons when made are

made with the entire fraternity world in view, and not with the limited outlook secured at one or two colleges.

It should be said that there has been constant pressure brought to bear upon the author by over-enthusiastic fraternity people to induce the inclusion of statements favorable to their respective fraternities, not necessarily false in point of fact but misleading when unexplained. The intense partisanship of young people is readily understood and forgiven.

Many thanks are due to the fraternity people everywhere for prompt answers to inquiries, generous assistance in many ways and much kind criticism and suggestion.

September, 1912 WM. RAIMOND BAIRD.

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AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES

GREEK-LETTER FRATERNITIES

THEIR ORIGIN, PROGRESS, MANNERS, CUSTOMS AND PECULIAR FEATURES

COLLEGE students have always shown a more or less marked tendency to form themselves into societies. Whether founded upon a national, literary or social basis, such organizations seem to have been coeval with the colleges themselves. Throughout the United States and Canada there is a class of student societies, usually secret in their character, which have rapidly grown in favor, and have become of much importance in the college world. They are composed of lodges or branches placed in the several colleges, united by a common bond of friendship and a common name, generally composed of Greek letters. From this latter fact they were at first known as "Greek-letter Societies," or, from their secrecy, "College Secret Societies," now they are usually called "College Fraternities." Before tracing their origin and progress, it will be well to give some description of their customs and practices.

NOMENCLATURE

The name of each fraternity is usually composed of two or three Greek letters, as Kappa Alpha (K A), Chi

Phi (X Φ), Alpha Delta Phi (A Δ Φ), Beta Theta Pi (B Θ Π). These letters commonly represent a motto, supposed to be unknown to all but the fraternity's members, and which indicates briefly the purposes or aims of the organization. The lodges situated in the various colleges are affiliated, and are, with one or two exceptions, termed "Chapters."

The chapters receive various names, sometimes of the Greek letters in the order of their establishment, as Α, Β, Γ, Δ, etc.; sometimes without any apparent order, as Θ, Δ, Β, Γ, etc., in which case the chapter letter is generally the initial of some word peculiar to the college, or of a motto adopted by the chapter. Sometimes they are named from the colleges, as *Union* chapter, *Hamilton* chapter, or from the college towns, as *Waterville* chapter, *Middletown* chapter or after some individual prominent in relation to the field in which the organization is extending its ranks.

Several of the fraternities have adopted the *State* system, naming the first chapter established in a State the Alpha of that State, the second the Beta, and so on. When chapters have become so numerous that the letters of the alphabet are exhausted, they are combined, either arbitrarily, as Θ Ζ, Β Χ, or by design, in the addition of supplemental letters, as Α Α, Α Β, Α Γ, or Α Β, Β Β, Β Γ, or Γ Α, Γ Β, Γ Γ, etc. In other cases a regular system is employed, and some word or combination of words used to denote the repetition, as Alpha deuteron, Beta deuteron, or in case the alphabet is being used for the third time, by Alpha triteron, Beta triteron, the supplemental words

being generally denoted by their initial letters, "Δ" and "Γ" respectively. Many chapters having their origin in preexisting organizations have perpetuated the memory of this fact in a chapter name embodying that of the original society.

INSIGNIA

The distinctive badges of the fraternities are of three kinds. First, a shield or plate of gold, displaying upon it the fraternity name, together with symbols of general or peculiar significance. This is worn as a pin, or as a watch key pendant from the watch chain. Secondly, a monogram of letters composing the name; these are the handsomest of all badges, and are usually jeweled. Thirdly, some symbol representing the name of the society or some of its degrees, as a skull, a harp, a key.

During the past few years there has been a marked improvement in badges of all kinds. They have become smaller in size, plainer in ornamentation and less expensive than formerly and many of the fraternities have adopted badges of standard size and style from which no departure is permitted. The majority of the fraternities use pledge buttons which they give to persons pledged to join but who are not yet admitted to membership. These buttons usually suggest the fraternity insignia.

In addition to the badges, most of the fraternities have chosen distinctive colors, flowers, flags, coats of arms, and other symbolic insignia and three of four have developed a complete system of heraldic devices for their chapters.

The emblems of a fraternity are also sometimes used as the basis of ornamentation or design for sleeve buttons, rings, studs, charms, and other forms of jewelry. Most fraternities forbid the use of their badges as an ornament for articles of this character.

Small buttons of plain metal comprising a facsimile of the badge or including some of its prominent emblems constitute a novel and pleasing form of fraternity emblems.

Mention might be made in this connection of the fact that the fraternities have distinctive cheers or yells.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEM

The first American society bearing a Greek-letter name was founded at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va., in 1776, and was called the Phi Beta Kappa (Φ Β Κ). It was secret in its nature, was formed for social and literary purposes, and held regular and frequent meetings. It was preceded at this same institution by a society called "The Flat Hat", of somewhat similar nature. In December, 1779, it authorized the establishment of branches at Yale and Harvard, and the next year ceased its own operations from the confusion incident to the Revolutionary War, then raging in the vicinity of Williamsburg.

The chapter at Yale was to have been called the "Zeta," but when it was actually established, November 13, 1780, it took the name of Alpha of Connecticut. It was quite formal in its nature, its membership was confined to the two upper classes, and it soon lost whatever of vitality and fraternal spirit had existed in the original organiza-

tion. The Harvard chapter, called the Alpha of Massachusetts, was established September 5, 1781, and these two chapters united in 1787 to form the Alpha of New Hampshire at Dartmouth. Its subsequent chapters were all named upon the State system. It is now a purely honorary society.

Φ B K remained probably the only chaptered organization bearing a Greek-letter name until 1825 when Kappa Alpha was organized. In 1813 a Pi Beta Phi Society* was established at Union and in 1821 a Chi Delta Theta society at Yale.

Between the establishment of Φ B K and that of K A, a class of societies differing from either had arisen. These were mostly of a literary character, and bore names such as Hermosian, Philalethean, Erosophian, Linonian, Adelphian, Philotechnian, etc. Some of them were secret and some were not. Their exercises consisted of debates, the reading and discussion of papers on literary subjects, and the like. They were encouraged by the faculties, the students joined them as a matter of course and their work was mainly educational. But there was little actual interest taken in their proceedings, except at the literary contests, or when elections were about to take place. Sometimes their rivalries were fierce and hotly contested.

In fact, their object was training and drill in composition and oratory, and they had no social advantages.

*"The other day in Smith's book store, Wall and William streets, I saw a copy of a pamphlet, an oration on the First Anniversary of the Pi Beta Phi Society in Union College, July 25, 1814."—Letter from Oscar M. Voorhees, secretary of Phi Beta Kappa, to the author, dated New York, May 31, 1910.

Nothing further is known of this Society.

There were generally two such societies in each college, and the entire body of students was divided about equally between them. Sometimes they held joint debates for prizes, but they were usually too large to promote the cultivation of close friendships. In some colleges they have ceased to exist, in others they still carry on their work.

Such were the societies existing in the colleges when, in the autumn of 1825, the "K. A.," or Kappa Alpha Society was formed at Union by John Hunter and other members of the class of '26. This society, in its external features, at least bore a close resemblance to Φ Β Κ, which had been established at Union in 1817. It was secret, it had a Greek name, it confined its membership to upper classmen, it displayed a badge of similar shape, and it named its chapters on the same system. The new society, though exceedingly small, met with much opposition, but was secretly popular with the students, who paid it the sincere compliment of imitation by the foundation in the same college of Σ Φ, March 4, 1827, by ten seniors, and of Δ Φ, November 18, 1827, by nine seniors. These three fraternities, called sometimes the "Union Triad," were the founders of the existing fraternity system. Imitation of them or opposition to them will account for the establishment of nearly all of the general fraternities.

In 1829 the I. K. A. Society, similar in aims and purposes to these societies, was established at Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, Connecticut, but it has remained a local organization. Σ Φ was the first of the fraternities to establish a branch organization, and, in 1831, calling itself the Alpha chapter of New York, it

placed the Beta chapter of New York at Hamilton College. This move probably resulted one year later in the foundation of Α Δ Φ at that college. In November, 1833, Ψ Υ was founded at Union, and Κ Α established a chapter at Williams, being followed one year later at the same place by Σ Φ. Here they found a new rival in the shape of an *anti*-secret society called the Social Fraternity, and which has since united with other similar organizations to form Δ Υ. In 1837 the Mystical Seven fraternity, not Greek in name but similar otherwise, originated at Wesleyan. Α Δ Φ's second chapter was established at Miami in 1835, and in 1839 the first fraternity organized west of the Alleghanies, Β Θ Π, was founded there. A fifth Union society, Χ Ψ, was formed in 1841. This same year, the first fraternity chapter in the South was placed at Emory College, in Georgia, by the Mystical Seven, and the second one by the same fraternity in 1844, at Franklin College, now the University of Georgia; but this extension in the South does not seem to have been the immediate cause of the foundation of any new societies, unless the origin of the now defunct Rainbow Society be traced to this as a cause. Α Δ Φ placed a chapter at Yale in 1836 and Ψ Υ planted a rival chapter there in 1839, and soon became firmly established.

Δ Κ Ε was founded at Yale in 1844, and immediately placed branch chapters in other colleges. In 1847, the first New York City fraternity, Ζ Ψ, was founded at the University of the City of New York, and the same year Δ Ψ originated simultaneously at the same university and Columbia College, while Union College witnessed the

birth of Θ Δ X, its sixth society. In 1848, Φ Γ Δ originated at Jefferson, now Washington and Jefferson College, where Β Θ Π had established a chapter in 1842, and in December of the same year, Φ Δ Θ was founded at Miami, while Α Δ Φ and Β Θ Π were temporarily inactive. During this year, also, the first distinctively Southern fraternity, the "W. W. W.," or "Rainbow," was founded at the University of Mississippi. Its name being English, and its nomenclature, symbols and customs being very similar to those of the Mystical Seven, previously mentioned, it is difficult to believe that its establishment is not due in some manner to the older society.

In 1849, Δ Φ placed a chapter at the University of Pennsylvania, and Φ Κ Σ was founded there immediately thereafter; in 1852 Φ Κ Ψ originated at Jefferson; in 1854 the first of the three orders of X Φ made its appearance at Princeton; in 1855 Σ X arose at Miami, as the result of a split in the recently established chapter Δ Κ Ε. This was the third fraternity originating at Miami, and these Β Θ Π, Φ Δ Θ and Σ X, from their home and birth-place called the "Miami Triad," spread over the West and South as the members of the Union Triad had spread over the Eastern States.

The second Southern fraternity, Σ Α Ε, was founded at the University of Alabama in 1856, after seven fraternities had established chapters there. In 1857, Φ Σ was founded at Lombard University, without apparently resulting from opposition to any previously established society, and in 1858 Σ Δ Π was established at Dartmouth. In 1859 a second order of X Φ was founded at the Uni-

versity of North Carolina; the Σ A, or the Black Badge fraternity, was founded at Roanoke College, and Δ T Δ at Bethany College. In 1860, a third X Φ was founded at Hobart, where other fraternities had existed for many years.

During the Civil War, collegiate activity was everywhere weakened, and in the South practically suspended. In the North, Θ Ξ, founded at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1864, was the only fraternity originating during that period. It was also the first professional fraternity aiming to restrict its membership to persons intending to engage in the same profession. After the war, the state of affairs in the South was so uncertain that the re-establishment of chapters by the Northern fraternities was not at once generally undertaken. It was natural, therefore, that new Southern fraternities should be created, and more especially at institutions made prominent by their military character.

At the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., A T Ω was born in 1865, K Σ K in 1867, and Σ N in 1869; K A (S. O.) was founded at Washington and Lee University, located in the same town, in 1865. In 1867, A Γ originated at Cumberland University and K Σ at the University of Virginia, while Π K A was also founded at the University of Virginia one year later. In 1868, D. G. K., an agricultural society, was founded at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, where Q. T. V., a similar society, was also founded the next year, and Φ Σ K, a third society, in 1873. In 1869, Φ Δ Φ, a legal fraternity, was founded at the University of Michigan. Since then the development of the system in a healthy manner has been

largely in the direction of the organization of societies bearing Greek names among students in the departments of law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, etc., attached to educational institutions wherein the general fraternities have secured a foothold. This class of societies has developed greatly within the past few years, and they are securing a firm foothold in some professions.

Within the past decade also many so-called honorary societies have made their appearance, these being societies with Greek names inviting members on a basis of excellence in scholarship or professional attainment.

Another development of the Greek-letter idea has been among the students of preparatory schools and academies. It is not the purpose of this work to describe such societies in detail.

The important fraternities are those which are located in the undergraduate literary or scientific departments of the colleges and universities, and it is to this field that we have designedly confined our efforts.

THE WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES

The first of the women's Greek-letter fraternities was Κ Α Θ, founded at DePauw University in 1870. The same year Κ Κ Γ was founded at Monmouth, Ill. Δ Γ originated at Oxford, Miss., in 1872, and Α Φ at Syracuse at nearly the same time. Γ Φ Β followed Α Φ at Syracuse in 1874, and Δ Δ Δ was organized at Boston in 1888. The I. C. Sorosis, quite similar to the Greek-letter societies in purpose, but not confined at first in its membership to college students, was founded at Monmouth College in

1867. It changed its name in 1888 to Π Β Φ, and now admits only college students to its ranks. Α Χ Ω, at first a professional organization among students of music, Χ Ω originating at Arkansas University, and a number of other societies of more recent origin constitute a complete system among the undergraduate women students.

Some of the societies for women call themselves fraternities and some sororities. Both terms are used in this work.

The foregoing outline will show how widespread the system is. It has become *the* prominent factor in the social life of American students, and as such is attracting the attention of publicists and educators. Its influence will probably increase.

The better fraternities move very slowly in the granting of charters, and petitioners find that they have to wait sometimes for years, and patiently and persistently push their claims until success crowns their efforts, or they are convinced that they will be forever denied admission to the fraternity of their choice. Much of this inertia on the part of such fraternities is due to a false conservatism. It has contributed largely to the rapid and it must be said successful growth of some of the younger fraternities whose members have wisely seized golden opportunities spurned by their slower rivals. This conservatism on the part of the older fraternities has resulted in a great increase in the number of local societies in institutions having large numbers of students and there is now opportunity for the organization of new fraternities by the formation of chapters at such institutions or in the combination of local fraternities.

CLASSIFICATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FRATERNITIES

In their early days the fraternities were classified quite generally according to the place of their origin, as Eastern, Western and Southern. Such classification no longer holds good, however. The only classification based on the geographical distribution of the several chapters of the fraternities which can now properly be made, is to divide the fraternities into national fraternities and sectional fraternities.

The national fraternities include those generally represented in all sections of the country. Of these Β Θ Π, Φ Δ Θ, Σ Α Ε, Σ Χ, Κ Σ, Φ Κ Ψ, Δ Τ Δ and Φ Γ Δ are prominent types. The sectional fraternities are Eastern and Southern. The Eastern group consists of Α Δ Φ, Δ Φ, Θ Δ Χ, Σ Φ, Ψ Υ, Κ Α (Northern), Δ Ψ and Α Χ Ρ. The Southern group includes Κ Α (Southern order) Π Κ Φ and Π Κ Α, although this last mentioned fraternity has placed its last chapters in the North. Δ Κ Ε, Ζ Ψ, Χ Φ and Χ Ψ, originating in the Eastern States, have what might be termed a limited national development. Α Τ Ω, Κ Σ, Σ Ν and Σ Α Ε, originally distinctively Southern, have completely lost that character.

Custom regulates much that pertains to the life of chapters and their peculiar practices. The colleges generally recognized as preeminent are crowded with chapters, and among these a great rivalry springs up, and extraordinary efforts are put forth to obtain desirable members. Many of the chapters are now old enough to

admit grand-children of the early members, and it is frequently the case that a student entering college has already decided to join if he can some fraternity to which a father, brother, cousin or other relative belonged during his college life. The resulting restriction of choice, however, is not always to the best advantage of the chapter. Chapters will sometimes draw members from some particular town or school; friends from either place will be a great inducement to a freshman. In the face of such difficulties it will be seen to be quite an undertaking to organize a new chapter which can compete successfully with those already established.

MEMBERSHIP AND CHAPTERS

In the early days of the fraternities only seniors were admitted to membership, but the sharp rivalry for desirable men soon pushed the contest into the junior class, and so on down, until at some colleges it scarcely stops at the academy. The general rule is, however, that members shall be drawn from the four undergraduate classes. At Yale, the chapters of the general fraternities for many years were merely junior societies; and at Dartmouth, for a long time, though members were pledged, they were not admitted until the sophomore year. In some of the larger Western and Southern colleges, the preparatory schools being intimately connected with the colleges, "preps" were not only pledged, but initiated before they entered the college proper, though the fraternities now usually forbid the initiation of this class of students, and it is not often indulged in. As the colleges usually open

about the middle of September, the campaign for freshmen is then commenced and lasts until Christmas, when each chapter has secured its most desirable candidates. Where there is great rivalry, however, initiations take place all the year round.

The constant rivalry between chapters and the multiplication of fraternities has led in many cases to an indiscriminate scramble for members at the beginning of each year. The fraternities have perceived the danger of this practice and are making an effort to avert it as will be hereafter explained and in some colleges, the college authorities are attempting to regulate this matter.

Many fraternities have elected and initiated members who were not undergraduates, and, in some instances, not college men at all. These are termed "honorary" members, and in this work the term is applied to all who were not elected or initiated while undergraduate students into a fraternity or into a local society of the same general nature which afterwards became merged into a fraternity.

Some of the fraternities have also placed local or city chapters in favorable localities, for the purpose of aiding the extension of the fraternity. In some instances prominent public men have been elected honorary members for the notoriety conferred upon the fraternities by the addition of their names. Elections of this class of members have been generally discontinued, and in most fraternities prohibited. In the lists of prominent alumni given hereafter in connection with the descriptions of the several fraternities members may find omitted the names of other well known adherents of their respective fraterni-

ties, not knowing that the omissions were by reason of merely honorary membership. The names of such members have been excluded when known.

Membership in two fraternities has been a source of trouble and vexation. It is almost universally forbidden. When it occurs between two chapters of different fraternities located at the same college, and a student leaves one and joins the other, it is termed "lifting," and such disloyalty is usually followed by expulsion. There have been cases, however, where a student going from one college to another college, where his fraternity was not represented, joined a different organization without any sentiment or intention of disloyalty. All of the fraternities now forbid this, although many years ago it was not uncommon.

The most perplexing cases of double membership have arisen at those colleges where some of the chapters of the general fraternities exist merely as class societies. Members of fraternities, which are rivals to such societies in other colleges, join them freely as class organizations, only to find themselves in after life involved in an endless round of explanations of their double membership. At Harvard, for example, the chapter of Δ K E degenerated into a sophomore society, punningly called the "Dickey" Club. While it was still connected with Δ K E and recognized as a chapter its members (Ex-President Roosevelt, for example) joined Α Δ Φ, Δ Υ or other fraternities later in their college life. The active members of Δ K E and Α Δ Φ at colleges where they are rivals have been somewhat bewildered by the situation. Members

of Σ Φ, Δ Ψ and other fraternities not represented in the Academic department at Yale have joined the so-called junior societies there (Α Δ Φ, Ψ Υ, Δ Κ Ε, Ζ Ψ, Β Θ Π), and other perplexing double memberships have thus arisen. An odd situation is caused by the metamorphosis of Α Σ Φ, once a sophomore society at Yale and whose members commonly joined the junior societies later, into a general fraternity.

The professional fraternities, such as Φ Δ Φ, Ν Σ Ν, Δ Σ Δ, etc., and the honorary fraternities, draw their membership freely from the other fraternities by common consent.

ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT

Previous to the Civil War the fraternities had not attained their full development. We find them at this period comprised of chapters united only by a common name and common principles. Each chapter was independent to the verge of anarchy, and did pretty much as it pleased, even at times in opposition to the expressed wish of the fraternity of which it was a member. It was not uncommon for one chapter to establish another at a neighboring college without going through the formality of asking the consent of other chapters or of any common authority. Means of intercommunication were inadequate and not used, and chapters were often established and became inactive before the fact of their existence became generally known throughout the organization of which they were supposed to constitute an integral part. Again, many chapters were organized in such an imperfect

manner that they learned little of the organization to which they belonged, and, being swept out of existence by some cause, their fraternity lost sight of them, and remained ignorant of their existence.

In a few instances chapters were established at places which did not meet the approval of the fraternity when the fact of such existence became known, and the chapters were repudiated, leaving perplexing questions of membership to be settled by future historians. Few of the fraternities had any centralized form of government, and fewer still thought of pursuing a settled policy in any of their actions. The idea prevalent was that each chapter was to work out its own salvation.

The first step toward an organized government in most of the fraternities was the selection of one chapter, either the parent chapter, if living, or the other chapters in turn, to be what was called the "Grand" chapter. This chapter was supposed to be the repository of facts, from which other chapters could derive information, and to be the governing body of the fraternity, subject only to the directions of the assembly of delegates from the chapters, termed conventions, and to preserve and maintain some sort of settled policy in the administration of fraternity affairs. In general, however, when the fraternities held conventions, authority of all kinds was vested in that body during its sessions, and this has remained practically unchanged, and with a majority of the fraternities charters for new chapters can only be granted by these conventions.

These conventions or reunions were made up of delegates from the various chapters, and within the fraternities are frequently known by some high sounding name as "grand conclaves." As presiding officer, some old and well-known member was usually chosen, and, in addition to the transaction of business, public exercises were held, during which the assembly was addressed, poems were read, etc. The session usually concluded with a more or less expensive banquet.

Few changes were made in this system until after the war, but about 1870 or 1872 the fraternities, having recovered their activity, and beginning to extend and multiply, saw plainly that the old system was no longer adequate to supply the wants of a growing organization.

A new system of government began to appear. The conventions still retained the supreme legislative power, but the administrative and executive, and, in some cases, the judicial functions of the government, were gradually vested in a body of alumni, sometimes elected from one locality, and sometimes connected with one chapter, who acted in precisely the same way as the board of trustees of a college would do in directing the affairs of their institution. And some of these "boards" resemble, in dignity and complexion, the board of trustees of a college. Under the designation of "executive council," or some similar name, such bodies have quite generally become incorporated, either under general laws or by special legislation, and as such corporations hold the legal title to whatever property the general fraternity possesses.

The executive head of the fraternity came to be the secretary or some member of the governing council.

With a rapid increase in the number of chapters and the spread of accurate information concerning the fraternities, other features were introduced. Some of the fraternities deliberately mapped out the territory in which they were situated, or which they proposed to occupy, and established chapters in the colleges within such territorial lines with a sound judgment, which was often a sure index of the future prosperity of the institution. The territory which a fraternity occupied was also divided up into districts or divisions, and executives appointed for each of these. In some of the fraternities the organization is nearly perfect for administrative purposes, and this, united with a strong *esprit de corps* among the members, has made of them organizations of formidable influence.

The latest development in fraternity administration has been the election or appointment of some one person to devote his entire time to the business affairs of the fraternity and to the inspection of its chapters. Usually he has been designated a traveling secretary. In some instances he unites to the duties above stated that of editing the fraternity journal. This feature of administration is still in a trial period and it evidently is not adapted to the more widespread organizations.

Among all the fraternities, one of the greatest problems has been how to keep the alumni interested in the work and progress of the order. To effect this, alumni chapters have been established in nearly all of the large cities,

forming circles of cultivated men who would not otherwise know each other, and who, by keeping alive their interest in college life and affairs, advance the cause of education in many ways. In some few cases the alumni chapters act in every way like collegiate chapters except that they do not initiate members. They transact business, send delegates to conventions, and hold regular meetings. But in the majority of cases these chapters are only such in name, and an occasional supper or assessment is the only reminder which the members have of their existence. As the fraternities have become older and gained in importance the alumni have become increasingly interested in seeing that persons known to them favorably were brought to the attention of the chapters of their respective fraternities when they were admitted as students at institutions where such chapters were located and state and locality organizations have been formed to assist the college chapters in making a proper selection of members.

In New York City, however, where there is a natural tendency to club life, clubs have been formed upon fraternity membership as a basis. Δ Ψ seems to have been the pioneer in the development of this form of social life. Their badge consisting of a St. Anthony's cross, they adopted the name "The St. Anthony Club" for their club which was organized in 1879. Δ Φ maintains a club under the name of "The St. Elmo club". Α Δ Φ has a successful club which occupies an imposing building and Φ Γ Δ, Κ Σ, Δ Τ Δ and Β Θ Π have prosperous clubs. These occupy houses of some size and furnish the

usual club facilities. Θ Δ X, Ψ Υ, Z Ψ, have club rooms. It need scarcely be observed that membership in these organizations is restricted within the limits of the fraternities whose names they bear.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE FRATERNITIES

The literature of the fraternities is assuming formidable proportions, and has begun to attract the attention of librarians and bibliophiles. It may conveniently be divided into permanent and periodical literature, the former including catalogues, song books, histories, music and miscellaneous publications, and the latter magazines or journals.

Catalogues

The most necessary publications, and usually the first to be attempted by any fraternity, is a catalogue, or list of members. Previous to 1876 these catalogues bore a strong resemblance to each other and to the college catalogues, after which they were modeled. The names of the members were usually arranged alphabetically by classes, or by the years in which they were initiated, with appropriate data indicating the political, civil, military or collegiate honors of the individual members, when they were so distinguished.

Death has commonly been denoted by an asterisk (*). Some of the fraternities have printed a series of private symbols composed of Greek letters, Hebrew numbers, astronomical and mathematical signs, etc., which, in a

condensed way denoted the rank held in the fraternity, the college honors or prizes gained, etc., of the person to whose name they were attached. They also added a delightful air of mystery to the page and were awe-inspiring to the uninitiated. The cost of printing such symbols deterred all but the most wealthy from incurring such an expense, and down to 1879 a fraternity catalogue was considered to be sufficiently complete if it gave the name, residence, degrees, official titles, occupation, and class of each member with reasonable accuracy. Sometimes expensive illustrations were indulged in. As a rule, the information furnished was neither full nor accurate. The catalogues were compiled by college students usually unaware of the proper sources of biographical information, and possessing neither the time nor the ability properly to classify and arrange what information they did obtain.

In 1878 Ψ Υ appointed Charles W. Smiley, of its Wesleyan chapter, to prepare its catalogue. He had previous experience in the compilation of the admirable alumni record of Wesleyan University, and, adopting the standard set by that publication, he produced a fraternity catalogue, which was published in 1879, and gave a full biography of every member, living or dead, the facts about whom could be ascertained by personal research. In addition, there was a table of consanguinity, showing the ties of relationship existing between the members and a geographical distribution of the membership.

This publication set an unusual standard of completeness. Other fraternities at once took up the work in this same direction. Two years later, Β Θ Π produced a catalogue not so complete in detail, but involving more labor on account of the imperfect records of Southern and Western colleges in which a majority of its chapters were situated. Φ Δ Θ soon completed a similar task under the same or greater difficulties. Α Δ Φ in 1882 published a semi-centennial catalogue, adding to the elaborate detail of the catalogues just mentioned the record of its members who served in the Civil War, a bibliography of its literature, and much historical matter. Δ Τ Δ, Δ Υ, Ζ Ψ, Χ Ψ, and other fraternities have since produced catalogues which are monuments of painstaking research and intellectual labor. In 1889, Ψ Υ published another catalogue superior even to its predecessor in the elaborateness of its detail, and in 1890 Δ Κ Ε, after long preparation, published a bulky volume of some 1,700 pages, leaving nothing to be desired in the way of completeness, and which probably marks the point of extreme advance in this direction. Since then there has been a decided tendency to revert to the simplicity of former times, and to replace these bulky memorabilia volumes with handy name-lists of the members, and to leave to the several chapters the work of publishing lists of their own members with full biographical detail.

In 1905, Β Θ Π published a catalogue with the information condensed in form and in two editions, one on thin paper and with edges closely trimmed. In 1912 it pub-

lished another revision with the names arranged in double column and with one impression on thin paper making a very compact and handy book, notwithstanding the very large number of names contained.

Since 1892 B Θ Π has published each year a volume containing the list of the active members of each chapter with other information concerning the chapters and the colleges to which they are attached and since 1905 Φ Δ Θ has published a similar volume annually containing a list of its entire membership.

Song Books, Histories, Etc.

Song books with and without music, have been issued by nearly all of the fraternities. The songs are of all degrees of excellence, from unmeaning ditties, designed simply as a vent for enthusiasm and animal spirits, to lyrics known and appreciated by all lovers of poetry. A gradual improvement has taken place in this class of publications, and most of the recent song books are handsomely bound and printed, and intrinsically worthy of preservation. Instrumental music dedicated to fraternities and chapters has become quite common, but little of it is of any value.

Several miscellaneous publications are worth noting. "The History of the Ω Chapter of Σ X," published in 1885, was an interesting account of fraternity life in a Western college. "The Epitome" of Ψ Υ, published in 1884, was a complete and painstaking record of the more salient features of Ψ Υ down to that time by an en-

thusiastic member. "The Manual of Φ Δ Θ," smaller in size, contained much valuable and timely information about that extensive society. "Fraternity Studies," was a somewhat full account of the history and public attributes of Β Θ Π, published in 1894. A second edition much enlarged and entitled "The Hand-Book of Beta Theta Pi" was published in 1907. A history of Φ Κ Ψ by C. L. Van Cleve was published in 1902, a history of Φ Δ Θ by Walter B. Palmer was published in 1906 and a history of Σ Α Ε by W. C. LeVere in 1911. Histories of the Ohio Alpha and Indiana Gamma chapters of Φ Κ Ψ, the Denison chapter of Β Θ Π, the Amherst chapter of Α Δ Φ, the Williams chapter of Δ Ψ, the Rochester chapter of Ψ Υ, the Bowdoin and Colgate chapters of Δ Κ Ε are all of value. Α Τ Ω, Κ Σ, Χ Ω, Κ Α Θ, Δ Γ, Π Κ Α, Σ Α Ε, possibly some other fraternities have published readable manuals.

Convention addresses and poems, biographies of members, chapter library catalogues, chapter-house rules, and similar publications, complete the list of permanent literature.

Periodical Literature

The idea of founding a periodical was introduced at an early date in the conventions of Σ Φ, Α Δ Φ, Β Θ Π and Δ Κ Ε, and probably the early records of other fraternity conventions will show similar resolutions. These early schemes were almost always based upon the notion that such a periodical would afford a vehicle for the publication of literary articles written by the members, and all

failed to materialize. The convention of Δ Υ, held in 1867, authorized the publication of a semi-annual called *Our Record.* The two numbers were issued under one cover in the spring of 1868, and bore the double date of October, 1867, and April, 1868. It was a pamphlet of thirty-six pages, and was adorned with a cover in the fraternity colors. It met with no success. The next convention again authorized the publication of a periodical, and the project was tried under the name of the *University Review;* two numbers were issued, bearing the dates January and May, 1870, when it, too, ceased to exist. In 1869, Θ Δ Χ directed the publication of a fraternity journal, to be known as the *Shield,* and to be edited by the Grand Lodge. The first number appeared in July, 1869, and bore the legend, "Published in the interest of the Theta Delta Chi." Only one number was published; it was not adequately supported, and it was merged into the *College Review.* All of these journals were published in New York City.

The first fraternity journal, however, which has had a continuous existence and possessed the features and aims of the current fraternity periodical, is the *Beta Theta Pi.* This was founded in December, 1872, by Rev. Charles Duy Walker, professor at the Virginia Military Institute. A member of Β Θ Π, he had been made its General Secretary at the convention, held the preceding September. He chafed at the amount of time which the duties of his position demanded, and determined to found a journal that should do part of his work for him, and relieve him of much of his writing.

The journal was named after the fraternity. It was a four-page monthly of the size known as "small quarto," and was filled with chapter news, reports, constitutional discussions, and personals. In 1874, it was made the official organ of the fraternity, its size reduced and the number of pages increased. Its subsequent career will be found noted under the article descriptive of Β Θ Π.

During the years 1868, 1869 and 1873 the Pennsylvania chapters of Χ Φ issued an annual known as the *Chi Phi Chacket*, containing lists of the members of those chapters. This was succeeded by the *Chi Phi Quarterly* in 1874, upon the union of the Northern and Southern orders, which was first issued at Carlisle, Pa., and subsequently removed to Trinity College, N. C.

In 1875, Φ Δ Θ established the *Scroll*. It was founded as a monthly, and has always retained the feature of frequency of issue. At first, its circulation was limited to members of the fraternity, but this restriction was removed in 1881.

The *Phi Kappa Psi Monthly* followed in 1875. In 1876 it was changed to a quarterly, and the next year it failed by the death of the editor. In 1879, this was succeeded by the *Shield*, which was commenced as a private enterprise. It met with varying fortunes, and suspended in April, 1882. In 1883 it was made the official organ of the fraternity, and has since been published as such.

In 1877, Δ Τ Δ entered the field with a monthly called the *Crescent*. It was a success, and the next year was officially adopted as the organ of the fraternity, and placed under the control of the Alpha chapter.. In February,

1886, its name was changed to the *Rainbow*, out of compliment to the Southern fraternity which then united with Δ Τ Δ. .

Down to 1878, this new feature of fraternity administration was monopolized by the fraternities of Western origin. At this date, the Cornell chapter of Ψ Υ began the issue of a periodical called the *Diamond*. It met with little support, and soon suspended. In 1882 it was revived by some members of the chapter at Union College. Its place of publication was soon afterwards changed to New York, and in 1886 it was placed under the control of the executive council of the fraternity. Soon after this it suspended.

Φ Γ Δ began the publication at Delaware, Ohio, of an official journal called the *Phi Gamma Delta*, in 1879, under authority of the convention held the preceding year.

The first Southern fraternity to adopt a periodical was Κ Α, which began the publication of the *Kappa Alpha Journal* in 1879 at Richmond, Va. But three numbers were published, when it suspended. In November, 1883, a quarterly periodical was commenced under the name of the *Kappa Alpha Magazine*. In 1885 it resumed its original name, which has since been retained.

These were the pioneer periodicals in different sections of the country. Now almost every fraternity (except a group of smaller societies of Eastern origin) issues a journal of some kind, and these will be mentioned under the articles relating to each fraternity.

In 1887, Σ Χ took a new departure in fraternity journalism by commencing the publication of a secret monthly

journal called the *Bulletin*, printed on thin paper, and sent to members in sealed envelopes, and which contained matters deemed to be too private to insert in their regular journal, which was continually read by outsiders.

This kind of private official circular in periodical form has been adopted by Σ A E, Φ Δ Θ, B Θ Π, K Σ, A X P, Φ K Ψ, K A and some of the women's fraternities.

Many of the fraternity chapters issue little periodicals for circulation among their own members primarily and which are practically circular letters in periodical form.

College Annuals

The undergraduates in most colleges publish annually one or more books, frequently elaborately illustrated, usually edited by representatives appointed by the fraternities, and devoted mainly to the exposition of features of college life not included in the curriculum. They may properly be mentioned here, because much information about the fraternities may be obtained from them.

CONSTITUTIONS

All of the college fraternities are secret in their character, with the exception of Δ Υ, which is *non-secret.* This secrecy is purely nominal. The fraternities in times past have stolen each other's constitutions and rituals with more or less frequency, and these documents are not so difficult to obtain as might be supposed. The constitutions in former years usually mentioned the meaning of the society's motto and described its grip.

These secrets are now usually not contained in the constitution but confined to the ritual. There is a general resemblance between the constitutions and rituals of all the societies. The initiation services are also very much alike, although here the fraternities had scope for originality. Certificates of membership, like diplomas, are given by a few fraternities.

CHAPTER-HOUSES AND HALLS

Since the fraternities have been firmly established, graduate and undergraduate members have united in contributing toward building funds, and have built chapter-houses and halls, sometimes at great expense. Two types of such structures have been developed; the earlier one a lodge or temple, designed to afford accommodation for meeting purposes only, or for meeting purposes and such additional social features as private theatricals, and the latter one, a complete club house, containing public rooms, a lodge room, or rooms, and sleeping rooms. The buildings of the earlier type were soon found to be deficient in accommodations, and this, together with the expense, will probably prevent the building of more elaborate and commodious structures of this class. It is a fact common in human experience, that people are more deeply interested in things upon which they have spent time, effort or money, than in things which they have acquired without either, and the interest of alumni has never been so fully aroused and maintained by any feature of fraternity life as by the

efforts which have been made to build chapter-lodges and houses. The creation of building funds, the frequent consultation as to plans, and the consideration of ways and means, have intensified the interest of alumni in a way that nothing else has done. All of this has resulted in direct benefit to the colleges, and the wiser among college officials are encouraging the development of this feature of fraternity life in every way possible. The advantages of the chapter-house system are not altogether on the side of the student. They relieve the colleges from the necessity of increasing the dormitory accommodations, and also of many of the details of supervision over the actions of the students.

If this feature of fraternity life is not carried to a point of senseless rivalry, as unhappily it has been carried at a few colleges, where houses much too costly for their surroundings have been erected, it may ultimately change the course of college development. The chapters, forming little independent communities, may in time, grow into something like the English colleges. Already in the establishment of chapter libraries, prizes and scholarships, we may see an indication of the time when chapters shall have their own instructors and professors maintained by permanent endowment, and relieving the college of much of the preliminary and subsidiary work of instruction, and taking from its hands the entire control of the discipline of the students.

The development of this form of chapter enterprise has been relatively rapid in recent years. The number of houses built and owned by the chapters of the fraternities

is large and their value is running well up into millions. In connection with the account of each fraternity hereafter given an estimate is made of the value of the real estate owned by its respective chapters. These figures while approximate indicate very large investments.

Chapter house life is having a great influence upon fraternity character. It has its advantages and its disadvantages. It inculcates habits of business, it develops social discipline, it promotes fraternal sentiment and it affords opportunity for many instances of mutual helpfulness. It develops pride of organization, it arouses the ambition and in some sense promotes college allegiance. On the other hand, in some places it increases the expense of college life, it increases the average size of chapters and makes in many cases a large chapter a necessity where a smaller one would be better. It engenders and fosters social exclusiveness. It makes some students narrow and conceited, because they arrogate to themselves as personal attributes the chapter reputation. The advantages undoubtedly outweigh the disadvantages. The fraternities discountenance any form of dissipation in the chapter houses. Most of them cause a thorough supervision to be made of the scholarship of the members and some of them have good libraries. At any rate, the chapter house has come to stay. Its development is sure, but it needs watching by the older heads among the alumni and the college authorities.

INTER-FRATERNITY RELATIONSHIPS

It would seem from the foregoing résumé of the features and practices common to American Greek-letter fraternities, that there would naturally be some exponent of the system as a whole. That while possessing points of divergence, the separate fraternities have so much in common that there would naturally arise some central organization capable of representing and speaking for them collectively, but such has not been the case until recently. Each fraternity has had a natural, historical development, and many of them are averse to lending their name or aid to any scheme which would seem to tend toward relinquishing any authority to a central body.

In 1883, a meeting of representatives from several of the fraternities was held in Philadelphia, to consider matters of mutual interest, and a further meeting was arranged for, but it failed to take place, because the agreed number of fraternities did not give notice of their intention to take part. The movement was discussed in the fraternity journals, under the name of the "Pan-Hellenic Council." The discussion itself served to bring about many of the results which it was hoped might be accomplished by the meeting. Since that time, in several colleges, the chapters of the different fraternities therein established have held an annual Pan-Hellenic banquet. Tacit agreements and in many cases written contracts have been made regarding the initiation of certain classes of students, and a number of customs have grown up relative to matters of common interest. Pan-Hellenic

clubs, composed of members of different fraternities, have been formed in many cities.

In connection with the World's Fair at Chicago, in 1893, a meeting was held of representatives from several fraternities under the title of the College Fraternities' Congress. At this meeting several interesting papers were read. A meeting of the editors of some of the fraternity journals took place also at the same time. While no concerted action was taken, the meeting certainly was of value. A similar and somewhat informal meeting took place at the Atlanta Exposition a short time afterwards, and finally in 1909 an Inter-Fraternity Conference was organized as hereafter described.

The Inter-Fraternity Conference

In February 1909, at a meeting of the National Religious Education Association held at Chicago, a series of resolutions were presented by George D. Kimball, of Σ Λ Ε suggesting that steps should be taken to bring about a Pan-Hellenic union of the different fraternities.

Pursuant to this resolution a call was sent out to all the men's fraternities whose addresses he could ascertain, by Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Δ Υ, president of Brown University, representing the association referred to. Pursuant to this call, representatives of twenty-six fraternities met at the University Club in New York City, Nov. 17, 1909.

At the meeting there was much informal discussion concerning matters of mutual interest and finally the

following resolution was adopted on motion of Dr. O. H. Rogers, Σ Φ.

"*Resolved*, that it is the sense of this Conference that the college fraternities should sanction and participate in the formation of a permanent Inter-Fraternity Conference to meet each year for the purpose of discussing questions of mutual interest and of presenting to the fraternities represented such recommendations as the said Conference may deem wise, it being understood that the functions of such conferences shall be purely advisory."

An organization was effected with Hamilton W. Mabie, Α Δ Φ, as chairman and Francis W. Shepardson, Β Θ Π, as secretary.

Committees were appointed to investigate existing conditions, gather information, and report at future sessions upon the following topics.

1. On the relation of the fraternity chapter to the college administration.

2. On the evils connected with the present system of pledging new members.

3. On the relation of the fraternities to one another.

The following fraternities were represented: Α Χ Ρ, Α Δ Φ, Α Τ Ω, Β Θ Π, Χ Φ, Χ Ψ, Δ Κ Ε, Δ Φ, Δ Σ Φ, Δ Τ Δ, Δ Υ, Κ Α (N), Κ Α (s), Κ Σ, Φ Δ Θ, Φ Γ Δ, Φ Κ Ψ, Φ Κ Σ, Φ Σ Κ, Σ Α Ε, Σ Χ, Σ Ν, Σ Φ, Σ Φ Ε, Θ Δ Χ and Ζ Ψ. No reply was received from Δ Ψ, Ω Π Α or Π Κ Α. Ψ Υ did not send a delegate and invitations were not sent to Θ Χ, Θ Ξ, Π Κ Φ, Α Σ Φ or Σ Π because their addresses were not known.

A second session was held Nov. 26, 1910 at the University Club, New York City. At this session Acacia and Σ Π were represented and Σ N was not. During the session the representative of X Φ withdrew. The following constitution was adopted:

CONSTITUTION

(I) The Inter-Fraternity Conference shall be composed of three delegates from each men's general college fraternity which has at least five chapters and signifies its intention of participating in the Conference. Delegates shall be chosen in such manner as their respective fraternities determine. On roll-call in Conference, each fraternity represented shall have one vote.

(II) The purpose of the Inter-Fraternity Conference shall be the discussion of questions of mutual interest and the presenting to the fraternities represented of such recommendations as the Conference shall deem wise, it being understood that the functions of such Conferences shall be purely advisory.

(III) The Inter-Fraternity Conference shall meet annually at New York on the Saturday following Thanksgiving, unless the place or date shall be changed by majority vote of the officers. Notice of all meetings shall be issued by the Secretary.

(IV) The officers of the Inter-Fraternity Conference shall be a Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer, elected annually by majority vote.

(V) In order to meet the necessary expenses of postage and printing, each fraternity participating in the Conference shall make an annual contribution of fifteen dollars. Expenditures may be made by the Treasurer at any time on the authorization of the Chairman.

(VI) This constitution may be amended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of the fraternities represented in the Conference.

and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to our several chapters at each college where there is more than one fraternity represented, that they call a conference of representatives of the several fraternities and confer together concerning any evils of the rushing system existing at that college; that they devise regulations tending to lessen such rushing evils as they find exist, including excessive expense in entertaining men.

Further Resolved, That we urge upon our several chapters the necessity for acting harmoniously together as members of associations having generous rivalries but kindred aims, and pledge to the chapters our cordial coöperation and support so far as we can extend it.

And a committee was appointed to lay before the authorities of Colleges and Universities in the United States where fraternities exist such facts as it may deem desirable showing the usefulness of the fraternities as important factors in college life and administration.

Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Δ Υ, was elected president, Prof. Francis W. Shepardson, Β Θ Π, secretary, and O. H. Cheney, Φ Γ Δ, treasurer.

A third session was held Dec. 2, 1911 at the same place as before, Σ N and Σ Π were represented, Χ Φ and Ψ Υ were not. Applications for membership were received from Δ Χ and Θ Ξ and the matter was referred to a committee to report at the session of 1912.

The reports of the committees appointed at previous conferences were received and considered. New committees were appointed to secure information and report at future sessions. "Chapter Financial Accountability" and "The Traveling Secretary" were subjects of discus-

sion and Dr. Oscar H. Rogers, Σ Φ, was elected president, the secretary and treasurer being continued.

As hereafter described in the prefatory note to the women's fraternities, it will be seen that they have carried the idea of an inter-fraternity organization much further than the men and have formed an effective body.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—MEN

Explanatory Note

THERE is included under this title the fraternities which, in general, confine their membership to the undergraduate departments of the institutions with which they are connected, which have more than one chapter and which do not permit their members to join another fraternity in the same class.

With regard to each fraternity an endeavor has been made to state first the date and place of its foundation, with the names of its founders, and, where it is considered of importance, some of the circumstances.

The list of chapters is then given. This comprises the date at which the chapter was established, its name, the institution at which it was or is located and the number of members admitted by it to the fraternity. Where possible this enumeration has excluded names counted twice. If the chapter is inactive the date at which it became so follows the name of the college in (). Then follows a summary of the active and inactive chapters and the total membership.

Brief notes concerning certain of the chapters are then given. It may safely be assumed that when a chapter is not mentioned in these notes it has enjoyed a fairly prosperous and uneventful career.

A list of the chapters owning houses is then given, and a statement of the number of chapters renting them. The values of the houses were originally sought from the differ-

ent fraternities concerned. The values reported in a few cases were then tested by appeal to local experts and were almost uniformly ascertained not only to be too high but frequently to include furnishings which it was requested should not be included. The plan was then adopted of securing reports on these values from a number of sources including college authorities, local real estate experts and the results were yet further tested and ascertained from other sources where they were called into question. Probably there are many errors in the estimation. But it must be understood that the fraternities as such are in no case responsible for the figures given and on the whole they will probably be correct. An unusual amount of labor has been expended in securing these figures in order that it may be perceived to what extent the fraternities have relieved the colleges of the burden of providing dormitories for their students. The productive funds of the colleges are thereby released from such form of investment and the income derived therefrom can be employed more directly in educational advancement.

Then follows a list of the alumni organizations, a statement of the scheme of government and a list of the conventions which have been held.

The publications of the fraternity are then mentioned, sometimes in full detail, sometimes in general terms.

A description of the badge, colors, flower and flag follows. It was intended to include coats of arms and pledge pins or buttons. But the latter have not assumed a permanent form and descriptions of the former are so technical as frequently to be unintelligible.

The statement concerning each fraternity concludes with a list of its prominent alumni. By this is meant alumni prominent in the public eye and not those prominent within the fraternity. In these lists no attempt has been made to distinguish between the dead and the living. An attempt has been made at a classification and federal judges, senators, congressmen and persons holding a high rank in governmental and diplomatic circles have been grouped together. In the case of some fraternities these lists have become formidable, and many names have necessarily been excluded because of lack of space. In the case of some of the younger fraternity names are included under a more liberal interpretation of the word "prominent." An endeavor has been made to show the relative number of really distinguished in the different organizations.

Honorary members have been rigidly excluded where known. At one time or another almost every fraternity has admitted some honorary members, but they have no place in a list intended to show the success of the fraternity's initiates in their post collegiate life. Some fraternities rather naively insist that as they make no distinction within their fraternities between honorary and ordinary members none should be made here. The answer is that others make such distinction and that it is entirely proper.

It will be found that the same institution does not always have the same designation in all the lists. In one, for instance, "Syracuse University" may be so written, and in another it may be called the "University of Syracuse." These differences are due to the peculiar pre-

dilections of certain fraternity workers for certain of these names, and so long as the identification of the institution was certain the chosen names were not revised. The Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges in the several States are frequently called "State" colleges; for instance, "The Agricultural and Mechanical College of New Hampshire" is shortened to "New Hampshire State College." Similarly some names have been shortened for example, "Leland Stanford, Jr., University" to "Stanford University," the "Central University of Kentucky" to "Central University."

Alpha Chi Rho



ALPHA Chi Rho was founded at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., June 4, 1895, by the Rev. Paul Ziegler, '72; Herbert T. Sheriff, '97; William A. Eardeley, '96; Carl G. Ziegler, '97, and William H. Rouse, '96. Rev. Paul Ziegler was a member of the local society of Beta Beta at Trinity, which had become a chapter of Psi Upsilon in 1879.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1895. ΦΨ, Trinity College (Conn.) 107
1896. ΦX, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute..... 80
1896. ΦΦ, University of Pennsylvania 124
1900. ΦΩ, Columbia University..... 94
1903. ΦA, Lafayette College 79
1905. ΦB, Dickinson College..... 70
1905. ΦΔ, Yale University 76
1905. ΦE, Syracuse University 89
1907. ΦZ, University of Virginia 31
1907. ΦH, Washington and Lee University 36
1908. ΦΘ, Cornell University 62
1911. ΦΓ, Wesleyan University (Conn.) 34

Active chapters, 12; inactive chapters, 0; membership, 882.

The Trinity ($9,000), Columbia ($29,500), Yale ($15,000) and Cornell ($22,000) chapters own houses, the remaining chapters rent them.

A chapter, Phi Upsilon, was founded at the University of Iowa in 1899; but the members being at a great distance from the other chapters and dissatisfied with the youth of the fraternity, developed disloyalty in 1901, and the fraternity in 1902 expelled the entire chapter. The chapters at Brooklyn Polytechnic and Pennsylvania were inactive for some time in 1901, but the government of the fraternity was strengthened, and the active chapters have since that time all been in a prosperous condition.

The Lafayette chapter was originally one of the three chapters of a small and briefly existing society called Ψ A K. The Wesleyan chapter was formed from a local society called A X A, and the Syracuse chapter from a local called Φ K E.

The fraternity has a distinctive nomenclature. Great emphasis is laid upon a platform of principles, called the "landmarks" which are stated to be: (1) Membership from among professing christians only, (2) Insistence upon a high and clean, moral standard, (3) Brotherly love, (4) Intrinsic worth as the sole guide in the selection of new members. Each chapter is called a Phi; undergraduate members are called Residents; others are called Graduates. The meeting of a Resident chapter is called a Council. Pledged candidates for membership are styled Postulants.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a National Convention, which now meets annually about

the time of Washington's birthday, alternating between New York and Philadelphia. The Convention is composed of two delegates from each Resident and each Graduate chapter. The work of the fraternity during the interim of sessions is carried on by a National Council, comprising a president, vice-president, secretary and two councilors-at-large, chosen for a term of three years. The vice-president of the fraternity is an important officer, having charge of all graduate organizations and building corporations. There are several other officers who are appointed by the National Council,—such as the national treasurer, the national editor, the publication manager, the national recorder (who receives the files, reports, and official documents of the fraternity, and edits the address books), the national instructor (who supervises the conduct of examination of new members of the fraternity in its ritual and customs, and assists the president in seeing that the officers of the chapters properly carry out their work), and a national attorney.

Alpha Chi Rho has a distinctive alumni organization. All the graduates of each Phi are grouped together; and their government is carried on by an executive committee of three members: president, secretary-treasurer, and a resident, who lives, whenever possible, in the house of the Resident chapter, and acts as graduate adviser to the undergraduate chapter.

In addition to the twelve regularly organized graduate chapters, there are graduate clubs comprising members of different chapters in New York, Philadelphia, Hartford, Syracuse and Washington.

The conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Hartford, 1899, 1901, 1903; Brooklyn, 1900, 1906; Philadelphia, 1900, 1905, 1908, 1910, 1912; New York, 1904, 1907, 1909, 1911.

The fraternity publishes a journal called the *Garnet and White*, which was first issued in September, 1900, as a quarterly, but is now a bi-monthly. From 1900 to 1902 it was published at Hartford, Conn., from 1902 to 1909 at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and since 1909 at New Brunswick, N. J. The fraternity also publishes a private journal called the *Labarum*, which first appeared in 1907, and is now issued three times a year. Address books were published in 1902, 1907, 1909, and 1911; the constitution now providing for the publication of such a book biennially. Editions of a Manual appeared in 1895, 1899, 1905, and 1907. The most recent edition of the constitution, and of the collected statutes of the fraternity appeared in November, 1907. An attractive song-book was published in 1911.

The badge of the fraternity is a modification of the ancient *Labarum*, and displays the letters A X P in the form of a monogram on the one side of which is an outstretched hand and on the other a torch. The fraternity colors are garnet and white; the fraternity flower is the carnation.

Prominent alumni of the fraternity are: Professor W. R. Shepherd, Columbia University; Joseph French Johnson, Dean of New York University; Howard Long, Admiralty Lawyer; J. L. Haney, the author; Henry J. Blakeslee, superintendent of Public Works, Syracuse; Judge Alexander Arnott, Connecticut, and Professor C. M. Spofford of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Alpha Delta Phi



THIS fraternity was founded at Hamilton College in 1832 by Samuel Eells, of the class of '32. When Mr. Eells entered college in 1827 there were two literary societies at Hamilton, the Phoenix and the Philopeuthian, between which a bitter and active rivalry existed. He joined the Philopeuthian, to escape importunity and persecution but the struggle for supremacy became so desperate and the means of persuasion so unscrupulous that he determined to form a new society. In a history of the foundation of the fraternity, Mr. Eells says: "The effect of this state of things on the character of the students was deplorable. It seemed to chill all the noble and generous affections of the youthful spirit and destroyed or corrupted the very elements of honorable and manly character. It was a contemplation of these and similar evils that first suggested to me the idea of establishing a society of a higher nature, and more comprehensive and better principles; one that should combine all the advantages of a union for intellectual and literary purposes and at the same time maintain the integrity of youthful character and cultivate those finer feelings which the college society extinguished or enfeebled. The new

association first must exclude that jealousy and angry competition and secondly must be built on a more comprehensive scale providing for every variety of taste and talent, and thirdly it must be national and universal in its adaptations so as not merely to cultivate a taste for literature or furnish the mind with knowledge; but with a true philosophical spirit looking to the entire man so as to develop his whole being,—moral, social and intellectual."

The attempt to establish a chapter of K A at Hamilton in 1830 and the establishment of a chapter of Σ Φ there in 1831 probably suggested to Mr. Eells some of the details in the development of his carefully considered plan.

The fraternity was judiciously extended, the first chapters being established either by the founders of the parent chapter, or those closely associated with them. It was the pioneer fraternity in eleven colleges and the second or third in eight others. As it sought students of decided literary tastes, it soon acquired a distinctive literary character, which it has in a great measure retained.

The chapter roll is as follows, the chapters usually being named after the college in which they are located:

1832. *Hamilton*, Hamilton College.....514
1835. *Miami*, Miami University (1873).....207
1835. **Urban*, University of the City of N. Y. (1839).. 25
1836. *Columbia*, Columbia University.....316
1836. *Yale*, Yale University.....1573
1836. *Brunonian*, Brown University.....501
1837. *Amherst*, Amherst College.....794

*This institution is now called New York University.

1837. *Harvard*, Harvard University (1907).....767
1840. *Geneva*, Hobart College (1876).....187
1841. *Hudson*, Western Reserve University.....353
1841. *Bowdoin*, Bowdoin College.....524
1845. *Dartmouth*, Dartmouth College.....755
1846. *Peninsular*, University of Michigan.....552
1850. *Madison*, Madison University (1851)..... 12
1850. *Rochester*, University of Rochester.....430
1850. *Alabama*, University of Alabama (1857)..... 52
1851. *Williams*, Williams College.....417
1855. *Manhattan*, College of the City of New York...451
1856. *Middletown*, Wesleyan University.....588
1857. *Cumberland*, Cumberland University (1861)... 28
1858. *Kenyon*, Kenyon College.....262
1859. *Union*, Union University (N. Y.).....326
1869. *Cornell*, Cornell University.....401
1877. *Phi Kappa*, Trinity College (Conn.).....322
1889. *Johns Hopkins*, Johns Hopkins University.....196
1892. *Minnesota*, University of Minnesota.....136
1893. *Toronto*, University of Toronto.....159
1896. *Chicago*, University of Chicago 140
1897. *McGill*, McGill University.....154
1902. *Wisconsin*, University of Wisconsin.....113
1908. *California*, University of California.....111
1911. *Illinois*, University of Illinois..... 58

Active chapters, 25; inactive chapters, 7; membership, 11,424.

It may not be inappropriate to notice the extent of the fraternity system at the time Miami, the first Western chapter, was established in 1835. K A the pioneer of the

system had two chapters; viz.. at Union and Williams. Δ Φ and Ψ Υ were still local societies at Union, while Σ Φ had three chapters, viz., at Union, Hamilton and Williams, and an anti-secret society had arisen at Williams. In other words, the system was then confined to two States, New York and Massachusetts, and to three colleges, Union, Hamilton and Williams, when the founder of Α Δ Φ boldly planted its second chapter at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, beyond the Alleghanies, in what was then emphatically the "West." Ohio was therefore the third state and Miami the fourth institution to serve as a home to the fraternities. The act of Α Δ Φ in establishing its second chapter at Miami was important in its results, as it led to the foundation of the three national fraternities, Β Θ Π, Φ Δ Θ and Σ Χ, forming a Miami Triad as Κ Α, Δ Φ, and Σ Φ had formed a Union Tr ad.

The Hamilton chapter has had a prosperous career. In 1882 the "Samuel Eells Memorial Hall," a handsome stone building, was erected in honor of the founder and has since served as the hall of the chapter. The Miami chapter was established by the personal efforts of Mr. Eells; this chapter died at the suspension of the University in 1873 and has not since been revived. In 1838 it admitted some five members from Cincinnati and for some years it was supposed that a chapter had been established there but none was chartered. After four years of existence the Urban chapter was withdrawn in 1839 at the request of its own members to avoid the initiation of lower classmen in opposition to a rival society. The Columbia chapter was the first at that college and grew so strong immediately after its

establishment that its prosperity incited the envy of the non-fraternity men and its members surrendered its charter in 1840 to allay the resulting dissensions in the college. In 1881 the chapter was revived, nine other fraternities having meanwhile established chapters there. The last two chapters named were mainly instrumental in the establishment of the chapter at Yale.

The Yale chapter enjoyed a prosperous career down to 1869. It then began to decline, and this, in connection with the opposition to the system in Yale, at that time, by which only the Juniors were eligible to membership in the general fraternities, led to the surrender of its charter in 1873. It was revived in 1888 as a four-year society, but in 1895 yielded to the pressure of local college sentiment and became a "junior" society. Since the abolition of the local sophomore societies in 1903, it, and the other general academic fraternities at Yale have initiated members from the upper classes. It now possesses a fine stone hall. The Amherst chapter was formed from a local society called Ι Π Κ in 1836 and was the first national fraternity at the college. During its earliest years, its membership was confined to the upper classmen. In 1845, in response to a demand that the faculty be permitted to inspect its constitution and records, the chapter offered to and did admit to membership the president of the college, averting the opposition of the college authorities.

The Brunonian chapter was suspended in 1838 on account of the prejudice against initiating lower classmen. It was revived in 1851. The Harvard chapter was established on a literary basis, its earliest members being the

editors of the college monthly. It ceased to exist in 1865 on account of the existing opposition to the secret societies and was succeeded by the "A. D. Club." The chapter was revived in 1879 and again withdrawn in 1907 at the instance of its own members, who found it difficult to fulfill their obligations to the fraternity and at the same time conform to the customs of the Club system at Harvard. The members formed the "Fly Club."

The charter of the Geneva chapter was withdrawn in 1876, at its own request, on account of the decline in the number of eligible students in attendance at that time. The Hudson chapter, founded by Samuel Eells and named after the town in which the university was formerly located, was the first one established at Western Reserve. The Dartmouth chapter sprang from a local society called Τ Δ Θ, which originated in 1842. The Peninsular chapter was the third chapter organized at Ann Arbor, and passed through all the vicissitudes of the conflict between the faculty and the students, known as the "fraternity war." The chapter at Rochester was originally at Colgate (then Madison) University where it existed, however, less than a year. Soon after its establishment a large number of the professors and students left Madison and went to Rochester, where they established the University of Rochester. A majority of the new chapter located at the new seat of learning under the name of the *Empire* chapter, which was changed to *Rochester* in 1870.

The Alabama chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws in 1857. Under the advice of its graduate members a chapter was founded at Cumberland University in 1857,

where it was killed by the war. The Williams chapter has had a reasonably prosperous career. The Manhattan chapter was established at what was then called the New York Free Academy. It has for many years maintained a summer camp at Lake George called "Camp Manhattan." The Middletown chapter was formed from two societies at Wesleyan, one called the Betrian, organized in 1849, and another called the Lebanian, organized in 1854.

The Union chapter was derived from a local society called the "Fraternal Society," founded in 1833, and the Phi Kappa chapter from a similar society at Trinity, whose name it bears. The younger chapters were formed mainly from local societies organized for the expressed purpose of obtaining charters. The Wisconsin chapter was a local called Φ P B, California Φ Σ Δ and Illinois Π Θ.

The following nineteen chapters own their own houses, the value being given in brackets after the name: Hamilton ($28,000), Columbia ($22,000), Yale ($35,000), Amherst ($60,000), Brunonian ($40,000), Bowdoin ($8,000), Dartmouth ($8,000), Michigan ($40,000), Rochester ($20,000), Williams ($55,000), Middletown ($40,000), Kenyon ($6,000), Union ($30,000), Cornell ($75,000), Trinity ($14,000), Minnesota ($12,000), Toronto ($21,000), McGill ($40,000), Wisconsin ($12,000). The Manhattan, Johns Hopkins, California and Illinois chapters have raised funds and expect to purchase or build houses shortly.

While there are strictly speaking, no alumni chapters, yet the alumni have formed graduate associations at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, New York, Albany,

Buffalo, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and elsewhere. At New York City they maintain a club, composed exclusively of graduate members of the fraternity and which owns a fine modern club house, eight stories high, erected in 1907 at 136 West 44th Street, near the heart of the city. The house and furnishings represent a total investment of about $300,000. The club has about 1100 members, has been in operation for 20 years and is the center of all the activities of the fraternity.

Clarence A. Seward, Hobart '48, when president of the fraternity in 1897, founded the three Seward Scholarships the total endowment of which now amounts to $35,000. One is always held by a member of the Hamilton chapter; the second and third are held for four years by members of the other chapters in rotation.

The government of the fraternity was for many years in an unsettled condition, various expedients having been adopted and thrown aside, after trying in vain to unite the feature of entire independence in the chapters with strength and aggressiveness in the policy of the order as a whole. The problem was solved to the satisfaction of the Fraternity in 1879, by the formation of a corporation by a special act of the New York Legislature, called THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE ALPHA DELTA PHI FRATERNITY. This consists of four general officers of the fraternity ex-officio, of nine members at large, the terms of three of whom expire each year, and of one representative for each inactive chapter (all elected by the annual convention), and of two representatives elected by each

active chapter; it is intended that all except the officers of the fraternity shall reside in or near New York City. This Council transacts business through an executive committee of nine members. The actions of the Council are subject to review by the annual conventions.

During the past few years much has been accomplished in unifying the fraternity, broadening and developing its field of usefulness and making the administration of its affairs more progressive and efficient. Each chapter is visited each year by delegates from some other chapter and itself visits a third chapter, the schedule being rearranged annually. In 1911 the Council established the position of traveling secretary as a graduate institution to be supported entirely by the alumni, and within a short time a large amount was contributed toward the permanent endowment of the work.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Utica, N. Y., 1836, 1876, 1892; New York, 1837, 1841, 1857, 1868, 1882, 1888, 1893, 1895, 1899, 1905, 1907, 1911; New Haven, Conn., 1839, 1845, 1847, 1856, 1869, 1889, 1910; Clinton, N. Y., 1854; Amherst, Mass., 1850, 1860, 1912; Geneva, N. Y., 1853, 1867; Cambridge, Mass., 1855; Williamstown, Mass., 1858, 1877; Oxford, Ohio, 1859; Schenectady, N. Y., 1863, 1909; Rochester, N. Y., 1864, 1880, 1890; Providence, R. I., 1865, 1875, 1881, 1897; Cleveland, Ohio, 1866, 1883, 1894; Portland, Maine, 1870, 1906; Middletown, Conn., 1871, 1878, 1884; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1872, 1885, 1896; Ithaca, N. Y., 1873, 1886; Albany, N. Y., 1874; Hartford, Conn., 1879, 1900; Boston, 1887; Baltimore, 1891; Toronto, 1898; Buffalo,

N. Y., 1901; Washington, D. C., 1902; Montreal, 1903; Chicago, 1904; Minneapolis, 1908.

The catalogue of the fraternity was first issued in 1837 at New York, and contained the names of the members of eight chapters, arranged alphabetically by chapters. The next four editions, published at New Haven in 1840 and 1845, at Cambridge in 1851, and at Boston in 1854, contained the names of the members arranged in one general alphabetical list. The succeeding editions, published at Concord, N. H., in 1857, New Haven 1860, New York 1865, Utica, N. Y., 1870, and Albany, N. Y., 1876, have the names arranged by chapters in the approximate order of their establishment. The semi-centennial edition of the catalogue was edited by a committee, and was published at Boston in 1882. It was a fine piece of work, complete in its information and ample in its details. It contained much historical information, kinship tables, a bibliography, a complete military record of those members who served in the Civil War, and various statistical tables. A supplement was issued in 1889. In 1899 another edition was published with even ampler details than the edition of 1882. In 1909 a condensed catalogue, without biographical detail, was published by the Executive Council.

Song books have been published at New Haven in 1855; at New York in 1859; Albany, N. Y. in 1864; Geneva, N. Y. in 1869; Amherst, Mass., in 1875, and New York, 1896, 1904 and 1912. The last two give the music as well as the words. There are several pieces of instrumental music bearing the name of the fraternity. The official journal of the fraternity was called the *Star and Crescent*,

and was published at New York City. A trial number was issued in May, 1880, and the publication of the first volume commenced in October of that year. It was a handsomely printed quarterly journal of quarto size, with a cover in the fraternity colors. With the beginning of the fourth volume in November, 1883, it was reduced to an octavo, and continued until the end of Volume V in July, 1885, when it ceased to exist. It was well managed and contained many articles of general interest.

The original badge of the fraternity is an oblong slab with rounded corners, displaying on a field of black enamel a white crescent bearing the letters "A Δ Φ;" above the crescent is a green star with a gold center, and below is the date "1832" in gold. On the back are engraved a monument with crossed sword and spear. This badge was partly superseded for some years by a jeweled crescent displaying the letters "A Δ Φ" holding a star between its horns, which was at first used as a graduate symbol only. In 1912 the fraternity adopted a standard slab badge and restricted the wearing of its insignia to the standard badge in the case of undergraduates and to a badge or pendant by graduates.

The colors of the fraternity are emerald green and white with gold and black as subsidiary. Its gems are the emerald and pearl, its flower the lily-of-the-valley.

Among the alumni of Alpha Delta Phi are the following: *Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, Secretary of State William R. Day, Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield.

*Also a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon at Harvard.

U. S. Senators: William B. Allison, George E. Pugh, Adonijah S. Welch, Phineas W. Hitchcock, Watson G. Squire and Joseph V. Quarles.

Foreign Ministers or Ambassadors: To Great Britain, James Russell Lowell and Joseph H. Choate; to France, Edward F. Noyes; to Austria, John Jay; to Greece, J. Meredith Read; to the Hague, William E. Quimby; to Germany, Edwin F. Uhl; to Turkey, Horace Maynard; to Brazil, Irving B. Dudley.

Justices of the Supreme Court: Samuel Blatchford, Geo. Shiras, Jr., Henry B. Brown, William R. Day, Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Presidents of Colleges: Eliot of Harvard, Dwight of Yale, Stille of Pennsylvania, Gilman of Johns Hopkins, Darling of Hamilton, Gates and Harris of Amherst, Garfield of Williams, Chamberlain of Bowdoin, Dodge of Colgate, Raymond of Union, Rhees of Rochester, Orten of Ohio State University, Wheeler of the University of California, Pynchon of Trinity, Hall of Clark, Raymond and Taylor of Vassar, Backus of Packer, Hutchins of Michigan, Rogers and Harris of Northwestern, Hunt of Dennison, and Dwight and Stone, Deans of the Columbia Law School.

Governors of States: Chamberlain of Maine, Willard of Indiana, Roosevelt of New York, Noyes, Denison and Smith of Ohio, Maynard of Tennessee and Hubbard of Connecticut.

Lawyers: James C. Carter, Joseph H. Choate, William G. Choate, Clarence A. Seward, Everett P. Wheeler, Edward M. Shepard and Francis Lynde Stetson.

Divines: Richard S. Storrs, Joseph P. Thompson, O. B. Frothingham, Abbott E. Kittredge, E. Winchester Donald, and the following bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church: Aves, Brewer, Brooks, Coxe, Griswold, Harris, Huntington, Kendrick, Lyman, Stevens, Watson, Wells, White and Whitehead.

Authors: James Russell Lowell, Edward Everett Hale, Donald G. Mitchell, George William Curtis, Charles Francis Adams, Horace H. Furness, Arlo Bates, Moses Coit Tyler, Alfred B. Street, Francis Parkman, Hamilton W. Mabie, Owen Wister, John Codman Ropes, Prof. Francis A. March.

Daniel Huntington in art; Russell Sturgis, William R. Ware and A. D. F. Hamlin in architecture; Manton Marble, William Elroy Curtis, George W. Smalley, Talcott Williams, Edward Stanwood, William Hayes Ward in journalism.

Benjamin M. Harrod, engineer; Charles W. Stiles, zoologist; Dr. Walter Wyman, Surgeon General U. S. Marine Hospital Service and hygienist, are eminent scientists in the government service.

Alpha Sigma Phi



THIS fraternity has twice changed its character and in its present form of organization dates from June, 1907. Originally it was a sophomore society organized at Yale in 1846 by George Benedict, Levi B. Bradley, William B. Clark, E. Foote Hall, Albert Hobson, Henry H. Hill, William B. Lee, Corrydon C. Merriman, Benjamin F. Moore, Washington Murray, Edward Scofield, William W. Ward, Erastus H. Weiser and Silas Wodell, all of the class of 1849. Under the peculiar system of societies then existing at Yale, there were separate societies for freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors, the members passing from one to the other as they advanced from class to class. At that time the chapters of Alpha Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon and Delta Kappa Epsilon were junior societies and of the founders of Alpha Sigma Phi, Messrs. Bradley, Hobson, Hill, Merriman, Murray and Wodell joined Delta Kappa Epsilon; Clark, Hall, Lee and Ward joined Psi Upsilon and Weiser joined Alpha Delta Phi in their junior year.

The Alpha Sigma Phi was then the rival of a similar sophomore society called Kappa Sigma Theta. This latter died at Yale in 1858 and Alpha Sigma Phi in 1864. They both issued annual "feuilletons" or printed attacks

upon one another and the college world in general. That of Kappa Sigma Theta was called the *Banger*, probably as a burlesque upon the Yale *Banner*. It was issued in the fall terms of the years from 1845 to 1850 and the spring term of 1852. Alpha Sigma Phi issued the *Tomahawk*, in five issues first appearing in 1847. Neither of these publications were fraternity journals or magazines in any modern sense. For a full account of this society as a sophomore organization at Yale, the reader is referred to "Four Years at Yale" by Lyman H. Bagg, Ψ Υ, of the class of '69.

While existing as a sophomore society at Yale, Alpha Sigma Phi built up the following chapter roll:

1846. A, Yale College (1864).
1850. B, Harvard College (1857).
1857. Γ, Amherst College (1862).
1860, Δ, Marietta College.
1865. E, Ohio Wesleyan University (1865).

As the society ceased to exist at Yale in the autumn of 1864, it is probable that the Epsilon chapter was never in reality established. At any rate it was very short lived. All of the chapters except the one at Marietta were sophomore organizations only, the Marietta chapter being of the type of the usual college fraternity chapter.

Alpha Sigma Phi by these peculiar circumstances became a local fraternity at Marietta and continued to exist as such until 1907 when a chapter was established at Yale as a general university society, and in 1907 at a convention held at Marietta a national organization was perfected.

The following is the chapter roll since it assumed its present form:

1860. Δ, Marietta College.....322
1907. A, Yale University.....117
1908. Z, Ohio State University..... 71
1908. H, University of Illinois..... 73
1908. Θ, University of Michigan..... 69
1909. I ,Cornell University..... 63
1909. K, University of Wisconsin..... 61
1910. Λ, Columbia University..... 42
1911. B, Harvard University..... 36
1912. M, University of Washington 24

Active chapter, 10; inactive, 0; membership 878.

The Marietta ($5,500), Michigan ($18,000) and Yale ($23,000) chapters own houses, the other chapters rent them. A general scheme for securing houses for all the chapters has been planned.

The fraternity excludes honorary members except those of college faculties, and it only admits the latter after due initiation and provided they belong to no other national Greek letter fraternity.

Conventions have been held as follows: Marietta, O., 1907, 1910; New Haven, Conn., 1908; Champaign, Ill., 1910; Columbus, O., 1911; Detroit, 1912.

In April 1909, the fraternity began the publication of a quarterly journal called the *Tomahawk*, beginning its enumeration as Volume VI No. 1, as though it were a continuation of the old annual published by the Yale sophomore society.

In a somewhat similar spirit, the fraternity claims as members all the persons who belonged to the old sophomore society, although it is obvious that the present

organization is not the same in character or class as the one of which they were members. Many of these members have apparently adhered to the new national organization in spite of membership in other national Greek letter organizations; but as they have been long on the rolls of the latter organizations we have decided not to enumerate them as members of Alpha Sigma Phi until the question is settled by themselves or the fraternities in question.

The badge of the old sophomore society was a rectangular slab about an inch long displaying a shield bearing an open book engraved with hieroglyphics, beneath which book is displayed the letters. The colors are stone color and cardinal. This badge is still used but smaller in size.

Among the prominent alumni of the Marietta chapter are Albert B. White, formerly governor of West Virginia; John H. Snodgrass, U. S. Consul at Moscow; Charles W. Elliott, a member of the Philippines Commission; Judge Oscar R. Hundley, of the U. S. Circuit Court for Alabama; Rev. Charles Little, Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly and Charles T. Lewis, president of the T. & O. C. R. R.

Alpha Tau Omega



THE fraternity of Alpha Tau Omega was founded in Richmond, Va., September 11, 1865; by Messrs. Otis A. Glazebrook, Alfred Marshall, since deceased, and Erskine M. Ross. The latter was then a recent graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and the two former were members of the graduating class. These gentlemen had always been particularly close friends. Appreciating the benefit and pleasure in the way of counsel, assistance and social intercourse which this friendship had brought them, they concluded that much good among young men might be accomplished by an organization in which the principles that go toward forming a high type of manhood should be fostered under the influence of an intimate friendship. This conception they determined to put into practical operation at once.

Connected as the founders were with the above institution, it naturally became the place where their first chapter was located. The society was projected as a national organization. It was incorporated in Baltimore in 1878, under the title "The Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, of Baltimore City."

Most of the members who entered the fraternity in 1865 and 1866 had been in the Confederate service, having resumed their studies which the war had interrupted. Hence, the average age of the undergraduate members was high at the outset.

The chapter roll is now as follows:

1865. *Va.* A, Virginia Military Institute (1881)..... 102
1865. *Va.* B, Washington and Lee University..... 160
1867. *Tenn.* I, Union University (1873)..... 39
1868. *Tenn.* Λ, Cumberland University (1902)..... 178
1868. *Va.* Δ, University of Virginia..... 221
1869. *Va.* E, Roanoke College (1892)..... 102
1870. *Ky.* M, Kentucky Military Institute (1887)..... 101
1871. *Tenn.* N, University of Nashville (1872)..... 5
1872. *N. C.* Ξ, Trinity College, N. C..... 150
1872. *Ky.* O, Bethel College (1872)..... 3
1872. *Tenn.* Π, University of Tenn..... 96
1873. *Va.* P, Bethel Academy (1875)..... 19
1874. *D. C.* Υ, George Washington University (1888). 8
1877. *Tenn.* Ω, University of the South..... 220
1878. *Va.* A A, Richmond College (1884)..... 8
1878. *Ga.* A B, University of Georgia..... 229
1879. *N. C.* A Δ, University of North Carolina..... 138
1879. *Ala.* A E, Alabama Polytechnic Institute..... 298
1880. *Ga.* A Z, Mercer University..... 236
1881. *N. C.* A H, Bingham's School (1896)..... 94
1881. *Pa.* T, University of Pennsylvania..... 181
1881. *Ga.* A Θ, Emory College..... 304
1881. *Pa.* A I, Muhlenberg College..... 200
1881. *N. J.* A K, Stevens Institute (1894)..... 22

1881. *N. Y.* A Λ, Columbia University (1910)..... 97
1881. *Mich.* A M, Adrian College.....170
1882. *Ohio* A N, Mt. Union College.....272
1882. *N. Y.* A O, St. Lawrence University.....195
1882. *Pa.* A Π, Washington and Jefferson College.... 89
1882. *Pa.* A P, Lehigh University.....129
1882. *Or.* A Σ, Oregon Agricultural College (1882).... 5
1882. *Tenn.* A T, Southwestern Presby. University ..165
1882. *Ark.* A Ξ, University of Arkansas (1882)..... 5
1882. *Pa.* A Υ, Pennsylvania College.....155
1883. *S. C.* A X, S. C. Military Academy (1891)..... 24
1883. *Ohio* A Ψ, Wittenberg College.....193
1883. *S. C.* A Φ, South Carolina College (1897)..... 54
1884. *Fla.* A Ω, University of Florida.....100
1884. *Ky.* Z, Central University (1890)..... 27
1885. *Iowa* B Λ, Simpson College..... 99
1885. *Ala.* B B, Southern University.....222
1885. *Mass.* B Γ, Mass. Inst. of Technology..... 69
1885. *Ala.* B Δ, University of Alabama.....185
1887. *La.* B E, Tulane University.....125
1887. *Vt.* B Z, University of Vermont.....190
1887. *Ohio* B H, Ohio Weslevan University.....156
1887. *N. Y.* B Θ, Cornell University.....239
1888. *Mich.* B K, Hillsdale College.....146
1888. *Ga.* B I, Georgia School of Technology.....211
1888. *Mich.* B A, University of Michigan.....126
1888. *Ohio* B M, University of Wooster.....163
1888. *Ga.* B N, Middle Georgia State College (1890).. 25
1889. *S. C.* B Ξ, College of Charleston..... 93
1889. *Mich.* B O, Albion College.....150

1889. *Tenn.* Β Π, Vanderbilt University.....131
1890. *Ohio* Β Ρ, Marietta College (1898)..... 37
1890. *Va.* Β Σ, Hampden-Sidney College (1894)..... 11
1891. *Me.* Β Υ, University of Maine.....223
1891. *S. C.* Β, Φ Wofford College (1896)..... 22
1891. *Pa.* Β Χ, Haverford College (1892)..... 4
1891. *Cal.* Β Ψ, Stanford University..... 39
1892. *Ohio* Β Ω, Ohio State University.....145
1892. *Me.* Γ Α, Colby College.....154
1892. *Mass.* Γ Β, Tufts College.....185
1893. *Ind.* Γ Γ, Rose Polytechnic Institute..... 90
1894. *Tenn.* Β Τ, Union University..... 98
1894. *R. I.* Γ Δ, Brown University.....150
1895. *Tex.* Γ Ε, Austin College (1900)..... 41
1895. *Ills.* Γ Ζ, University of Illinois.....185
1897. *Neb.* Γ Θ, University of Nebraska.....154
1897. *Tex.* Γ Η, University of Texas..... 73
1900. *Cal.* Γ Ι, University of California..... 95
1901. *Ohio* Γ Κ, Western Reserve University..... 92
1901. *Col.* Γ Λ, University of Colorado.....120
1901. *Kan.* Γ Μ, University of Kansas.....121
1902. *Minn.* Γ Ν, University of Minnesota.....121
1904. *Ills.* Γ Ξ, University of Chicago..... 75
1904. *Ind.* Γ Ο, Purdue University..... 88
1906. *Wash.* Γ Π, University of Washington..... 78
1906. *Mo.* Γ Ρ, University of Missouri..... 80
1906. *Mass.* Γ Σ, Worcester Poly. Institute..... 85
1907. *Wis.* Γ Τ, University of Wisconsin..... 90
1908. *Iowa* Γ Υ, Iowa State College..... 43
1909. *Ky.* Μ Ι, University of Kentucky..... 62

1910. *Or.* Γ Φ, University of Oregon..... 37
1911. *Wash.* Γ X, Washington State College..... 47

COMMUNITY CHAPTERS.

1866. *W. Va.* Z, *Weston, W. Va.* (1867)..... 8
1866. *Va.* H, *Harrisonburg, Va.* (1869)..... 9
1866. *Tenn.* Θ, *Knoxville, Tenn.* (1867)..... 9
1867. *Tenn.* I, *Murfreesboro, Tenn.* (1873)..... 3
1867. *Tenn.* K, *Memphis, Tenn.* (1872)..... 8
1867. *Tenn.* Γ, *Columbia, Tenn.* (1868)..... 11
1874. *Ga.* Σ, *Rome, Ga.* (1875)..... 7
1874. *Va.* Φ, *Alexandria, Va.* (1876)..... 14
1875. *Ills.* X, *Chicago, Ills.* (1876)..... 5

College chapters, active 62; inactive, 24; membership, including community chapters, 10,128.

The community chapters were not attached to any educational institution, and were not long continued. The first chapter at Union University was originally of this class, established at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Two proposed chapters Maryland Psi at Johns Hopkins and Louisiana Alpha Gamma at University of Louisiana were authorized but never established.

The chapters at Washington and Jefferson College, and the Southwestern Baptist University (now Union University) were the last surviving chapters of Α Γ. The chapter at Lehigh when revived in 1903 absorbed a chapter of Ψ Α Κ.

A number of the chapters have been formed from local organizations. Washington and Lee when revived in 1906

from X P; Simpson when revived in 1905 from A I Φ; Massachusetts Institute when revived in 1906 from A Ω; Albion from the E. S. S. Society; Maine from the S. I. U. Society; Western Reserve from Ψ Ω; Washington from Φ Σ E; Missouri from A Δ; Worcester Polytechnic from the Arms and Hammer Society; Iowa State from the Black Hawks Society; Kentucky from M I, and Washington State from the Sigma fraternity.

The Tennessee Iota chapter at Union University, and the chapters at the Kentucky Military Institute and the University of Nashville became inactive when the institutions in which they were located were closed. The charter of the chapter at Bethel Academy was withdrawn.

The chapters at the Virginia Military Institute, Bethel College, the Bingham School, the University of South Carolina, The South Carolina Military Academy, Middle Georgia State College, Wofford and Haverford Colleges died from anti-fraternity laws. Many of the chapters have been inactive for different lengths of time, Washington and Lee from 1899 to 1906, Tennessee from 1873 to 1900; Trinity from 1879 to 1890, Pennsylvania from 1884 to 1891 and 1896 to 1901, Washington and Jefferson from 1883 to 1901, Stanford from 1898 to 1911; Lehigh from 1886 to 1890 and 1897 to 1903, Simpson from 1890 to 1905; Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1886 to 1906, Charleston from 1892 to 1898, and Michigan from 1894 to 1904.

The following chapters own houses: Alabama Polytechnic ($7,500), Cornell ($25,000), Colorado ($11,000), University of the South ($4,000), North Carolina ($6,500),

Maine ($9,000), St. Lawrence ($7,000), Mechlenberg ($8,500), Pennsylvania College ($3,500), Wittenberg ($6,750), Illinois ($23,000), Minnesota ($10,000), Worcester Polytechnic ($10,000), Tufts ($12,000) and Michigan ($14,000) and thirty-six chapters rent houses.

There are several forms of alumni associations. There are State associations in California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Carolina, Texas, Washington. Community associations in Western Carolina, Western New York. City associations in Allentown, Pa., Alliance, Ohio, Atlanta, Birmingham, Ala., Charlotte, N. C., Chicago Cleveland, Columbus, O., Cincinnati, O., Dallas, Dayton, O., Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Louisville, Milwaukee, Mobile, Montgomery, Ala., New York, Nashville, Pensacola, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland, Ore., Providence, Reading, San Antonio, Savannah, Springfield, O., St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Youngstown, Ohio, and a Collegiate association at Harvard.

The government of the fraternity is vested in three departments, to wit, legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative department consists of a Congress of delegates from the various chapters and alumni associations, which convenes bi-ennially. In the interim the High Council (five members elected bi-ennially by the Congress) exercises general legislative and advisory powers and functions. The executive department consists of five Grand Officers, elected by the Congress and a corps of province chiefs, appointed by the highest executive officer, who have general supervision over the fraternity.

The judicial department is composed of the Worthy High Chancellor, who, besides advises the various officers upon questions of law, decides all disputed questions and cases. Chapters are established only by a vote of the existing chapters and the consent of the High Council and executive officers. During the session of Congress besides the regular business of the fraternity, there is a public meeting at which the delegates listen to the address of some chosen orator.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Lexington, Va., 1870, 1874; Nashville, 1872, 1892; Raleigh, N. C., 1876; Richmond, Va., 1877, 1890; Baltimore, 1878; Macon, Ga., 1880; Washington, D. C., 1882, 1894; Philadelphia, Pa., 1884; Atlanta, Ga., 1886; Springfield, Ohio, 1888; Cleveland, Ohio, 1896; New Orleans, 1898; Boston, 1900; Chicago, 1902, New York, 1904, Birmingham, Ala., 1906; Pittsburgh, Pa., 1908; Atlanta, Ga., 1910.

The fraternity published a song book in 1886 (Dover, Pa.). A new edition was published in 1906. The catalogue was first published in 1897, at Washington, D. C. A preliminary list was published at Richmond, Va., in 1878. A second edition was published in 1903. A third in 1907 which was in effect a pocket directory and a fourth in 1911 also a pocket directory. The official organ of the fraternity is the *Palm*. It was established in 1880, and has been published regularly since, four and sometimes five times a year. From 1880 to 1885 it was published at Richmond, Va., in 1885 it was removed to the University of Virginia, in 1886 to Gettysburg, Pa., in 1888 to

New York City, in 1891 to Elizabeth, N. J., and in 1893 to Chicago, Ills., in 1902 to Philadelphia, in 1903 to New York, in 1904 to Washington, D. C., and in 1905 to Allentown, Pa.

A manual by Claude T. Reno was issued in 1911. It was published by the author at Allentown, Pa. It is an octavo of 82 pages and contains an outline of the history of the fraternity, an account of its publications, an enumeration of its conventions, lists of officials and a very full list of prominent alumni.

The badge of the fraternity is a Maltese cross, consisting of a circular center field of black enamel, in which is inscribed in gold a crescent near the top of the field, three stars immediately below the crescent, the Greek letter "T" in the center, and two hands clasped at the bottom of the field. The arms also, of black enamel, display the letters "A" and "Ω" vertically and "Ω" and "A" horizontally. A monogram is sometimes worn, but its use is not officially sanctioned. The colors of the fraternity are sky blue and old gold, and the fraternity flower is the white tea rose.

Among the prominent alumni of this fraternity are U. S. Senators: F. McL. Simmons, William H. Milton, Jr., Robert L. Owen, William James Bryan, Luke Lea, Nathan P. Bryan. Congressmen, William J. Samford, Page Morris, John Paul, Clifton R. Breckenridge, F. McL. Simmons, Thomas G. Hayes, Edward W. Pou, Daniel F. Lafean, H. Garland Dupré, Andrew B. Price, Theodore S. Wilkinson, Rufus K. Polk, Joseph H. Acklen, J. H. Kimball, James Phelan, James W. Marshall, Zachary

Taylor and William D. B. Ainey. Erskine M. Ross, U. S. Circuit Judge; John Paul and Page Morris, U. S. District Judges. Clifton R. Breckenridge, U. S. Minister to Russia.

Governors Hugh S. Thompson and Duncan C. Heyward of South Carolina and William J. Samford of Alabama. Carmi Thompson, Secretary of State of Ohio; Guy Bailey, Secretary of State of Vermont; D. O. Thomas, Attorney General of Tennessee; Robert Lee Williams, Chief Justice of Oklahoma; Beverly D. Evans, Chief Justice of Georgia.

Alexander Hamilton, vice-president and General Consul, Atlantic Coast Line Railway; Edward N. Brown, president of the National Railways of Mexico; Arthur P. Davis, chief engineer of the U. S. Reclamation Service; Harrison Randolph, president of the College of Charleston; George M. Savage, president of Union University; H. H. Denwiddie, president Texas A. M. College; James G. James, president Texas A. M. College; Willis E. Parsons, president of Parsons College; Edward J. Kirbye, president of Drury College, Theodore D. Stratton, P. E. Bishop of Mississippi; Irving Bacheller and Leroy M. Scott, novelists; Walter H. Page, editor of the *World's Work*.

Beta Theta Pi



THIS fraternity was founded at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, August 8, 1839. The idea was first suggested by John Reily Knox, '39. Closely associated with him were Samuel Taylor Marshall, '40, David Linton, '39; James George Smith, '40; Charles Henry Hardin, '40; John Holt Duncan, '40; Michael Clarkson Ryan, '40, and Thomas Boston Gordon, '41.

Α Δ Φ was then the only college society with a chapter so far west as Ohio. Its Miami chapter had been established in 1835, and was in good condition. The idea of organizing Β Θ Π was doubtless suggested by that of the Α Δ Φ, and opposition to the latter was undoubtedly the chief cause which led to the formation of the new fraternity.

Β Θ Π was the first of the fraternities which originated west of the Alleghanies. It is interesting, therefore, to see how far the society system had then developed. Κ Α was at Union and Williams, where anti-secret local societies also existed. Σ Φ was at Union, Hamilton, Williams, and New York University Ψ Υ was at Union, and New York University. Δ Φ was at Union and Brown, and Α Δ Φ was at Hamilton, New York University and

Brown, where rival chapters existed, and was without rivals as yet at Columbia, Yale, Amherst and Harvard. The Mystical Seven had also originated at Wesleyan. The fraternity system, therefore, when B Θ Π was founded, existed in New York, New England and Ohio only.

The first branch or chapter was located in Cincinnati, nominally in connection with the local law school but actually it was not connected with any college although it initiated only college men.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1839.	A, Miami University	*299
1840.	B, *Cincinnati* (1843)	13
1841.	B, Western Reserve University	272
1841.	B K, Ohio University	296
1842.	E, Transylvania University (1847)	21
1842.	Γ, Washington and Jefferson College	372
1843.	H, Harvard University (1901)	117
1843.	Θ, Princeton University (1846)	26
1845.	Δ, DePauw University	493
1845.	Π, Indiana University	392
1845.	Λ, University of Michigan	396
1846.	T, Wabash College	293
1847.	I, Williams College (1851)	11
1848.	E, Central University	366
1849.	K, Brown University	315
1850.	Z, Hampden-Sidney College (1912)	235
1852.	H B, University of North Carolina	198
1853.	Θ, Ohio Wesleyan University	409

*In this enumeration names appearing on the roll of more than one chapter are counted but once.

1853. I, Hanover College.....250
1854. M, Cumberland University (1899).....262
1855. N, Washington College, Pa. (united with Γ)...——
1855. Ξ, Knox College.....234
1855. O, University of Virginia.....365
1856. P, Washington and Lee University (1880).... 80
1856. Σ, Illinois College (1866)..... 26
1858. Υ, South Carolina College (1861)..... 20
1858. Φ A, Davidson College 203
1859. X, Oglethorpe University (1861)..... 14
1860. Ψ, Bethany College 259
1862. X, Beloit College.....266
1863. Ω, United States Naval Academy (1863)..... 6
1865. A A, Monmouth College (1878) 51
1866. A B, University of Iowa 271
1867. A Γ, Wittenberg College.....260
1867. A Δ, Westminster College 196
1868. A E, Iowa Wesleyan College.....261
1868. Λ P, University of Chicago 156
1868. A H, Denison University 244
1869. A Θ, Virginia Military Institute (1880)..... 67
1869. A I, Washington University, Missouri 136
1870. A K, Richmond College (1896) 118
1872. A Λ, University of Wooster 236
1872. A M, Howard College (1879) 43
1872. A N, University of Kansas 314
1873. A Ξ, Randolph-Macon College (1893) 75
1873. A O, Trinity University, Texas (1881) 50
1873. A Π, University of Wisconsin 313
1873. P, Northwestern University 279

1874. A Σ, Dickinson College 236
1876. A T, College of William and Mary (1877) 12
1876. Υ, Boston University 292
1877. A Φ, Virginia State College (1880) 26
1877. A X, Johns Hopkins University 188
1878. A Ψ, Butler College (1881) 19
1879. Ω, University of California 220
1879. B A, Kenyon College 151
1879. B B, University of Mississippi (1901) 190
1879. B Γ, Rutgers College 194
1879. B Δ, Cornell University 297
1879. Σ, Stevens Institute of Technology 189
1879. B Z, St. Lawrence University.....238
1879. B H, University of Maine 292
1880. Φ, University of Pennsylvania 208
1880. B Θ, Colgate University 307
1881. N, Union University 161
1881. A A, Columbia University 191
1883. B I, Amherst College 312
1884. B Λ, Vanderbilt University 180
1885. B O, University of Texas.....166
1885. Θ Δ, Ohio State University 200
1888. A T, University of Nebraska 197
1888. A Υ, Pennsylvania State College 180
1888. A Z, University of Denver 147
1889. B E, Syracuse University.....329
1889. A Ω, Dartmouth College 625
1890. B Π, University of Minnesota 200
1890. M E, Wesleyan University 313
1841. *Emory College* (1858)..... 58

1844. *University of Georgia* (1859)..... 38
1850. *Centenary College, La.* (1861)..... 39
1890. B N, University of Cincinnati.....178
1890. Z Φ, University of Missouri 388
1891. B X, Lehigh University 97
1892. Φ X, Yale University 393
1894. Λ Σ, Stanford University 121
1900. B Ψ, University of West Virginia 99
1900. B T, University of Colorado 123
1900. B Σ, Bowdoin College 121
1901. B Ω, Washington State University 116
1902. Σ P, University of Illinois 134
1903. B M, Purdue University 82
1905. Λ K, Case School of Applied Science 130
1905. T Σ, Iowa State College 101
1906. Θ Z, University of Toronto..... 71
1907. Γ Φ, University of Oklahoma 63
1908. B Φ, Colorado School of Mines..... 84
1908. B Ξ, Tulane University 40
1909. B P, University of Oregon 58

Active chapters, 72; inactive, 22; membership, 18,371.

The three institutions named in italics are chapters of the Mystical Seven which have not been revived. While their members are entitled to a place on the Beta Theta Pi roll, the chapters cannot properly be counted as inactive chapters of Beta Theta Pi.

Down to 1884 the chapters were universally known by their Greek names, but at that time owing to the constantly increasing roll of the fraternity, the Greek names were relegated to a second place, and the chapters are now

known by the names of the colleges with which they are connected. The chapters at Princeton, Monmouth and Howard Colleges were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The charters of the chapters at Washington and Lee, the Viriginia Military Institute, Richmond College, Trinity University, Randolph-Macon, Cumberland, Harvard, the Virginia State College, University of Mississippi, and Butler College, were withdrawn by the fraternity. The Southern chapters were all killed by the Civil War, with the exception of the one at the University of North Carolina, which became inactive in 1859. The remaining inactive chapters died from a combination of causes which will be mentioned in detail hereafter. It was the early policy of the fraternity to keep the number of members in each chapter as small as possible consistent with local strength; but of late years college custom has more largely governed this point.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the Western Reserve chapter enlisted in a body under Prof. Chas. A. Young, the astronomer. In the South the Hampden-Sidney, Washington and Lee, Virginia and Cumberland chapters sent their entire membership into the army.

The Miami chapter was suspended from 1873 until 1886, during the inactivity of the university. The Washington and Jefferson chapter, formed by the union of the two colleges named, was called Gamma Nu from 1865 to 1874, when the designation of the original chapter at Jefferson was finally adopted for it. Many of the chapters have been formed from existing organizations; the Brown and Hampden-Sidney chapters, when revived, were the sole

surviving chapters of Φ K A and Δ E respectively. The Denison chapter was a chapter of K Φ Λ; Mississippi the last one of A K Φ; Dartmouth the last of Σ Δ Π; and Missouri the last of Z Φ. Oglethorpe was a flourishing local called the E; Randolph-Macon one called Φ I X; Dickinson, the Independent; Colgate the Adelphian; Amherst, the Torch and Crown; Case, A K and Tulane A Δ Ξ. A local called Ω H Π revived the Knox chapter and one called the Hatchet became the revived Washington (Mo.) chapter. The Union chapter was formerly a local called B K; Ohio State, Φ A; Cincinnati, X Z Σ, or the Hour Glass; West Virginia, B Ψ; Colorado, B T Ω; Bowdoin, the Sword and Shield; Washington State, Π Θ; Illinois, Δ Σ; Purdue, Γ Ψ; Iowa State, the Tri Serps; Toronto, Θ Z; Oklahoma, Γ Φ; Colorado Mines, the Crucible Club, and Oregon, Δ A.

Twice during the lifetime of the fraternity a union has been effected with other fraternities—with A Σ X in 1879, and with the Mystical Seven in 1889. In each instance the alumni of the uniting society have been received into full fellowship. From the A Σ X came the chapters at Rutgers, Cornell, Stevens, St. Lawrence and the University of Maine, and from the Mystical Seven came the chapter at Wesleyan and the present chapters at Davidson and University of North Carolina, previously existing Beta chapters at these places being then dormant. The active chapters of both fraternities at the University of Virginia united their membership.

The Western Reserve, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wabash, Central, Knox, Virginia, Bethany, Beloit, Chicago, Iowa and Washington (Mo.) chapters were dormant for some

years. The Chicago chapter, as at present constituted, is considered a revival of the chapter which was located at the old University of Chicago, all the fraternities similarly situated having so agreed, but the institutions are in reality different.

Many of the *ante-bellum* chapters ran *sub rosa* for many years, owing to faculty opposition, but the fraternity will not now establish or maintain chapters in colleges where such a state of affairs exists.

The chapter at the Naval Academy was formed when that institution was located at Newport, Rhode Island. It was killed by a navy regulation against secret societies. The chapter at the College of William and Mary was established at a time when it was believed that the affairs of the college would remain in a prosperous condition, but this hope was not realized, and the chapter consequently surrendered its charter. The Harvard chapter was asked to surrender its charter when it had attained a position of prominence at Harvard and its members regarded their fraternity obligations too lightly. The Hampden-Sidney chapter surrendered its charter in 1912.

The following chapters own their houses: Amherst, $11,500; Beloit, $18,000; Bethany, $4,000; Bowdoin, $13,000; Brown, $19,000; California, $32,000; Chicago, $13,000; Colgate, $14,000; Columbia, $25,000; Cornell, $30,000; Dartmouth, $14,000; Denison, $12,000; DePauw, $18,000; Dickinson, $10,000; Hanover, $4,500; Knox, $9,000; Lehigh, $11,000; Maine, $13,000; Michigan, $40,000; Minnesota, $12,000; Missouri, $25,000; North Carolina, $4,500; Ohio State, $22,000; Ohio

Wesleyan, $7,500; Pennsylvania, $25,000; Pennsylvania State, $18,000; Purdue, $18,000; Rutgers, $7,000; St. Lawrence, $15,000; Stanford, $10,000; Syracuse, $15,000; Texas, $14,000; Tulane, $12,000; Union, $12,000; Vanderbilt, $10,000; Wabash, $7,500; Washington State, $12,000; Wesleyan (two houses), $16,750; Western Reserve, $15,000; Wisconsin, $30,000; Wittenberg, $10,000; Yale, $20,000; Ohio, ($7,500); Kansas, ($15,000); Virginia, ($11,000); Illinois, ($40,000); Iowa State, ($12,000).

All of the remaining chapters rent houses except Davidson and Washington (St. Louis).

Alumni chapters exist at Aiken, S. C.; Akron, O.; Albany, N. Y.; Anderson, Ind.; Asheville, N. C.; Athens, O.; Atlanta, Ga.; Aurora, Ill.; Austin, Texas; Baltimore, Md.; Bangor, Me.; Birmingham, Ala.; Bluffton, Ind.; Boise, Idaho; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Burlington, Iowa; Butte, Mont.; Cambridge, Mass.; Canal Zone; Charleston, W. Va.; Charlotte, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; Columbia, Mo.; Columbus, O.; Dallas, Texas; Danville, Ills.; Davenport, Ia.; Dayton, O.; Denver, Colo.; Des Moines, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; Duluth, Minn.; Eugene, Oregon; Evansville, Ind.; Ft. Smith, Ark.; Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; Galesburg, Ill.; Grand Rapids, Mich., Greensboro, N. C.; Hamilton, O.: Harrisburg, Pa.; Hartford, Conn.; Helena, Mont.; Houston, Tex.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Joliet, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Lafayette, Ind.; Lincoln, Neb.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Louisville, Ky.; Manchester,

N. H.; Memphis, Tenn.; Miami County, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Muskogee, Okla.; Nashville, Tenn.; Newark, O.; New Haven, Conn.; New Orleans, La.; New York, N. Y.; Norfolk, Va.; Omaha, Neb.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Pendleton, Oregon; Peoria, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Portland, Me.; Portland, Ore.; Providence, R. I.; Richmond, Va.; Rochester, N. Y.; Rockford, Ills.; St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Antonio, Texas; San Diego, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Santa Barbara, Cal.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Seattle, Wash.; Sedalia, Mo.; Sioux City, Ia.; Spokane, Wash.; Springfield, Ills.; Springfield, Mass.; Springfield, O.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Tacoma, Wash.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Toledo, O.; Topeka, Kans.; Toronto, Ont.; Tulsa, Okla.; Waco, Texas; Washington, D. C.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Worcester, Mass.; Youngstown, O.; Zanesville, O. They have the right to a representation in the conventions, but have no power to make initiations.

A club of alumni maintained for several years a summer resort at "Wooglin," on Lake Chautauqua, where it owned a plot of ground surrounding a club-house, and the conventions of the fraternity were held there for several years with much satisfaction, but the enterprise did not pay, the season was too short to sustain the club, and the project was abandoned in 1894. A successful club is conducted in New York City at No. 1 Gramercy Park.

For eight years after the foundation of the fraternity the parent chapter held the reins of government. In 1847 the convention of chapters established a "Presiding

Chapter" system. Under this plan the convention remained the legislative body, but during its recess the affairs of the fraternity were administered by a chapter called the presiding chapter, each of the chapters being chosen to this position in the order of their establishment. In 1872 a general secretary was appointed, who shared the work of administration. In 1874 the fraternity was divided into districts, each with an executive head, but subordinate to the general secretary, the presiding chapter still remaining in operation. In 1879 this system of the administration of the fraternity's affairs through a presiding chapter was abandoned, and the affairs of the fraternity were confided to a board of directors composed of nine members, three of whom retired from office each year, and six of whom were required to reside in one vicinity. The offices of general secretary and of the subordinate chiefs of districts were retained, and the incorporation of the fraternity was secured. This last system has given general satisfaction and has been followed by many fraternities. In 1897 the number of trustees was reduced to six, two of whom retire each year, each being elected for three years. There is now no restriction on their residences. The administration of the fraternity is unusually efficient. The scholarship of the undergraduates is constantly watched and improved. The entire membership is kept constantly informed by the fraternity publications of its official doings.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Cincinnati, Ohio, 1842, 1847, 1854, 1866, 1873, 1879, 1882, 1886, 1898; Hudson, Ohio, 1848; Pittsburgh, Pa., 1851;

Louisville, Ky., 1856; Berkeley Springs, Va., 1858; Columbus, Ohio, 1860, 1869; Indianapolis, Ind., 1864, 1867, 1871, 1878; Detroit, Mich., 1865, 1877, 1912; Nashville, Tenn., 1868; Chicago, Ills., 1870, 1881, 1895; Richmond, Va., 1872; Evansville, Ind., 1875; Philadelphia, 1876; Baltimore, 1880; Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1883, 1910; Wooglin, N. Y., 1884, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893; St. Louis, 1885, 1904; Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1894, 1897, 1899, 1907, 1908; Niagara Falls, Ont., 1911; White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 1896; Put-in-Bay, O., 1900, 1903, 1909; Lakewood, N. Y., 1901; Lake Minnetonka, Minn., 1902; New York, N. Y., 1905; Denver, Colo., 1906.

The catalogue of the fraternity was first published in 1855 (Cincinnati, O.), and subsequent editions were issued in 1859 and 1866 (Cincinnati, O.), 1870 (Chicago, Ill.), and 1882 (Cleveland, Ohio), with a supplement to the latter edition in 1886 (Cincinnati, Ohio), in 1899 (Ann Arbor, Mich.), 1905 and 1912 (New York). This last and the edition of 1905 were printed in two impressions, one on very thin paper, making a portable book. The edition of 1882 was the first attempt of any fraternity to overcome the difficulties placed in the way of such a compilation by the imperfect record of the Southern and Western colleges. The first collection of the fraternity's songs was published at Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1847. The regular song book of the fraternity has been published in 1865, 1872, 1879, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1891, 1894, 1902, 1907, and 1912. The later editions have been accompanied by full musical scores. The fraternity has an unusual number of

original melodies. In 1912 orchestrations of some of the most popular songs were published.

The journal of the fraternity, called the *Beta Theta Pi*, was first issued December 15, 1872, and has been published continuously since. It began as a monthly, and is now a monthly, but has at times appeared as a quarterly and bi-monthly. Its first place of publication was Lexington, Va.; thence it was moved to Alexandria, Va.; Baltimore, Md.; Chicago, Ills.; Quaker City, Ohio; Monmouth, Ills.; Springfield, Ohio, and Cincinnati, Ohio, and New York City, where it has been published since 1893. In 1889 the phrase "with which is united the *Mystic Messenger*," was added to its title. A secret monthly, called the *Mystic Messenger*, was issued, commencing with January, 1890, for about three years, but has been discontinued. The General Secretary issues a periodical which now takes the place of the old secret monthly. Commencing in 1891 the fraternity has annually issued in a special number of its journal a report of its officers and chapters and a complete list of its members in college attendance. A manual of information for the use of the members only, has been compiled and published by the General Secretary in several editions (1885, 1890, and 1897, Columbus, Ohio). The constitution and laws of the fraternity were first published in 1879 and six editions have been published since.

The Denison chapter has published a history and catalogue of its members (1885, Granville, Ohio). The Western Reserve chapter published a song-book (1865, Cleveland, Ohio); the Maine and Dickinson chapters have issued annuals, and many of the chapters issue periodicals

for the use of their alumni. A galop, march, waltz, and several other pieces of music bear the fraternity's name.

In 1894, under the title of "Fraternity Studies," there was published a manual of information concerning the fraternity, giving its history to that date, and other facts of interest. A second edition much more elaborate in form, making a comprehensive and complete history of the fraternity under the title of a "Handbook of Beta Theta Pi," was issued in 1907. Small collections of songs for convention use and use at banquets have been frequently published. Many of the alumni chapters have published lists of the Beta residents in their localities and several editions of a catalogue of the New York Betas have been published.

The badge of the fraternity is an eight-sided shield, the sides of which curve inward. On a field of black enamel are displayed the letters "Β Θ Π," above which is a wreath in greenish gold encircling a diamond, and at the top of the badge three stars in gold. At the bottom, beneath the name of the fraternity, are the letters "*αωλθ*." There was at one time a secondary badge, consisting of a wreath of greenish gold, united at the top by a star, on which was displayed the letter "Θ." In the middle of the wreath to the left, was a similar star displaying the letter "Β," and to the right and opposite, was a star displaying the letter "Π." In the middle of the wreath was a diamond, and on the binding ribbon were the letters "*ϱωλϑ*."

The colors are light shades of pink and blue. The flower of the fraternity is the rose, the individual chapters choosing separate varieties. The flag displays three horiz-

zontal stripes, two blue and one white, the latter being in the middle. On the upper blue stripe is one white star and on the lower blue stripe two white stars. On the centre of the field of stripes is a dragon in red.

The fraternity and each chapter has a proper coat of arms. All of the insignia have been standardized.

Among the alumni of the fraternity are, Justices John M. Harlan, Stanley Matthews, William B. Woods, David J. Brewer, Horace H. Lurton, Willis Van Devanter and Joseph R. Lamar, of the Supreme Court of the United States; Andrew M. J. Cochran, John W. Showalter, Robert E. Lewis, James H. Beatty, Oliver P. Shiras, Walker T. Gunter, Hosea Townsend, John H. Cotteral, Peter S. Grosscup, J. W. McDill, Alonzo J. Edgerton, and Henry S. Priest, in the other Federal Courts.

U. S. Senators Oliver P. Morton, James W. McDill, Stanley Matthews, Milton S. Latham, Daniel W. Voorhees, Newton Booth, B. Gratz Brown, Joseph E. Mc Donald, Matthew S. Quay, Ralph Burton, John B. Gordon, James Harlan, Alonzo J. Edgerton, Norris Brown, Martin N. Johnson, Joseph L. Rawlins, William E. Borah, and Boise Penrose.

Congressmen Joseph G. Wilson, Ozra J. Dodds, Henry W. Hoffman, Rush Clark, John Hanna, Mark L. de Motte, William M. Springer, Courtland C. Matson, Humphrey Marshall, Thomas T. Crittenden, Wm. P. McLean, Robert B. F. Pierce, John S. Newberry, William H. Armstrong, John S. Wise, William D. Bynum, William E. Fuller, John M. Glover, Halbert E. Paine, Ulysses Mercur, Isaac Clements, Samuel Galloway, John Coburn, George

L. Becker, John M. Allen ("Private" Allen), Robert R. Hitt, John W. McCormick, J. J. Pugsley, William Elliott, Jonas G. Howard, Paul C. Edmunds, Benton J. Hall, Henry S. Boutelle, John J. Lentz, Harry St. George Tucker, Townsend Scudder, Charles B. Landis, Levi T. Griffin, Wm. S. Cowherd, George T. Barnes, Robert W. Miers, Scott Field, Richard W. Blue, Miles T. Granger, Timothy D. Pelton, Webster E. Brown, Frank O. Lowden, Wm. B. Craven, Wm. B. Spencer, John S. Young, E. John Ellis, Wm. M. Kinsey, Henry M. Pollard, Frank G. Clark, Harvey D. Scott, Thomas W. Bennett, James F. Izlar, George W. Cromer, Charles F. Scott, Albert S. Berry, Henry R. Harris, Henry A. Reeves, William J. Whitthome, Ezekiel S. Candler, Ira E. Rider, Jack Beall, Wm. T. Bell, Thos. L. Rubey, Edward E. Holland, John M. C. Smith, Joseph W. Byrns, and Arthur B. Rouse; Confederate Congress, Humphrey Marshall.

James Harlan, David R. Francis and John W. Noble, Secretaries of the Interior; Robert R. Hitt and Webster Davis, Assistant Secretaries of State; Halbert E. Paine and Benton J. Hall, Commissioners of Patents; John W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; T. C. Mendenhall, ex-Superintendent of the Coast Survey; United States Ministers, W. T. Coggesshall to Ecuador, James F. Stutesman to Bolivia, Will Cumback to Portugal, Henry S. Boutelle to Switzerland, Edwin H. Terrell to Belgium, Rufus Magee to Norway and Sweden, Albert G. Porter to Italy, and Aimaro Sato, Japanese Minister to Mexico.

Governors Hardin, Brown, Crittenden and Francis of Missouri, Morton and Porter of Indiana, Latham and

Booth of California, Harvey of Wisconsin, Bennett of Idaho, Hoadley of Ohio, Elbert and Buchtel of Colorado, Matthews of West Virginia, Brown of Kentucky, Nance of Nebraska, Beaver of Pennsylvania, Montague of Virginia, Bates of Massachusetts, Odell of New York, Gordon of Georgia, Pattison of Ohio, Cruce of Oklahoma, and Stokes of New Jersey.

Among college presidents there have been Wm. T. Reid, of the University of California; Lorenzo D. Mc Cabe, of Ohio Wesleyan; M. M. Fisher and S. S. Laws, of the University of Missouri; J. C. Young and W. C. Young, of Centre College; William H. Scott, of Ohio State University; Richard McIlwane, of Hampden-Sidney; Andrew D. Hepburn, of Miami; John Bascom, of the University of Wisconsin; Hilary A. Gobin and Wm. H. Hickman of DePauw; Sylvester F. Scovel, of Wooster; James Harlan and Charles L. Stafford of Iowa Wesleyan; Charles S. Venable, of the University of Virginia; Henry A. Buchtel and David H. Moore, of University of Denver; Thomas M. Gatch of Washington State University; Jerome H. Raymond, of West Virginia University; Charles N. Sims of Syracuse; James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania State; David S. Tappan, of Miami; Charles G. Heckert and John M. Ruthrauff of Wittenberg; Wm. F. Warren, of Boston University; Fred M. Tisdel, of Wyoming University; Frank Y. Adams, of Arizona University; James K. Patterson, of Kentucky State; Robert D. Jackson of Nevada University; David R. Boyd, of Oklahoma University, and the University of New Mexico; Joseph P. Blanton, of Idaho University; Charles

O. Merica of Wyoming; Burris A. Jenkins of Transylvania; Charles B. Boving of Westminster College; Frank W. Gunsaulus, of the Armour Institute; Edward O. Sisson, of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute; Edgar O. Lovett, of the Rice Institute; W. A. P. Martin, of the Imperial University of China; Caleb F. Gates, of Robert College, Constantinople; Arthur F. Griffiths of Oahu College, Honolulu, and Thomas C. Mendenhall, formerly of the Imperial University of Japan and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Among professors are Kirkwood and Wood in mathematics, Young, Watson and Barnard in astronomy, Safford, Owen and Newberry in geology, Burgess in political science, Henderson in sociology, Dr. Parvin, Hobart A. Hare, Elkanah Williams in medicine, Dr. Shields in theology, Thos. R. Price in literature, Emlin McLain, in law.

In the churches the following have been prominent: In the Methodist Church, Bishops Joyce, Cranston, Warren, Wilson, Moore, Shepard, Thirkield and Hoss; Ex-Chancellor Sims, of Syracuse; Dr. Mendenhall, of New York; Arthur Edwards and Benjamin St. John Frye; Bishops Kinsolving, Sessums, Irael, Williams and Jackson, of the Episcopal Church. Among the denominational journalists there are E. E. Hoss, of the *Nashville Christian Advocate;* Henry Martyn Smith, of the *Southern Presbyterian;* C. W. Leffingwell, of the *Living Church;* E. R. Montfort, of the *Herald and Presbyter;* George W. Lasher of the *Journal and Messenger.*

Among lawyers there are E. T. Wells, S. H. Elbert and W. F. Stone, of Colorado; Samuel H. Buskirk, of Indiana;

Alonzo P. Carpenter, of New Hampshire; Richard T. Merrick, of Maryland; John C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia; George Hoadly, of New York; William T. Elmer, of Connecticut; Robert C. Pitman and P. E. Aldrich, of Massachusetts; Milton Remley, of Iowa; John L. Bates, of Massachusetts; W. J. Hendricks, of Kentucky; William H. West, of Ohio; Ulysses Mercur and J. P. Sterrett, of Pennsylvania; Thomas J. Devine and Levi T. Dashiel, of Texas; Andrew Allison and H. P. Fowlkes, of Tennessee; George P. Raney, of Florida; Henry M. Matthews, of West Virginia; John S. Miller and Frank H. Scott, of Chicago; Rush Taggart, of New York; Winfield R. Smith, of Seattle, and Brigadier-General Enoch H. Crowder, Judge-Advocate-General of the army.

Melville D. Landon, better known as "Eli Perkins," Sam W. Foss, the poet; Henry O. Dwight, of Constantinople; Horace Fletcher, of Venice; George Fitch, the author of the Siwash stories; John S. Wise, the author of "The End of An Era"; Samuel Merwin, the novelist; Theodore T. Munger, the religious author; Franklin G. Carpenter, the newspaper writer; Bernard Berenson, the art critic; Lewis C. Strang, the dramatic critic; John H. Patterson, President of the National Cash Register Company; Philip N. Moore, of St. Louis; Reuben W. Millsaps, of Mississippi, the founder of Millsaps College; Alfred R. L. Dohme, the manufacturing chemist of Baltimore, and Calvin Wells of Pittsburg.

Chi Phi



THE Chi Phi fraternity is a union of three independent organizations existing in different sections of the United States, and all bearing the name Chi Phi. The final union, of which the present fraternity is the growth, was consummated in 1874, by the consolidation of the Northern and Southern orders, as they then existed, and, while the organization has many members whose membership preceded the birth of the fraternity, as it exists today, that union constituted the birth of the present organization.

The oldest of the constituent societies of the union originated late in 1853, or early in 1854, at what was then the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University; the youngest order was founded at Hobart College in 1860. These organizations, learning of each other's existence, united on May 29, 1867, and formed what is known in the fraternity as "The Northern Order." "The Southern Order" was organized at the University of North Carolina on August 21, 1858, and "The Northern Order" formally united with it at Washington, D. C., on March 27, 1874, under the name of "The Chi Phi Fraternity."

The exact date of the inception of the earliest order of

Chi Phi, out of which the organization of today was finally evolved, as well as most of the facts connected with its early history, are unknown. Even the names of its first members have been undiscoverable, for, in their records, and in the minutes of their meetings, for the purpose of preserving secrecy, and owing to the opposition to such societies, they were designated by assumed names, such as Agamemnon, Ajax, etc. The members of the original brotherhood are not claimed by the present organization.

Late in 1853, or early in 1854, John Maclean, Jr., Princeton, '58, found among the papers of his uncle, John Maclean, President of the College of New Jersey, a constitution, ritual and minute book, all in manuscript, and bearing the date "1824," of a secret fraternity named Chi Phi. Uniting with him Gustavus William Mayer, '57, and Charles Smith DeGraw, '57, Maclean founded the Chi Phi Fraternity basing the name upon the old organization, but changing many of its characteristics.

At this time, fraternities existed at Princeton, but the faculty was inimical to them; accordingly, the Chi Phi fraternity was practically *sub rosa*, few persons knowing of its existence. In 1859, after a hard struggle, the members decided that the organization could not live, and, therefore, abandoned it, destroying all of its records, both those of the newer organization, the original constitution, ritual and minute-book, and, in the following year, the fraternity ceased to exist as an active factor by the graduation of its last member. The fraternity thus founded did not thereby become extinct, however, as in 1854 a chapter, which

has ever since maintained itself, had been established at Franklin and Marshall College. Moreover, in 1867, this chapter founded a third chapter at Pennsylvania College. The Trinity of chapters thus formed constituted the group designated by members of the fraternity as "The Princeton Order."

On November 14, 1860, a fraternity known as "The Secret Order of Chi Phi" was founded at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., which had its outgrowth in the intimacy of Amos Brunson, '62, and Alexander Johnson Beach, '62. They associated with themselves ten other students; John William Jones, '61; George Gallagher Hopkins, '62, Edward Storey Lawson, '62; Samuel Watkins Tuttle, '62; William Sutphen, '63; David Saxton Hall, '63; David Post Jackson, '63; Harvey Noxon Loomis, '64; William Henry Shepard, '64, and Frank Bradshaw Wilson, '64. These twelve men have been known through the fraternity as the "Twelve Apostles," and the success of Chi Phi today is largely due to the originality of their plans, and the strength of the organization which they perfected.

The chapter founded at Hobart was named Upsilon, and it established chapters at Kenyon, the College of New Jersey, and Rutgers, after which it became united with the chapters at Franklin and Marshall and Pennsylvania College, of the Princeton Order, under the name "Secret Order of Chi Phi," as the result of negotiations extending over two years. The Secret Order of Chi Phi carried on the work of extension until its union with the Southern Order in 1874.

On August 21st, 1858, Thomas Capehart, '61, uniting with Augustus Moore Flythe, '59; John Calhoun Tucker, '61; James J. Cherry, '62, and William Harrison Greene, '62, founded the "Chi Phi Club" at the University of North Carolina. The University was then at the height of its prosperity, numerous fraternities were in existence, and students were attracted from all over the South. The "Club" prospered from its birth, and chapters were rapidly established until the beginning of the War between the States, when all ceased to exist, except the parent chapter, Alpha. After the close of the War, in 1866, several of the extinct chapters were revived and new ones were established. In 1865, John R. D. Shepard, of the Alpha chapter of the University of North Carolina, met a member of the Hobart order in New York, and, in this manner, each fraternity learned of the other's existence. Correspondence was conducted between them, whereupon, after prolonged negotiations, and mutual concessions, the two orders, at a meeting of their representatives held in Washington, D. C., on March 27, 1874, with the constitution, motto and plan of the Hobart order, changed the names of many of the existing chapters, and united as "The Chi Phi Fraternity."

The chapter rolls of the fraternity are as follows, the names of the colleges where chapters were located prior to the organization of the present fraternity being printed in italics. They are not counted as chapters of the fraternity of today, but their members are its members.

PRINCETON ORDER.

1854. *Princeton, Princeton University* (1860)..... 12
1854. *Lancaster* (Z), Franklin and Marshall College...271
1867. *Gettysburg* (Θ), *Pennsylvania College* (1872)..... 16

HOBART ORDER.

1860. Υ, Hobart College (1880)..... 76
1861. Ψ, *Kenyon College* (1866)..... 18
1864. Σ, *Princeton University* (1868)..... 23
1867. Δ, Rutgers College.....223

NORTHERN ORDER.

1868. B, Muhlenberg College (1884)..... 81
1868. Ξ, Cornell University.....283
1869. Ω, Dickinson College (1894)..... 04
1871. Σ, Wofford College (1907).....
1872. N, Washington & Lee University (1875)..... 28
1872. Ψ, Lehigh University 203
1872. K, Brown University (1895)..... 29
1873. B, Massachusetts Institute of Technology ...197
1873. Φ, Amherst College.....351
1873. A X, Ohio Wesleyan University.....173
1874. P, Lafayette College.....284

SOUTHERN ORDER.

1858. A, *University of North Carolina* (1868)..... 75
1858. B, *Centenary College of Louisiana* (1861)..... 18
1859. Γ, *Davidson College* (1869)..... 34
1859. A, University of Virginia.....209
1860. E, *Nashville Military College* (1861)..... 4

1861. Z, *Cumberland University* (1861)..... 4
1867. E, Hampden-Sidney College.....220
1867. H, University of Georgia.....342
1867. Θ, *University of Edinburgh* (1870)..... 11
1869. I, Mercer University (1880)..... 67
1869. Γ, Emory College.....337
1871. Λ, *Oglethorpe University* (1872)..... 12
1871. M, Trinity College, N. C. (1879)..... 71
1872. N, Kentucky Military Institute (1883)..... 78
1873. O, *St. Johns College, Ark.* (1874)..... 7

UNITED ORDER.

1875. Λ, University of California.....219
1877. O, Sheffield Scientific School.....403
1878. Θ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....215
1882. T, University of Michigan (1885)..... 9
1883. N, University of Pennsylvania (1885)..... 14
1883. I, Ohio State University.....193
1883. Π, Vanderbilt University (1899).....107
1883. M, Stevens Institute of Technology.....121
1885. B, Harvard University (1887)..... 12
1889. T, South Carolina University (1897)..... 36
1892. N, University of Texas.....132
1902. X, Dartmouth College.....158
1904. Ω, Georgia School of Technology..... 66
1912. Ξ, University of Illinois..... 34

Active chapters, 21; inactive, 14; membership, 5,762.

Of the chapters of the Chi Phi Fraternity, as established by the union of 1874, Alpha, at the University of Virginia, was originally the Delta chapter of the Southern order,

but when Alpha at the University of North Carolina suspended, it assumed the powers of the parent chapter, and was given the name of Alpha at the time of the union. Beta, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was originally founded as the Tau chapter, in 1873, but, owing to the prejudice against fraternities at that institution, surrendered its charter in 1874. It was re-established as Beta, in 1890, and has lived, under changed conditions, a prosperous existence. The chapters at Emory, Rutgers, Hampden-Sidney, Franklin and Marshall, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Ohio State University, University of California, Stevens Institute, University of Texas, Sheffield Scientific School, Amherst, Lehigh and Georgia School of Technology, have prospered. The chapter at the University of Georgia was suspended from 1874 to 1878 by anti-fraternity laws, but its charter was never revoked. The chapter at Cornell was suspended, owing to local conditions, in 1881, but was re-established in 1888. The chapter at Lafayette was originally a chapter of the now defunct fraternity of Ι Α Κ; Chi at Dartmouth was a local society known as Α Α Ω; Alpha Chi was founded at Ohio Wesleyan University, by the Northern order, as the Chi chapter. It was originally the Beta chapter of Α F, and existed until 1894, when its charter was withdrawn; but, owing to changed conditions, it was re-established in 1911 by the absorption of a local fraternity known as Δ Ρ Γ. The alumni chapter at Baltimore was permitted to initiate five men at Johns Hopkins University between 1880 and 1884, but it was decided that conditions were unpropitious, and no further efforts were ever made

to establish a chapter at that University. These five men are now carried on the roll of the Alpha chapter.

The chapters hereafter named have become extinct, and no effort has ever been made to revive them. The Beta chapter at Muhlenberg; Kappa at Brown; Pi at Kentucky Military Institute, and Omega at Dickinson were withdrawn by the fraternity; Beta at Harvard succumbed to conditions at that University, under which few fraternity chapters have ever thrived; Iota at Mercer, Mu at Trinity; Sigma at Wofford (founded by the Northern Order before the union of 1874), and Tau at South Carolina all yielded to anti-fraternity legislation. The Nu chapter at Washington and Lee University, originally a chapter of Alpha Gamma, was founded by the Northern Order, the members not knowing of the existence of the Southern Chi Phi, and, while it was very active in promoting the union of 1874, it was practically dead at the time of its consummation. Nu, at the University of Pennsylvania and, before its death, Pi at Vanderbilt, were confined almost exclusively to the graduate schools, and died as the result. Tau at the University of Michigan succumbed almost immediately to the opposition of firmly established chapters. Upsilon at Hobart after a successful life of twenty years, became inactive in 1880, when several of its members withdrew and joined another fraternity.

The Princeton Order, as has been stated, consisted of three chapters. They were known by the names of the town at which the college was located, but, after the union of 1867, the chapter at Franklin and Marshall was given the name of Zeta, and that at Pennsylvania the name of

Theta. The cause of the death of the Princeton chapter has been given above. The Gettysburg chapter, known as Theta in the Northern order, was withdrawn owing to the low standing of the College; but the Zeta chapter at Franklin and Marshall still lives and is the oldest chapter of the fraternity today.

Of the Southern Order, the parent chapter, Alpha at the University of North Carolina, died shortly after the end of the War. Its prospects for a time were bright, but, with the decline of the College in 1868, it became extinct and has never been revived. Beta at Centenary, Epsilon at Nashville Military College, and Zeta at Cumberland were killed by the War; Gamma at Davidson was killed by anti-fraternity legislation; Theta at Edinburgh University was composed of young Southerners who were in attendance there, owing to the condition of the South at that time. It admitted no students other than Americans. The charter of Lambda at Oglethorpe, owing to the low standing of the college, became extinct, and Omicron at St. Johns became extinct almost as soon as it was founded.

The Hobart Order which consisted of four chapters has but one chapter living today founded by it,—Delta at Rutgers. Upsilon, as has been stated, became inactive in 1880. The Psi chapter at Kenyon, after a desperate struggle, ceased to exist in 1866. The Sigma chapter at the College of New Jersey led at all times a precarious existence owing to anti-fraternity laws, and while it furnished many excellent men, surrendered its charter in 1868.

Chi Phi Clubs now exist in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Atlanta and San Francisco.

Each chapter of the fraternity maintains a house for the use of its members, all of which, except those of Hampden-Sidney and Emory, are also used as dormitories. The Emory chapter occupied a dwelling house for many years, until it was destroyed by fire in 1904. It is now arranging for the construction of a one story building for meeting purposes. At both Emory and Hampden-Sidney Colleges, the rules forbid the use of such buildings as dormitories. The Virginia ($6,000), Massachusetts Institute ($19,000), Rutgers ($10,000), Hampden-Sidney ($2,000), Franklin and Marshall ($10,000), Ohio State ($20,000), California ($20,000), Texas ($11,000), Cornell ($30,000), Sheffield ($85,000), Lafayette ($30,000), Amherst ($10,000), Dartmouth ($10,000), Ohio Wesleyan ($11,000), and Lehigh ($19,000) chapters own houses and the Georgia, Rensselaer, Stevens, and Georgia Technology, chapters rent them. The house of Virginia chapter is known as "The Bungalow;" of Rutgers as "Pinehurst"; of Hampden-Sidney as "The Caravansery"; of Franklin and Marshall as "Dubbsheim"; of Ohio State as "Beech Manor"; of Cornell as "Craigielea"; of Sheffield as "York Hall"; of Lafayette as "Vallamont" and Lehigh as of "Briarfield," while the other houses have no distinctive name, but are known as "The Chi Phi House."

The fraternity, immediately after the union, provided for the publication of *The Chi Phi Quarterly*, but, owing to the death of the editor, it appeared only twice in 1875. In 1877, it was revived and published at Trinity College, N. C., for that year and 1878, when it again suspended. In 1880, it was published at Allentown, Pa.; in 1881 and

1882 at Reading, Pa.; in 1882 and 1883 at Scranton, Pa.; in 1884 at Allentown, Pa.; in 1885 at Urbana, O.; in 1886 at Columbus, O.; and from 1887 to April 1891 in the city of New York, when its publication was abandoned, and its place taken by a journal called *The Chakett*. This was published in Newark, N. J., as a quarterly until October, 1895, when the publication ceased. In the year 1897, the Council began the publication of the Year Book, presenting the same material as the fraternity journal, but in a more elaborate form. All of the chapters publish annuals for the use of their alumni, containing items of chapter history, and address lists of their members.

The first publication of the Northern Order of Chi Phi appeared on July 1, 1868, when the Franklin and Marshall chapter published the first number of *The Chi Phi Chakett*, an annual containing a list of initiates, and some other fraternity information. This was issued again in 1869 and 1872 by all of the Pennsylvania chapters jointly; and nothing further appeared until January, 1874, when there was issued the first number of *The Chi Phi Quarterly*. Two numbers only were issued. It was founded by M. F. Thompson, of Carlisle, Pa., who had no knowledge of any other similar publication.

Four catalogues have been issued by the fraternity. A pamphlet edition was published in 1879 (Easton, Pa.), followed by an edition in cloth (Easton, Pa., 1882). These contained nothing but an alphabetical list of the members arranged under the head of classes. A third edition, compiled by Ethan Allen Weaver (New York,

1890), contained much historical matter. A fourth edition, under the auspices of Arthur G. Thompson, was issued in New York in 1908. All the active chapters publish the names and addresses of their alumni in their annual records. In 1879, the first edition of a song book was published under the title, "Carmina Fraternitatis Phi Chi," and this song book was republished in 1911. There have been several pieces of instrumental music dedicated to the fraternity.

The fraternity has at all times been governed by conventions made up of delegates from the active chapters, and between the dates of the convention up to 1885, by four Grand Officers, with limited powers; but with the adoption of a new constitution in that year, a Grand Lodge, with fuller powers, composed of the Chief Executive of the Fraternity, and four members appointed by him, one of whom became the treasurer of the fraternity, administered its affairs. Owing to changes made in the constitution, the number of Grand Officers has been increased to five; the name of the convention has been changed to "Congress" of the Grand Lodge to "Council"; and limited legislative powers have been granted to the Council.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held at Washington, D. C., in 1874, 1884, 1889 and 1893; at Richmond, Va., in 1875 and 1888; Philadelphia, Pa., 1876 and 1887; White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 1877; Springfield, Mass., 1878; Cincinnati, O., 1879: Allentown, Pa., 1880; Baltimore, Md., 1881 and 1890; Atlanta, Ga., 1882, 1891, 1900 and 1908; Albany, N. Y., 1883; New York City in 1885, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1901, 1902,

1903, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1909, 1910 and 1911; Louisville, Ky., 1886; Lancaster, Pa., 1904.

Conventions of the Northern order were held at Geneva, N. Y., in 1867; New Brunswick, N. J., 1868; Lancaster, Pa., 1870; Reading, Pa., 1870; Allentown, Pa., 1871; Ithaca, N. Y., 1872; Carlisle, Pa., 1873; Washington, D.C., 1873; of the Hobart Order at Geneva, N. Y., 1862, 1865; Gambier, O., 1863; Princeton, N. J., 1864 and 1866. Of the Southern order, conventions were held at Charlottesville, Va., 1870; Athens, Ga., 1872, and Oxford, Ga., 1873. No conventions were ever held by the Princeton Order.

The badge of the fraternity is a gold skeleton monogram, the "X" laid over the "Φ." The bars of the "X" are of the same width, and it is enameled in the fraternity colors, scarlet and blue, on which there is a representation of a vine and grapes in gold, while the Φ is plain gold. In 1906, the fraternity adopted a pendant emblem, a watch charm, to be worn by alumni. It is in the form of the badge, although slightly smaller in size, and has the X upon each side of the Φ. The badges of the three orders were similar but there were minor differences. On the Princeton badge, one bar of the X was wider than the other; on the wide bar were engraved two daggers pointing to the center, and on the narrow bar, a skull and cross-bones: on the curves of the Φ was a grapevine and fruit in natural colors. On the badge of the Southern Order, the X was set with pearls, and at the top of the Φ there were engraved crossed swords, and at the bottom clasped hands, a star being on each curve of the Φ. On the badge of the

Hobart Order, the bars of the X were of equal width, one being set with jewels in scarlet, and the other in blue, while the Φ was of plain gold.

Prominent among the living members are: Lee S. Overman and LeRoy Percy, United States Senators from North Carolina and Mississippi; J. E. Ellerbe and J. H. Small, members of Congress from North and South Carolina; Emory Speer, Judge United States District of Southern Georgia; Marsden M. C. Burch, Assistant Attorney General; Franklin K. Lane, of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Joseph M. Brown and Hiram W. Johnson, Governors of Georgia and California; L. H. Sweetser and Hugh L. Nichols, Lieutenant Governors of Idaho and Ohio; Nathaniel Ewing, chairman of the Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission.

Rt. Rev. Frederick R. Graves, Bishop of Shanghai; Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell, Baltimore; Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, Philadelphia; Rev. John K. Mason, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. W. Strother Jones, Erie, Pa.; Rev. Dudley W. Rhodes, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. J. W. Lee, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. Robert Pollok Kerr, Baltimore, Md.; and Rev. F. T. McFaden, Richmond, Va.

Professors Lester P. Breckenridge, Yale; H. C. White, Georgia; A. L. McRae, Missouri School of Mines; W. H. Echols, Virginia; T. H. Somerville, Mississippi and J. A. Bownocker, Ohio State, being also State Geologist of Ohio. Among physicians and surgeons are, Hugh H. Young, Johns Hopkins; William L. Rodman and Isaac Ott, Medico Chirurgical College, Philadelphia; John B. Deaver and J. M. Baldy, Philadelphia; J. F. Y. Paine, Galveston,

Texas, and Alexander R. Craig, Chicago, being also secretary of American Medical Association.

Among lawyers are, Richard E. Byrd, Speaker of the Virginia General Assembly; John L. Lee, Lynchburg, Va.; R. Walton Moore, Washington, D. C.; Henry M. Russell, Wheeling, W. Va.; William A. Vincent and Charles C. Gilbert, Chicago; John R. Glasscock, Oakland, Cal.; Seth Mann, San Francisco; M. D. Munn, St. Paul; Henry S. Cavanaugh, Personal Adviser to the Pope, Rome, Italy; G. N. Orcutt, New York; George R. Willis, Baltimore, and Armistead C. Gordon, of Staunton, Va., also prominent for his literary work. Of the heads of American Colleges, Sidney E. Mezes, is President of the University of Texas; D. C. Barrow, Chancellor of the University of Georgia; Edwin Erle Sparks, President of Pennsylvania State College; Henry N. Snyder, President of Wofford College; William P. Few, President of Trinity College, North Carolina; and J. E. Dickey, President of Emory College.

Among railroad men are, Samuel M. Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western Railroad; William W. Atterbury, fourth vice-president and Simon Cameron Long, general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Columbus Haile, vice-president M. K. & T. Railway System, and Albert W. Johnston, general manager of the N. Y. Chicago, & St. Louis Railway. Among bankers and financiers we find William B. Ridgely, of Kansas City; Charles D. Norton, New York; Oscar McMullan, Elizabeth City, N. C.; John C. Ainsworth, Portland, Ore.; Robert H. Treman, Ithaca, N. Y.; and Walter A. Sadd, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Among authors are, M. A. DeW. Howe, assistant editor of *The Youth's Companion*, Boston; John P. Opdyke, Oxford, England; Edward J. Wheeler, editor of *Literary Digest*, New York; E. A. Grozier, Publisher, Boston. Among coal operators are, William McKell, Chillicothe, O.; and Edward H. Coxe, general superintendent Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Birmingham, Ala. Among iron manufacturers are, Whitefoord R. Cole, Nashville, Tenn.; Charles S. Price, Johnstown, Pa.; Eugene H. Clare, Portsmouth, O., and Charles H. McCullough, Buffalo, N. Y.

Other prominent alumni are, Ethan Allen Weaver, Philadelphia, secretary of the Sons of the American Revolution, and recently appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to codify the State Archives; John D. Richardson, Chicago, vice-president National Biscuit Company; William H. Miller, Ithaca, N. Y., architect; Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Arkansas, the Poet Laureate of Freemasonry; Gen. Lucius H. Warren, Philadelphia, U. S. V.,; William N. Carlton, third vice-president Western Union Telegraph Company; and George J. Roberts, first vice-president Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

Chi Psi



THE Chi Psi fraternity was founded at Union College in the spring of 1841. The original members were Major-General James C. Duane, Judge Patrick U. Major, Philip Spencer, Colonel Alexander P. Berthoud, John Brush, Jr., Dr. Jacob H. Farrel, Robert H. McFaddin, Samuel T. Taber, Hon. William F. Terhune and Hon. James L. Witherspoon.

Each chapter is within the fraternity termed an "Alpha," and that letter is, in each case, prefixed to the chapter-letter proper. The list is as follows:

1841.	Π, Union College	317
1842.	Θ, Williams College	394
1843.	M, Middlebury College	330
1844.	Α, Wesleyan University	358
1844.	H, Bowdoin College (1866)	156
1845.	Φ, Hamilton College	357
1845.	E, University of Michigan	390
1846.	Z, Columbia University (1885)	57
1851.	Δ, Princeton University (1857)	53
1855.	Σ, University of North Carolina (1861)	52
1857.	K, College of the City of New York (1873)	54

1858. Υ, Furman University (1898)... 195
1858. Β, South Carolina College (1897).....127
1858. Γ, University of Mississippi (1895).....231
1860. Ο, University of Virginia (1870)..... 33
1860. Λ, Brown University (1871)..... 46
1864. Χ, Amherst College.....350
1869. Ψ, Cornell University 271
1869. Τ, Wofford College (1909).....186
1874. Ν, University of Minnesota.....250
1878. Ι, University of Wisconsin.....235
1879. Ρ, Rutgers College.....177
1883. Ξ, Stevens Institute of Technology.....129
1884. Ω, University of Rochester (1889)..... 38
1890. Α Δ, University of Georgia 96
1893. Β Δ, Lehigh University..... 82
1894. Γ Δ, Stanford University 100
1895. Δ Δ, University of California 103
1898. Ε Δ, University of Chicago 107
1912. Ζ Δ, University of Illinois 50

Active chapters, 18; inactive, 12; membership, 5,324.

The parent chapter became dormant during a period of depression in the affairs of the college in 1878. It was revived in 1892. The Williams chapter was inactive from 1872 to 1875, but is again prosperous, and has a good scholarship record. The Wesleyan chapter was inactive from 1865 to 1873. The Bowdoin chapter became inactive in 1869 from reverses incident to the war. During its career it had a fine membership. The Hamilton chapter has been uniformly prosperous. It maintains a good record in college honors, and is active

socially. Epsilon was the first chapter of this fraternity placed in the West. A log cabin in the woods near Ann Arbor, used by this chapter soon after its foundation, at a time when the faculty was hostile to the fraternities, may be considered in some sense as the pioneer chapter-house although it was not used as a dwelling place for the members as are the chapter-houses of today. The Columbia chapter relinquished its charter in 1858. It was revived in 1882, but again became inactive in 1885. Delta, at Princeton, suffered the usual fate of Princeton chapters by anti-fraternity laws. Sigma, at North Carolina University, was the first chapter established in the South, and was killed by the war.

With a few exceptions, all of the ante-bellum alumni of the Furman chapter were in the Confederate service. This chapter, as well as those at the Universities of South Carolina and Mississippi, were rendered inactive by the war, and have been revived since. The Mississippi chapter died in 1895, and the South Carolina and Wofford chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Amherst chapter has been uniformly prosperous. The Cornell chapter was inactive from 1875 to 1885. Nu was the first chapter to be established at the University of Minnesota. The Rutgers chapter was formerly a local society called Λ Θ. Xi, at Stevens, is the only chapter in a wholly scientific institution, and has enjoyed uniform prosperity. The charter of the Omega chapter, at Rochester, was withdrawn in 1889. The Chicago chapter was formed from a local society, the Quo Vadis Club, and the Illinois chapter from Τ Λ.

The following chapters own their houses, Union

($14,000), Williams ($75,000), Wesleyan ($30,000), Hamilton ($25,000), Michigan ($15,000), Amherst ($25,000), Cornell ($100,000), Minnesota ($18,000), Wisconsin ($50,000), Rutgers ($20,000), Stanford ($10,000), and California ($15,000) and six other chapters rent them. The house of the Union chapter was erected by the chapter and fraternity as a memorial to Philip Spencer, one of the founders. The house of the Stanford chapter was destroyed in the earthquake of April 18, 1906, but has been rebuilt. The Cornell chapter-house was the well-known Fiske-McGraw mansion at Ithaca. In a fire which completely destroyed this house in the early morning hours of December 7, 1906, four members of the fraternity and three members of the volunteer fire department lost their lives. A new house has been built on the site of the old.

The fraternity as a whole is in good condition. A majority of its active members enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil War, and few chapters remained active during its continuance. It has, however, wholly overcome the reverses incident to that period of depression, and is slowly extending. Its policy of extension has been slow and cautious. Its journal is not open to outside subscriptions, and its conventions are not attended with public exercises.

Outside its annual conventions, an Executive Council of five alumni members (formerly three) is the governing body of the fraternity. In spite of the recognized local autonomy of its chapters, this fraternity was the pioneer in the policy of employing a paid travelling secretary to devote his entire time to fraternity work.

There are, properly speaking, no alumni chapters. There are associations of alumni, however, in Boston, New York, Washington, Detroit, Des Moines, Denver, St. Louis, Buffalo, Albany, Schenectady, San Francisco, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Minneapolis, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Seattle, and Portland, Oregon.

The principal publication of the fraternity is its catalogue, which was first published at Troy in 1849. Since then editions have been published in 1852, 1858, 1871, 1878, 1883, 1892 and 1902. There was also a supplement to the edition of 1871, published in 1877. The edition of 1883 was published in New York City. It was handsomely bound in the fraternity colors, and was the first attempt made by the fraternity to publish a catalogue containing more than a mere list of names. The edition of 1892 was issued upon the same lines, and was edited by W. M. and T. F. Collier. The 1902 edition was similar in character. A small pamphlet collection of songs was published years ago. This has been supplemented by the recent publication of new songs in the fraternity journal, and an edition of the song book, with music, published by the Wesleyan chapter.

The official journal of the fraternity is called the *Purple and Gold*. It was begun in November, 1883, and for two years was published at Clinton, N. Y. It was then published for one year at New York City. In November, 1886, its place of publication was transferred to Auburn, N. Y., where it remained until June, 1894. Since then it has been issued as follows: June, 1895, Hartford, Conn.; November, 1895, Auburn, N. Y.; February, May and

November, 1896, Washington, D. C.; and November, 1897, Clinton, N. Y.; from 1899 until recently, quarterly, from Auburn, N. Y. It is now published quarterly in New York City.

One of the original members of the fraternity was Philip Spencer, a son of a cabinet officer, and a member of a family of high social position. Later, while serving as midshipman on the U. S. brig of war Somers, he was executed for alleged mutiny. Senator Benton, in his "Thirty Years' View," shows the charge and arrest to have been unwarrantable, and is unsparing in his condemnation of the seizure and execution. James Fenimore Cooper, Gail Hamilton and others, have been even more emphatic in denunciation of the steps which led to Spencer's death. For many years after this occurrence, the Chi Psi were dubbed "Pirates" by their rivals, in reference to the ignominious fate of Philip Spencer. They are known as "Chis" in some colleges, but more generally by the two fraternity letters pronounced together.

The badge is a jeweled monogram, composed of a "X" laid upon a "Ψ." The latter displays a cross within an oval and a skull and bones with three daggers above. The fraternity colors are purple and gold.

The fraternity has no honorary members. Among its members are: The late Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller; W. L. Putnam, U.S. Circuit Court, Maine; Postmaster General M. Don Dickinson; J. Stirling Morton of Nebraska, Secretary of Agriculture; William L. Putnam of Maine, Fisheries Commissioner; William M. Collier, Ambassador to Spain; Frederick W. Whitridge, Special Ambassador to Spain.

Governors, John W. Stewart, Vermont; J. Stirling Morton, Nebraska; Thomas B. Cumming, Nebraska; Charles H. Allen, Porto Rico; Walter Eli Clark, Alaska.

United States Senators, Joseph H. Earle, South Carolina; Thomas M. Palmer, Michigan, and John W. Stewart, Vermont.

Congressmen, Speaker Thomas B. Reed; Harry White, Pennsylvania; John V. L. Findlay, Maryland; William H. Perry, South Carolina; Thomas R. Stockdale, Mississippi; T. A. D. Fessenden, Maine; Horatio C. Burchard, Illinois; David R. Paige, Ohio; Horace Davis, California; John W. Stewart, Vermont; John N. Hungerford, New York; William W. Phelps, Minnesota; Thomas W. Palmer, Michigan; Charles H. Allen, Massachusetts; George P. Lawrence, Massachusetts; J. Stirling Morton, Nebraska.

Major General James C. Duane, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A. and Aqueduct Commissioner of New York City; Brigadier General Joseph R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A.; Robert Earle, Chief Judge Court of Appeals of New York; Samuel Hand, Court of Appeals, New York; Francis M. Scott, and Charles C. Dwight, Supreme Court of New York; Albert H. Horton, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Kansas.

Among the clergy, Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, of New York; Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of Paris; Rev. Dr. Everard Kempshall. of Elizabeth, N. J.; Rev. Dr. E. B. Webb, of Boston; Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor, dean of the Cathedral of St. John, New York City.

Among college officials, Chancellor John H. Kirkland of

Vanderbilt University; Robert B. Fulton, Chancellor of University of Mississippi; President Horace Davis of the University of California; Presidents Ezra Brainerd and John M. Thomas of Middlebury; David H. Cochran of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and John H. Peck, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; Edward S. Parsons, Dean of Colorado College; George H. Hoxie, Dean of the Medical College, University of Kansas.

Professors Henry A. Frink of Hamilton and Amherst; Henry F. Lyster, University of Michigan, and Maurice Bloomfield, Johns Hopkins.

Among authors and newspaper men, Clinton Scollard, Clyde Fitch, Waldo S. Pratt, Lawrence F. Abbott, Frank J. Goodnow (Professor at Columbia University, author and publicist), Willis J. Abbott.

Elbridge T. Gerry, William Astor, Frederick D. Tappan, John L. Cadwalader, and William H. Moore of New York; Brigadier General Thomas H. Hubbard, New York; William H. Hotchkiss, State Superintendent of Insurance, New York; Dr. Stanton Coit, Pioneer in settlement work in America; George F. Brownell, vice-president and general solicitor of Erie Railroad; Timothy Edward Byrnes, vice-president of N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. and Boston & Maine R. R., Boston; James L. Witherspoon, Judge Supreme Court and Attorney General of Arkansas; Charles F. Stearns, Attorney General and Judge Superior Court of R. I.

Delta Kappa Epsilon



THIS fraternity, whose name is universally pronounced as though it were written in English D K E, was organized at Yale College, June 22, 1844, by the following members of the class of 1846: Wm. W. Atwater, Edward G. Bartlett, Fred P. Bellinger, Jr., Henry Case, Geo. F. Chester, John B. Conyngham, Thomas I. Franklin, W. Walter Horton, Wm. Boyd Jacobs, Edward V. Kinsley, Chester N. Righter, Elisha Bacon Shapleigh, Thomas D. Sherwood, Alfred Everett Stetson and Orson W. Stow.

The men who founded the society had together expected to become members of the then junior society of Ψ Υ, and some of them being chosen and others not securing elections, none of them joined that society, but all determined to found a new society of their own. It has been one of the group of so called "junior" societies at Yale although this name is not now correct as members are admitted at the beginning of the sophomore year and remain active in the chapter until their graduation. Elsewhere it has been established as a general fraternity,

though at Harvard it did not remain so but became a sophomore society. The roll is as follows:

1844.	Φ, Yale College	2302
1844.	Θ, Bowdoin College	695
1845.	Z, Princeton University (1857)	63
1846.	Ξ, Colby University	546
1846.	Σ, Amherst College	780
1847.	Γ, University of Nashville (1861)	59
1847,	Ψ, University of Alabama	283
1850.	X, University of Mississippi (1911)	452
1850.	Υ, Brown University	435
1850.	B, University of North Carolina	281
1851.	A, Harvard University (1891)	1463
1852.	Δ, South Carolina University (1861)	80
1852.	K, Miami University	267
1852.	H, University of Virginia	365
1852.	Ω, Oakland College (1861)	68
1852.	Λ, Kenyon College	268
1853.	Π, Dartmouth College	777
1854.	I, Kentucky Military Institute (1861)	45
1854.	A A, Middlebury College	292
1855.	O, University of Michigan	474
1855.	E, Williams College	351
1855.	P, Lafayette College	368
1856.	T, Hamilton College	343
1856,	M, Colgate University	486
1856.	N, College of the City of New York	422
1856,	B Φ, University of Rochester	399
1857.	Θ X, Union College (1869)	69
1857.	K Ψ, Cumberland University (1873)	119

1857. Z Z, Centenary College of Louisiana (1862) ... 43
1858. A Δ, Jefferson College (1865) 33
1861. T Δ, Union University, Tenn. (1862) 11
1861. K Φ, Troy University (1862) 14
1861. Φ X, Rutgers College 275
1866. Ψ Φ, DePauw University 355
1867. Γ Φ, Wesleyan University 526
1867. H A, Washington and Lee University (1878) .. 44
1867. Ψ Ω, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 244
1868. B X, Western Reserve University 250
1870. Δ X, Cornell University 385
1871. Δ Δ, University of Chicago 248
1871. Φ Γ, Syracuse University 361
1874. Γ B, Columbia University 452
1876. Θ Z, University of California 261
1879. A X, Trinity College, Conn 181
1885. I, Central University, Ky 161
1890. Γ, Vanderbilt University 182
1890. Φ E, University of Minnesota 179
1890. Σ T, Massachusetts Institute of Technology .. 210
1898. Δ K, University of Pennsylvania 110
1899. T Δ, Tulane University 67
1899. A Φ, University of Toronto 120
1900. T A, McGill University 117
1901. Σ P, Stanford University 72
1904. Δ Π, University of Illinois 97
1906. P Δ, University of Wisconsin 82
1911. K E, University of Washington 51

Active chapters, 42; inactive chapters, 14; membership, 17,683.

The following chapters own houses: Yale ($25,000), Bowdoin ($30,000), Colby ($10,000), Amherst ($18,000), Alabama ($5,000), Brown ($17,000), North Carolina ($2,500), Virginia ($6,000), Dartmouth ($20,000), Middlebury ($7,500), Michigan ($25,000), Williams ($28,000), Lafayette ($18,000), Hamilton ($8,000), Colgate ($25,000), Rochester ($15,000), Rutgers ($25,000), DePauw ($6,000), Wesleyan ($18,000), Cornell ($40,000), Chicago ($25,000), Syracuse ($35,000), Columbia ($30,000), California ($40,000), Trinity ($14,000), Vanderbilt ($10,000), Minnesota ($9,000), Massachusetts Institute ($22,000), Pennsylvania ($22,000), Toronto ($15,000), Stanford ($12,000), and Wisconsin ($20,000). The Miami, Washington, Illinois, Tulane, Central and Western Reserve chapters rent houses.

The movement which resulted in the foundation of the fraternity at Yale was purely local, and it was not intended that other branches or chapters should be established elsewhere, but opportunity soon arose to place the fraternity in Maine, and a branch chapter was accordingly established at Bowdoin. Another opportunity soon occurred to place a chapter at Princeton, in New Jersey, and it was then determined that the organizations at other colleges should no longer be considered simply branches of the fraternity at Yale, but should be granted an independent existence as chapters, and the constitution was changed to effect this purpose. Having once begun in this direction, the extension of the fraternity was systematically pushed under plans suggested by Henry Hitchcock, and the growth of the fraternity previous to

the war was rapid, especially in the South. A large number of chapters were rendered inactive by the war, and several of these have not been re-established.

The Yale chapter, both on account of its being the parent chapter, and from the prestige of the college, has from the first maintained a prominent position in the councils of the fraternity, but has never been endowed by law with greater authority than any other chapter, though an idea has been very generally prevalent to the contrary. This chapter has been very large and prosperous. It established in 1910 a scholarship at Yale in memory of one of its members. This is open to any student whether a member of the fraternity or not.

The Harvard chapter was flourishing down to the year 1856, when the members of the class of 1858 agreed not to join the fraternities. The members of the fraternity in other classes and the graduate members did not acquiesce in this conclusion, and though they ceased to initiate members for nearly six years, the organization was kept up and meetings were held in Boston. The chapter was revived in the class of '63 as a sophomore society, the members of which are familiarly known as the "Dickey" club, and are chosen from among the initiates of a peculiar Harvard organization known as the "Institute of 1770," and the principal outward attribute of which is a peculiar and generally ridiculous initiation which its members are compelled to undergo*. In 1891 the charter of this

*The members of this Dickey club freely joined other fraternities which had chapters in the upper classes at Harvard, and this practice has given rise to many double memberships, some of which have proven embarrassing.

organization as a chapter of Δ K E was withdrawn. There is now an alumni association at Harvard.

The Zeta chapter at Princeton was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The members of the Alabama chapter, upon its extinction by anti-fraternity laws in 1859, formed the first graduate association in the fraternity, at Shelby Springs, Ala. The Alabama chapter was revived in 1885, and the North Carolina chapter in 1887. The charter of the Mississippi chapter was withdrawn in 1911 on account of anti-fraternity legislation. The charters of the chapters at Union and Cumberland were withdrawn. The Washington and Lee chapter, and the Jefferson chapter surrenderd their charters during periods of depression in the affairs of their colleges. The chapters at Troy and Chicago became inactive simultaneously with the institutions in which they were placed. The latter was revived soon after the university was re-established. The second Iota chapter at Central, which is considered by the fraternity to be a revival of the first chapter of that name, which was located at the Kentucky Military Institute, was formed from a local society called I B, and the Columbia chapter from one called Ψ Φ.

The Miami chapter was formed by six members of the chapter of Φ Δ Θ who could not agree with their fellow members, and it in turn, in 1855, gave birth to the parent chapter of Σ X under somewhat similar circumstances. It was suspended with the university, in 1873, and was revived in 1889. The Kenyon chapter in 1854 built the first fraternity building that was ever used

exclusively for society purposes; it was situated in a ravine, near the college town, was built of logs, at a total expenditure of $50, and was abandoned in 1871. The Stanford chapter was formed from a local society, called Σ P H. The Wisconsin chapter was formed from a local called P Δ Φ, the McGill chapter from one called A Φ E, and the one at the Massachusetts Institute from a local called A Γ K.

There are no alumni chapters, but there are associations of alumni having headquarters at New York, Boston, Syracuse, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, Washington, Buffalo, Albany, N. Y., Denver, Memphis, Austin, Tex., Seattle, Providence, Louisville, Tuscaloosa, Ala., St. Paul, Rochester, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Los Angeles, Worcester, Mass., Raleigh, N. C., Columbus, O., New Orleans, La., Paducah, Ky., Kansas City, Mo., Cambridge, Mass., Detroit, Cincinnati and Cleveland. An annual meeting and a dinner in most cases comprise the extent of their exercises, though several hold monthly meetings, and maintain a more or less continuous social life.

Down to 1881 the government of the fraternity was in the hands of the convention exclusively, and during its recess the parent chapter seems to have supervised the administration of its affairs. The first convention was held in 1846, the second in 1852, the third in 1853, the fourth in 1855, and since then they have, with one or two exceptions, been held annually, generally in the fall of each year. In 1882 an "advisory council" was formed, and the administration of the fraternity's affairs was placed in its hands. It became incorporated by a

special act of the New York Legislature in 1884, and has formed a very efficient executive for the Fraternity.

In 1910 it adopted the plan of having a general secretary who devotes his entire time to the affairs of the fraternity and who superintends a general office in New York devoted to its administrative business. There is a branch office in Chicago. There is also a salaried assistant at each office and a travelling secretary.

Conventions have been held as follows: New Haven, 1846, 1853, 1862, 1867, 1908; Brunswick, Maine, 1852, 1858, 1869; Washington, D. C., 1855, 1856, 1887, 1901; Providence, R. I., 1857, 1870, 1882, 1900; Columbus, Ohio, 1859; New York, 1860, 1863, 1867, 1878, 1890, 1894, 1902; Schenectady, N. Y., 1864; Rochester, N. Y., 1865, 1884; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1866, 1883; Amherst, Mass., 1868, Ithaca, N. Y., 1871; Middletown, Conn., 1873; Easton, Pa., 1873; Charlottesville, Va., 1874; Syracuse, N. Y., 1875, 1895; Williamstown, Mass., 1876; Hamilton, N. Y., 1877; Hanover, N. H., 1879; Hartford, Conn., 1880; Clinton, N. Y., 1881; Meriden, Conn., 1885; Chicago, 1887, 1897, 1904, 1911; Cincinnati, 1888; Boston, 1889; Cleveland, Ohio, 1891; Chattanooga, 1892; Minneapolis, 1893; Nashville, 1896; Springfield, Mass., 1899, 1906; Detroit, Mich., 1898; Memphis, Tenn., 1903; Louisville, Ky., 1907; Philadelphia, 1909.

Catalogues of the fraternity have been issued in 1851, 1855, 1858, 1863 (all published at New Haven), 1867 (edited at New Haven, published at Buffalo, N. Y.), 1871, 1874 (compiled by the Amherst chapter), and 1879 (compiled by the Columbia chapter). A very large,

elaborate catalogue was published in 1890 and a much condensed one in 1900. A full catalogue prefaced by a history of the fraternity was published from New York in 1910. Several of the chapters, including those at Harvard (1865, contains classes from 1852 to 1857, and commencing again in 1863), the College of the City of New York (1880), DePauw and Dartmouth (1880), have issued catalogues of their own members. Five editions of the song book (1857, 1862, 1867, 1900 and 1907) and numerous collections of songs have been published, and several pieces of music, of which the Delta Kappa Epsilon Grand March is well and favorably known, have been dedicated to the fraternity. The journal of the fraternity is published in New York under the direction of the council, and is called the *Delta Kappa Epsilon Quarterly*. Its publication was begun in January, 1883.

An excellent history of the Bowdoin chapter was published in 1905 by J. C. Minot, one of the Colgate chapter in 1906 by Harold O. Whitnall and one of the Dartmouth chapter in 1911 by three members.

The badge is a diamond, displaying a white scroll on a ground work of black enamel, and bearing the letters, "Δ K E;" a star appears in each corner of the diamond. The colors are crimson, blue and gold. The flag is composed of three vertical stripes of blue, gold and crimson, displaying a rampant lion in black on the gold background. The fraternity has a complete system of armorial bearings, each chapter having a distinct blazon, identical, however, with those of the others in relation to the coat of arms of the fraternity.

Among the prominent members of this fraternity are: President Roosevelt*, United States Senators, Albert J. Beveridge, Ozra P. Stearns, Lafayette Grover, M. C. Butler, R. L. Gibson, W. D. Washburn, F. T. Dubois, Calvin S. Brice, John Patton, Henry Cabot Lodge, Paris Gibson, Frank B. Brandegee, James B. McCreary, Oliver H. Payne, John F. Dryden and Daniel B. Lucas.

Hillary A. Herbert, John D. Long, George von L. Meyer and Victor H. Metcalf, secretaries of the Navy; Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury; Wayne McVeagh, Attorney General; Wilson S. Bissell, and George von L. Meyer, Postmaster General; Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War; Thomas Lee McClung, Treasurer of United States; A. Barton Hepburn and Wm. L. Trenholm, Comptrollers of the Currency; Henry M. Hoyt, Solicitor General; William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration; George O. Smith, Director U. S. Geological Survey.

Ambassadors, Whitelaw Reid and Robert T. Lincoln to Great Britain; Robert Bacon to France; Bellamy Storer to Austria; Wayne McVeagh to Turkey and to Italy; Larz Anderson to Russia; George von L. Meyer to Italy and to Russia; Liang Tung Yen, Chinese Ambassador to the U. S.; and Suti Ki Chindi, Japanese Ambassador to the U. S. Ministers, Stewart L. Woodford† and Henry C. Ide to Spain; Alfred E. Buck to Japan; Louis J. DuPre to San Salvador and other Central American Republics; Charles H. Sherrill to Argentine Republic; John N. Irwin

*A member of the Dickey club at Harvard. He was also a member of Α Δ Φ at Harvard.

†Also a member of Delta Psi.

to Portugal; James B. Tillman to Equador; Walker Fearn to Greece, Roumania and Servia; Stanford Newell to the Netherlands; Bellamy Storer to Belgium and to Spain, and Perry Belmont to Spain.

U. S. Circuit Court Judges, Thomas S. Maxey, Beverly Wellford, Leonard Mangum, J. W. Butler, John Moore, Henry F. Severens and U. S. District Court Judges, Edward B. Billings, Francis J. Wing, Clarence Hale, Henry Maney, J. R. Blackwood, George C. Holt, and Charles S. Willard.

Governors, Frank S. Black and Theodore Roosevelt of New York; William E. Russell, John D. Long and Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts; Luzon B. Morris of Connecticut; George H. Utter of Rhode Island; Harris M. Plaisted of Maine; Samuel E. Pingree of Vermont; W. W. Brookings of Dakota; John N. Irwin of Idaho and of Arizona; F. A. Maynard of Alaska and Regis H. Post of Porto Rico. Generals, Wager Swayne, W. A. Bancroft, Wayne McVeagh, Charles W. Phifer, Maxwell V. Woodhull, John Grant Mitchell, Fredrick B. Wood, Mathew C. Butler, Charles P. Mattocks, Oliver H. Payne, John T. Croxton, James E. Rains, Randall Lee Gibson, William W. Gordon and Stewart L. Woodford and Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole.

Bishops, William Lawrence, Massachusetts; William S. Perry, Iowa; Boyd Vincent, Ohio; Charles F. Roberston, Missouri; Frederick W. Keator, Washington; Robert W. Elliott, Texas; George W. Peterkin, West Virginia; Lucien Lee Kinsolving, Brazil; Thomas D. Dudley, Kentucky; Frederick W. Taylor, Illinois; and Charles S. Burch,

Suffragan Bishop of New York, all of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and E. R. Hendrix, of the M. E. Church.

Chief Justices of States, Charles Matteson and J. H. Stiness of Rhode Island; W. P. Whitehouse of Maine; Frank N. Parsons of New Hampshire; Edward Kent of Arizona; Daniel B. Lucas of West Virginia; Thomas S. Maxey of Texas; John W. Lacey of Wyoming; Henry Clay Ide of Samoa; and Ashley M. Gould, Presiding Justice, District of Columbia. Other Judges, Irving G. Vann and Isaac H. Maynard of New York; Henry W. Freeman and Nathaniel C. Sears of Illinois; Leslie C. Cornish of Maine; Charles E. Vanderburg, Minnesota; Samuel O. Prentice, Connecticut, Francis A. Gaskill, Massachusetts; and William C. Loring, Massachusetts; William H. DeWitt, Montana; B. B. Battle, Arkansas; A. C. Dumartrait, Louisiana; and Willard P. Voorhees, New Jersey.

Members of Congress, D. S. Alexander, Stewart L. Woodford, Herbert Parsons, Frank S. Black, R. C. Shannon, Franklin Bartlett, Perry Belmont, W. A. Chanler, William C. Wallace, James T. Aldrich, Stephen C. Millard, John DeWitt Warner, Henry Cabot Lodge, Edward D. Hayden, John D. Long, A. A. Gardner, Samuel L. Powers, Bellamy Storer, Francis H. Hurd, Robert W. Taylor, H. L. Morey, J. W. Owen, Nicholas Longworth, S. L. Milliken, George H. Utter, Oscar Lapham, Augustus Brandegee, James P. Pigett, R. J. Haldeman, Wayne McVeagh, Stephenson Archer, Hillary A. Herbert, B. D. Lewis, Lewis C. Latham, James B. McCreary, I. H. Goodnight, A. H. Pettibone;

William C. Maybury, Elbert H. Hubbard, Randall Lee Gibson, J. E. Leonard, Victor H. Metcalf, Clarence E. Allen, Charles N. Pray, Frank D. Nash, Mark H. Dunnell, C. S. Knapp, Peter Porter, Thomas Hedge, C. G. Washburn, W. A. Jones, J. Hay and David J. Foster.

University and College Presidents—Arthur T. Hadley, Yale; Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins; Cyrus Northrup and George E. Vincent, Minnesota; Henry P. Judson, Chicago; Francis A. Walker, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Martin Kellogg, California; William P. Johnston, Tulane; George E. MacLean, Iowa and Nebraska; W. F. Slocomb, Colorado; Albert W. Bishop, Arkansas; W. S. Wyman, Alabama; Frank P. Venable, North Carolina; H. Q. Butterfield, Olivet; George A. Gates, Fisk; S. B. L. Penrose, Whitman; Edward H. Magill, Swarthmore, Albion W. Small and Nathaniel P. Butler, Colgate.

Other Eminent Educators and Professors, Cyrus L. Brackett of Princeton; Barrett Wendall, Edwin H. Hall, Charles R. Sanger, Archibald C. Coolidge, James B. Ames, Francis G. Peabody, and Morton H. Prince of Harvard; Henry W. Farnum, Bernadotte Perrin, Irving Fisher, and Thomas R. Lounsbury of Yale; George B. Clark, Mayo Smith, G. N. Calkins, and Harry Thurston Peck of Columbia; Frank B. Tarbell and Charles O. Whitman of Chicago; Jeffry R. Brackett, James B. Garnett, Christopher Johnston and Thomas Craig of Johns Hopkins; Edwin B. Frost, Director Yerkes Observatory; James M. Cattell of Pennsylvania; Francis A. Marsh, Jr., of Lafayette; Fitzgerald Tisdall of New York; Alexander

Johnston of Rutgers; Henry Preserved Smith of Cincinnati; Charles Baskerville of New York; W. Gordon McCabe of Richmond, Virginia; Edward G. Coy of Connecticut; and Andrew W. Edson, C. H. Levemore, Robert Erskine Ely, Virginius Dabney and Brainard Kellogg, all of New York City.

Publishers, George H. Mifflin, Irving Putnam, A. C. McClurg, George A. Plimpton, Edgar O. Silver, M. W. Hazen, Lewis Parkhurst, Charles H. Ames, John Knox, Henry Holt, and George S. Appleton. Librarians, Melvil Dewey, New York State; Justin Winsor, Boston City Library.

Editors, Whitelaw Reid, William R. Hearst, Morrill Goddard, George A. Marden, Robert Moore Collins, F. Perry Powers, Joseph Blethen, Morris G. Osborn, John Addison Porter, Isaac Bromley, Robert H. Lyman, C. D. Burleigh, Daniel F. Kellogg, Dwight W. Bowles, J. W. Ohl, John A. Dillon and Lawrence Godkin.

Literary Men, David Graham Phillips, Julian Hawthorne, Owen Wister, Theodore Winthrop, Shailer Mathews, Mark S. Severance, Edgar S. Maclay, William R. Thayer, William L. Seden, Joseph S. Kennard, Edward Bellamy, John Bach McMasters, William S. Alden, George Ticknor Curtis, and Julius Chambers. Prominent clergymen, E. T. Jeffers; Moderator Presbyterian General Assembly; William H. Van Allen of Boston; William R. Richards, Henry Sloan Coffin, Roderic Terry, William Adams Brown, R. M. Bellows, John P. Peters, of New York City; W. W. Battershall of Albany; Edwin P. Parker of Hartford, Conn.; George C. Cressey of London, England;

Randolph H. McKim of Washington; Samuel A. Eliot of Boston; and R. S. Torrey, the Evangelist.

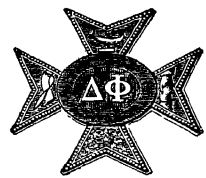
Eminent Physicians, Charles McBurney, William K. Draper, Francis P. Kinnicutt, James W. McLane, George M. Tuttle, Ephraim Cutter, Edward L. Keyes, Walter B. James, George M. Lefferts and John P. Munn, all of New York City; Myles Standish, Henry O. Marcy, James G. Munford and Eldridge G. Cutler, all of Boston; Edward Spitza, and Daniel G. Brinton of Philadelphia. Prominent Lawyers, John Quincy Adams, Charles Francis Dana, Charles Francis Adams, R. L. Saltonstall, Robert Treat Payne II, William K. Hall, George L. Huntress, all of Boston; S. Seaver Page, Charles B. McMichael of Philadelphia; Emmons Blaine, Baltimore; Walter E. Denegre, New Orleans; W. B. Van Rensselaer, Albany, N. Y.; Thomas M. Osborne, Auburn, N. Y.; John H. Claypool, Charles F. Coffin, Indianapolis; Woodbury Blair, Washington; John N. Newett, Richard S. Tuthill and F. T. A. Junkin of Chicago; George Raines of Rochester, N. Y.; Cladius B. Grant and Henry Russell of Detroit; Alexander P. Humphrey of Louisville; Henry Stoddard of New Haven; Chas. T. Cowenhoven of New Jersey; Henry E. Howland, Francis K. Pendleton, William R. Rand, Jr., Chas. F. Mathewson, Frederick B. Jennings, Asa Bird Gardner, Peter T. Barlow, John J. McCook, and William Rumsey, John Proctor Clarke, Joseph A. Burr, Isaac N. Mills, Edward B. Whitney, Vernon M. Davis, Edward M. Gavegan, Almet F. Jenks, Granville P. Hawes, A. E. Blackmar, all of New York City; Samuel F. Hunt of Ohio; and Francis J. Heney, of California.

Bankers—August Belmont, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Jr., John Claflin, Lispenard Stewart, James Crosby Brown, Payne Whitney, James C. Colgate, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Charles Stillman, George G. Haven, Stephen B. Elkins, H. Rogers Winthrop, Arthur Havemeyer, George R. Sheldon, J. Harsen Rhoades, Jr., E. D. Morgan, Hamilton McK. Twombly, and William Sloan, all of New York City; H. H. Rogers, Jr., Oliver Gould Jennings, and William L. Harkness of the Standard Oil Company; James N. Hill and Frederick Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul, Minn.; T. Jefferson Coolidge, Alfred L. Ripley, Nathaniel Thayer, Gordon Abbott, Frederick L. Ames, William Endicott, Jr., Robert M. Sears and Quincy Adams Shaw, Jr., and George R. Agassiz, all of Boston; Cartright Eustis and Eugene H. Roberts of New Orleans; Edward A. Fargo of Chicago; John O. Perrin of Indianapolis; Wallace D. Simmons of St. Louis; Stephen M. Clement of Buffalo; James J. McMillan of Detroit; and W. A. D. Borden of Fall River.

Other Prominent Members, are Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Discoverer of the North Pole; Charles F. Brush, Electrical Engineer and Inventor; Francis G. Curtis, Curator, Boston, Museum; Charles A. Doremus, Chemist, New York; Edward M. Grout, Comptroller, New York City; William Astor Chanler and William L. Marshall, U. S. A., Explorers; A. L. M. Gottschalk, U. S. Consul General-at-Large; William Harkness, U. S. Astronomer;. Edwin B. Frost, Percival Lowell, George M. Searles, Paulist Fathers, Astronomers; W. I. Babcock, Naval Architect; George R. Mead, Robert S. Peabody, Henry Sargent Hunnewell, and Charles A. Coolidge, Architects;

Fredric Crowningshild, Artist; Richard H. Soule, Engineer; Austin Carey, Forester; Charles Waldstein, Archæologist; James A. Roberts, New York State Comptroller; George S. Sheffield, Founder of Sheffield Scientific School; Walter Camp, Robert L. Cook, Julian W. Curtiss, George A. Adee, and Edward K. Hall, Authorities on Athletics; Charles A. Prouty and Francis A. Walker, Interstate Commerce Commission, and Chung Men Yew, Director General of Chinese Railroads; Baron Seijiro Hirai, President, Imperial Railways of Japan; and Liang Tung Yen, formerly Secretary of State of the Chinese Empire.

Delta Phi



THE Delta Phi Fraternity, third in order of establishment of American College Fraternities, was founded November 17th, 1827, at Union College, Schenectady, New York. Delta Phi, with Kappa Alpha and Sigma Phi, which were established in the Fall of 1825 and the Spring of 1827 respectively, have been known as the Greek Triad. The new societies after a few years met with opposition from the students' faculty. The defense of fraternities was taken up by Delta Phi and John Jay Hyde of the class of 1834, as spokesman, presented the case before the faculty and trustees, stating the aims and objects of the fraternities so well that they were convinced that the continuance of fraternities such as Delta Phi would be beneficial to the college.

The founders of Delta Phi were Benjamin Burroughs of Savannah, Ga., clergyman in the Presbyterian Church; William H. Fondey of Albany, N. Y., who later practiced law in Albany; Samuel L. Lamberson, of Jamaica, N. Y., who became a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church; David H. Little, LL.D., of Rochester, N. Y., who was later

a Justice of the New York Supreme Court; Samuel C. Lawrison, M.D., of Pensacola, Fla., who was later a surgeon in the United States Navy; Thomas C. McLaury, D.D., of Lisbon, N. Y., a clergyman; John Mason of Baltimore, Md., a clergyman; Joseph G. Masten of Buffalo, N. Y., who was Mayor of that City from 1843 to 1846, and William Wison, D. D., LL.D., President of the College of Cincinnati and Bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

These nine founders were all members of the class of 1828. Five of them were members of Phi Beta Kappa. The objects and purposes of the founders were "to consolidate their interests and at the same time mutually benefit each other," to maintain high standing as students and gentlemen and to foster cordial and fraternal relations. Delta Phi has closely adhered to its aim and purpose and has kept true to its traditions. It has been conservative in its establishment of chapters and has not sought to establish itself generally throughout the institutions of learning in the country, remaining to date as an essentially eastern fraternity. The age of this fraternity has given it a traditional association with many families, some of which are represented by three generations of members. There has never been more than twelve active chapters, the number of the present roll.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1827. A, Union University 503
1838. B, Brown University 362
1841. Γ, New York University 418
1842. Δ, Columbia University 482

1845. E, Rutgers College 359
1845. Z, Harvard University (1901) 221
1849. H, University of Pennsylvania 401
1854. Θ, Princeton University (1877) 120
1855. I, University of Michigan (1877) 106
1855. K, University of North Carolina (1861) 37
1864. Λ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 259
1874. M, Colgate University (1876) 11
1884. N, Lehigh University 124
1885. Ξ, Johns Hopkins University 126
1889. O, Sheffield Scientific School 333
1891. Π, Cornell University 83
1908. P, University of Virginia 50

Active chapters 12, inactive 5. Membership 3,995.

The following chapters own houses: Union ($8,000), Columbia ($75,000), Rutgers ($12,000), Pennsylvania ($22,000);, Sheffield ($46,965), Cornell ($85,000), Virginia ($20,000), and the Brown, New York University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and Lehigh chapters rent them.

The Brown chapter has twice been inactive. It was last reestablished in 1881. The Harvard chapter became inactive in 1848, was revived in 1885 and its charter was withdrawn in 1901. The Princeton chapter was withdrawn on account of the anti-fraternity regulations of the faculty. The Michigan chapter was too far away from the remainder of the fraternity and suffered from this condition. The North Carolina chapter became inactive in 1861, all but one of its members serving in the Confederate Army. The chapter at Madison, now Colgate University was an experiment and only one class was initiated.

While the number of chapters is small, those now living are within easy reach of one another, and the fraternity is unusually homogeneous in consequence.

The executive powers of the fraternity are vested in a Board of Governors all members of which are elected at each annual convention by the delegates representing the active chapters.

Catalogues have been published in 1847, 1851, 1868, 1875, 1883, 1887, 1893, 1897 and 1907. All of the early editions were compiled in the former manner of college triennials, with Latin headings and sub-titles. In the edition of 1847 the names of the members of the Harvard chapter, which was then *sub rosa*, were printed in Hebrew. In the edition of 1851 each page had a border of characteristic emblems, the Harvard chapter being surrounded with designs of Bunker Hill monument, the Pennsylvania chapter with the name of William Penn, etc.

The Delta Phi Fraternity publishes a magazine called *Delta Phi Record* for the use of its members only, semi-annually. The first issue appeared under date of February 14, 1903, and is the official organ of the fraternity. It began in a very modest way and passed through several different sizes, until in 1911 the standard size of six by nine was adopted, and has become a publication of eighty pages of reading matter, and of eight insert illustrations.

It is issued without charge and is sent to every member of the Fraternity, but to no one else, and it exchanges with no other publication. Besides matters of vital Fraternity interest, it contains articles of historical and

present day interest to its own fraternity men, and is illustrated with pictures of Chapter Houses and College scenes and of individual members.

The badge is a Maltese cross of gold, in the center of which is an elliptical disc, displaying the letters "Δ Φ;" the arms of the cross display a scroll and quill, an antique lamp, clasped hands, and a constellation of stars. This badge was adopted in 1832. From 1827 to 1831 the badge was a gold elliptical disc having "Δ Φ" in the center, with scroll work surrounding it. The colors of the fraternity are blue and white.

Among the prominent names on the roll of Δ Φ are: Garret A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States. U. S. Senators Cushman K. Davis of Michigan and Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana: Congressman Phillip H. Echols, Philo C. Sedgwick, John M. Bailey, George C. Hazleton, Daniel M. Van Auken, Henry A. Reeves, S. S. Cox, Martin Brimmer, J. Winthrop Chandler, Charles H. Voorhis, David M. DeWitt, Syndeham B. Alexander, William Lounsberry.

Governors Ludlow, of New Jersey; Davis of Minnesota; Gaston of Massachusetts; John G. Evans of South Carolina; Regis H. Post of Porto Rico; W. Cameron Forbes of the Philippines; and C. M. Wright of the Choctaw Nation

Presidents Kendrick, of Vassar; Wilson of Cincinnati; Totten of Trinity; W. H. Demarest of Rutgers; William A. Granville of Pennsylvania College; Powers of Griswold; Durgin of Hillsdale; and Rankin of Hobart.

General George H. Sharpe, Dr. Howard Crosby of New York City; Dr. Howard Osgood of Rochester; Dr.

Joseph H. Thayer of Cambridge; Gen. A. B. Underwood of Boston; Sanford R. Gifford and Henry R. Poore the artists; Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, Rev. Dr. George D. Boardman, and Dr. R. Ogden Doremus.

Bishops Wm. E. Armitage, William Wilson, Henry Y. Satterlee, of Washington, and Philip M. Rhinelander of Pennsylvania; William H. Hurlburt and William M. Phillips, Secretary of the American Embassy of London; Charles Scribner and John W. and Joseph A. Harper, the publishers; General Charles King, the well known novelist Maurice Minton, Judge Miles Beach, Joseph Laroque, Judge E. Henry Lacombe of the U. S. Circuit Court at New York; Albert Gallatin, J. S. Auerbach, James D. Livingston; Nelson P. Lewis, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Adrian H. Joline, Tunis G. Bergen, John Jacob Astor, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Jr., Henry P. Davisson, Gen. Hezekiah Shailer, M. Bayard Cutting, R. Fulton Cutting of New York; Eckley B. Coxe, John Cadwalader, Dr. Charles E. Cadwalader, George G. Meade, Jr., H. H. Furness, Jr., George Q. Horwitz, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Judge Clement B. Penrose, Morris L. Cooke, Director of Public Works, and A. Haller Gross of Philadelphia; Benjamin F. Jones, and James Laughlin of Pittsburg, Mayor Elias P. Mann and James Caldwell of Troy, N. Y.; John N. Carpender, and Mayor Drury W. Cooper, of New Brunswick, N. J.

Professors Lane, and Cooper, of Cornell; William A. Lamberton and Arthur C. Howland the University of Pennsylvania; John B. Whitehead and Dean John Whitridge Williams of Johns Hopkins; and Dana C.

Munro of the University of Wisconsin; St. George L. Sioussat of the University of the South; Francis M. Hoyt and Albert W. Meyers of Milwaukee, Wis.; Judge Garrett Dorsett Wall Vroom of Trenton, of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey; Brigadier-Gen. Alfred Alexander Woodhull and George A. Armour of Princeton; James Marion Johnston, Charles H. Poore, Captains U. S. Grant, 3d, and Osmun Latrobe, Jr., of Washington, D. C., Ross Winans Whistler and L. K. Wilmerding, W. Stuart Symington, Albert Cabell Ritchie, Stuart S. Janney, Charles McHenry, Howard and William B. Paca of Baltimore.

Delta Psi



THE fraternity of Delta Psi was founded at Columbia College, January 17, 1847, by Charles Arms Budd and John Hone Anthon. This chapter was called the "Alpha." On the same day the "Beta" was established at New York University. The latter lived but a short time, and was really a branch of the Alpha, and at the convention of 1853 the names on its roll were transferred to the roll of Alpha chapter. The fraternity was founded on a basis of good fellowship, and a good social position has usually been demanded as a qualification for membership. The chapter roll is as follows:

1847.	A, Columbia University	*583
1847.	B, New York University (1853)	
1848.	Γ, Rutgers College (1850)	6
1849.	Δ, Burlington College (1854)	36
1850.	E, Trinity College (Conn.)	325
1850.	H, South Carolina University (1861)	55
1851.	Θ, Princeton University (1853)	6
1851.	I, University of Rochester (1895)	231
1852.	K, Brown University (1853)	2

*The membership allotted to the living chapters is estimated.

1853. Λ, Williams College.....372
1853. Σ, Randolph-Macon College (1861)..... 92
1854. Δ, University of Pennsylvania.....462
1854. Ξ, University of North Carolina (1862)..... 87
1855. Φ, University of Mississippi (1912).....407
1858. Ψ, Cumberland University (1861)..... 50
1860. Υ, University of Virginia.....279
1868. Σ, Sheffield Scientific School.....472
1869. Β, Washington and Lee University (1888)..... 95
1889. Τ, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....195

Active chapters, 7; inactive, 12; membership, 3755.

The Southern chapters were killed by the war, and only those at the Universities of Mississippi and Virginia were revived at its close. The Mississippi chapter became inactive as the result of hostile legislation. The Beta at New York University was never flourishing; the chapter at Brown was killed by internal dissensions resulting in the resignation of most of the members, who thereupon established a chapter of Θ Δ Χ. Delta was transferred from Burlington College to the University of Pennsylvania on account of the low standard of the former college. The charters of the Iota chapter, at Rochester, and Beta, at Washington and Lee, were revoked by the fraternity.

Down to 1860 the fraternity extended quickly into different sections of the country, but since then it has made little or no effort to establish new chapters.

The alumni have formed graduate clubs, centering at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston called "St. Anthony" clubs.

The Columbia ($88,000), Trinity ($12,500), Williams ($50,000), Pennsylvania ($40,000), Virginia ($20,000), and Sheffield ($35,000), chapters own houses and the M. I. T. chapter rents a house.

The fraternity published a draft catalogue in 1876, edited by E. Fermor Hall (New York), which contained the names and addresses of the members so far as known. In June, 1889, a general catalogue was published at New York and editions have since been published in 1906 and 1912. There is no other publication.

The badge of the fraternity is a St. Anthony cross with curved sides. The cross bears a shield of blue enamel displaying the letters "Δ Ψ." On the bar of the cross are engraved four Hebrew letters and beneath the shield are the skull and bones. The color is light blue.

Among its prominent members are: U. S. Senators Money, of Mississippi, and Faulkner, of West Virginia; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford,* U. S. Minister to Spain; Gen. William G. Ward, Bishops W. C. Doane and Richard H. Nelson, of Albany and James S. Johnston of Western Texas, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Bishop Galloway, of the M. E. Church South; Hamilton Fish, Jr., Nicholas Fish, ex-minister to Belgium, Rev. Justin D. Fulton; Judge L. B. Valliant, of Missouri; Hon. Walter L. Clapp, of Tennessee, Gen. Luke E. Wright, Governor of the Philippines and George R. Carter Governor of Hawaii; William H. Pipes, of Louisiana, T. M. Miller and Joel P. Walker, of Mississippi; Thomas Nelson Page, the author and poet of Virginia;

*Also a member of Δ K E.

Brander Matthews, Stuyvesant Fish, formerly president of the Illinois Central Railroad; H. Walter Webb, formerly of the New York Central Railroad; Dr. W. Seward Webb, formerly president of the Wagner Palace Car Company; Robert Adams, U. S. Minister to Brazil; William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; J. Cleveland Cady, the architect; Congressmen Joseph W. Bailey from Texas; Sullivan and Catchings from Mississippi; J. Murray Mitchell from New York; Charles Henry Martin from North Carolina, and James Luther Slayden from Texas; Willard Bartlett, Justice of New York Supreme Court; Henry Loomis Nelson, editor of *Harper's Weekly*; Judge John Thompson Stoneman, of the Supreme Court of Iowa; Thomas Hall Woods, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi; Judge Samuel H. Terral, of the Supreme Court of Mississippi; Lawrence Best Stephens, Governor of Missouri; Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary of New York; Frederick Ferris Thompson, of New York; J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank, New York; Amos Lawrence Hopkins, president of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company; and Elwell Stephen Otis, Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Delta Sigma Phi

DELTA Sigma Phi was founded at the College of the City of New York in 1901 upon the basis of admitting membership both Christians and Jews.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1901.	A, College of the City of New York	125
1903.	B, Columbia University	45
1903.	Γ, New York University	65
1904.	Δ, Mass. Institute of Technology (1909)	60
1905.	Z, Washington and Lee University	42
1905.	Pennsylvania State College (1908)	46
1906.	H, University of Texas	88
1906.	Θ, Cornell University	41
1908.	I, University of Pennsylvania (1910)	32
1908.	K, Alabama Polytechnic Institute (1911)	35
1909.	Λ, Trinity University (Texas)	52
1910.	M, University of Chicago	55
1910.	N, Waynesburg College	45

Active chapters 9; inactive, 4; membership, 731.

The Alpha, Gamma, Eta, Lambda, Mu and Nu chapters rent houses. The chapters at Mass. Institute of Technology and Pennsylvania State College withdrew from the fraternity. The chapter at the University of Pennsylvania will soon be reorganized. Prior to 1906 the chapters were given names derived from the place where they were located.

The government is through the usual conventions and an Executive Council. Conventions are held annually.

The journal of the fraternity is a quarterly called the *Carnation*.

The badge is a diamond displaying the letters "Δ Σ Φ" along its short diagonal in gold on a background of black enamel. The colors are nile green and white. The flower is the carnation.

Delta Tau Delta



THIS fraternity was founded at Bethany College, West Virginia, by Richard H. Alfred, Eugene Tarr, John C. Johnson and Alexander C. Earle, with the assistance of Wm. R. Cunningham, John L. N. Hunt, Jacob S. Lowe and Henry K. Bell. The date is uncertain, but it was probably close to February, 1859.

The parent chapter speedily established several chapters, and then, as the college attendance declined in the confusion incident to the outbreak of the war, it ceased to exist. It was afterwards re-established, but its charter was withdrawn in 1895. The administration of the fraternity, upon the extinction of the Bethany chapter, passed into the hands of the chapter at Jefferson College.

The following is the chapter roll, with the number of initiates at each chapter:

1859. Θ, Bethany College (1895)..... 250
1859. Γ, West Liberty College (1862)..... 18
1861. Γ, Washington and Jefferson College..... 309
1861. Δ, Monongalia Academy (1864) 24
1862. B, Ohio University..... 287
1863. A, Allegheny College..... 359
1864. BH, Western University of Penn'a (1879)..... 57

1865. K, Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institute (1867)... 27
1865. Λ, Monmouth College (1872)..... 52
1865. M, Waynesburgh College (1866)..... 10
1866. M, Ohio Wesleyan University.....273
1867. K, Hillsdale College.....280
1868. I, Jamestown Collegiate Institute (1871)..... 22
1869. Λ, Lombard College (1885).....106
1870. B A, Indiana University.....281
1871. Δ, University of Michigan.....279
1871. B B, DePauw University.....220
1871. P, Lake Shore Seminary (1875)..... 26
1872. B Υ, University of Illinois.....277
1872. Φ, Hanover College (1895).....118
1872. T, Pennsylvania State College (1873)..... 10
1872. X, Franklin College (Ind.) (1877)..... 28
1872. I, Michigan State College (1897).....212
1872. B Ψ, Wabash College 128
1873. H, Buchtel College (1895).....128
1873. Ξ, Simpson College (1894).....114
1874. P, Stevens Institute of Technology.....195
1874. T, Franklin and Marshall College (1896)..... 81
1874. B A, Lehigh University.....106
1874. N, Lafayette College.....148
1874. X, Iowa Wesleyan College (1880)..... 32
1875. Σ, Mt. Union College (1884).....120
1875. Γ Π, Iowa State College.....174
1875. A B, Abingdon College (1876)..... 15
1875. B Z, Butler College.....214
1876. E, Albion College.....258
1877. B E, Illinois Wesleyan University (1880)..... 16

1878. B I, Adrian College (1884)..... 22
1879. Ψ, Wooster University 119
1879. Υ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....168
1880. O, University of Iowa.....263
1881. X, Kenyon College.....130
1882. Γ E, Columbia University.....108
1882. B Δ, University of Georgia.....120
1882. B E, Emory College.....181
1882. Z, Western Reserve University.....138
1883. B Θ, University of the South.....203
1883. B H, University of Minnesota.....197
1883. B K, University of Colorado.....172
1886. Π, University of Mississippi (1912).....314
1886. Λ, Vanderbilt University.....166
1858, *La Grange College* (1861)..... 15
1871, *Furman University* (1874)..... 22
1872, *Erskine College* (1884)..... 65
1872, *Stewart College* (1873)..... 9
1873, *Wofford College* (1875)..... 19
1874, *Neophogen College* (1874)..... 7
1880, *Chamberlin-Hunt Academy* (1886).... 22
1883, *University of Texas* (1886)..... 15
1884, *Emory and Henry* (1884)..... 13
1884, *University of Tennessee* (1884)..... 12
1888. B I, University of Virginia.....137
1888. B Γ, University of Wisconsin.....204
1889. B Σ, Boston University (1892)..... 31
1889. B M, Tufts College.....181
1889. B N, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....156
1889. B Ξ, Tulane University.....103

1890. B O, Cornell University.. 213
1891. Σ, Williams College (1896)..... 28
1893. B Π, Northwestern University.....158
1893. B P, Stanford University.....127
1894. B T, University of Nebraska.....161
1894. B Φ, Ohio State University.....149
1896. B X, Brown University.....148
1896. Φ, Washington and Lee University..... 90
1897. Ω, University of Pennsylvania.....124
1898. B Ω, University of California.....113
1898. Γ A, University of Chicago 118
1901. Γ B, Armour Institute of Technology.....148
1901. Γ Γ, Dartmouth College.....150
1901. Γ Δ, University of West Virginia..... 96
1902. Γ Z, Wesleyan University.....173
1903. Γ H, George Washington University.....112
1903. Γ Θ, Baker University.....130
1904. Γ I, University of Texas..... 80
1905. Γ K, University of Missouri..... 89
1907. Γ Λ, Purdue University..... 97
1908. Γ M, University of Washington..... 49
1908. Γ N, University of Maine..... 91
1909. Γ Ξ, University of Cincinnati..... 42
1910. Γ O, Syracuse University..... 69

Active chapters, 56; inactive, 25; membership, 11,321.

In the foregoing list, when a chapter has had several names the latest one has been given. The chapters whose names are italicized are chapters of the Rainbow fraternity, and are not to be credited as inactive chapters of Δ T Δ, although by the terms of the union between the

two fraternities their names are catalogued with those of Δ T Δ, and they are entitled to membership in it.

The charter of the Bethany chapter was withdrawn in 1895. The present Washington and Jefferson chapter was formed from the union of the two chapters at these colleges when the colleges were consolidated. Both chapters were organized in 1861. The chapters at West Liberty College and the Monongalia Academy were withdrawn by the Jefferson chapter. The Western University of Pennsylvania chapter died in 1871, was revived in 1877, and died from indifference two years later. The Monmouth chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws, and the same fate befell the chapters at the Pennsylvania State and Iowa State Colleges. The Franklin College chapter returned its charter at the request of the college faculty, in order to become an open literary society.

The Poughkeepsie, Waynesburg, Jamestown and Lake Shore Seminary chapters were in institutions of academic grade, and their decease is not now to be regretted.

The charters of the chapters at Lombard, University of Illinois, Wabash and Illinois Wesleyan were withdrawn because of neglect of their financial obligations. The chapters at Illinois and Wabash have since been re-established, the latter by absorbing a local society called Α Θ Φ. The Lombard chapter was originally a local society called Δ Θ. After it had ceased to be a chapter of Δ T Δ it resumed its old local name, and some few years later became a chapter of Σ N again, retaining its local title as a chapter designation. The charters of the

chapters at Mt. Union and Adrian were withdrawn, and these chapters subsequently became chapters of Σ A E. The Wabash chapter, after its dismissal in 1875, became a chapter of Θ Δ X, but did not long survive.

The Hanover chapter was formed from a chapter of the fraternity of Σ A Θ, the Mt. Union chapter from a chapter of K Φ Λ; the Franklin and Marshall, and Lehigh chapters, from chapters of Υ B; and the Washington and Lee chapter from a chapter of Φ Θ Ψ. All of these fraternities are now extinct. The Simpson chapter was formerly a local society called the I I I, and the Boston chapter a local called Σ B. The Lehigh chapter withdrew in 1885 and became a local under the name of B B. It has since been revived.

The chapter at Wesleyan was formed from a local society called Φ P, which had existed a number of years. The chapter at Baker University was formed from a local society called A Ω, which had been organized ten years before for the purpose of becoming a chapter of Δ T Δ, and whose alumni had in many cases joined Δ T Δ at other institutions. The chapter at Syracuse was formed with the local chapter of the Sinfonia fraternity as a nucleus. Several of the chapters have been inactive for short periods.

The chapters at the University of Mississippi and Vanderbilt were chapters of the Rainbow or the W. W. W. society which, united with Δ T Δ in 1886, after lengthy negotiations. Out of compliment to this society the name of the journal was changed from the *Crescent* to the *Rainbow*.

The following chapters own houses: Allegheny ($12,000); Michigan ($22,000); Vanderbilt ($12,000); Ohio Wesleyan ($17,000); Iowa ($13,000); Stevens ($27,000); Kenyon ($1,200); Pennsylvania ($8,000); De Pauw ($12,000); Wisconsin ($35,000); Minnesota $10,000); University of the South ($5,000); Virginia ($15,000); Cornell ($28,000); Stanford ($12,000); Nebraska ($14,000); Illinois ($40,000); California ($20,000); Chicago ($20,000); Columbia ($30,000); Baker ($15,000); Maine ($13,000); Syracuse ($13,000); Iowa State ($18,000), and 28 chapters rent them.

There are alumni chapters at Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Columbus, O., St. Louis, Richmond, Jackson, Mich., New Orleans, Washington, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Seattle, Omaha, Spokane, Nashville, Sioux City, San Antonio, Lima, O., Oklahoma City, Grand Rapids, Denver, St. Paul, Birmingham, Warren, O., Minneapolis, Portland, Ore., Dallas and Atlanta.

The most important of the fraternity publications is its journal. This was commenced as a monthly in September, 1877, at Cincinnati, under the direction of W. C. Buchanan. It was called the *Crescent*, from one of the fraternity's prominent emblems. In 1878 its control was assumed by the Allegheny chapter, and it was issued from Meadville, Pa., until 1884, when it was transferred to Chicago, and the next year to Cleveland. In 1886, upon the union with the *Rainbow*, its name was changed to the *Rainbow*, and its place of publication to Chattanooga, and

thence, in 1889, to Minneapolis, Minn. In 1893 it was edited at Gambier, Ohio, and published at Columbus, Ohio. In the fall of 1804 it was removed to Cambridge, Mass., in 1897 to Boston and in 1899 to New York where it has since remained. Several of the chapters publish periodicals several times a year.

The catalogue of the fraternity has been issued six times. The first edition was published at Delaware, Ohio, in 1870, contained 32 pages, and was without an index. The names were arranged in alphabetical order under each chapter, but were not divided in classes. The same arrangement was preserved in the second edition, issued from the same place in 1874. The third edition was published at Meadville, Pa., in 1876, and the names of the members of all the active chapters were arranged by classes, and the old system was continued for those of the inactive chapters. The fourth edition was also issued from Meadville in 1889, the chapters being arranged in groups. The fifth edition was published at New York, in 1884, under the auspices of the Stevens chapter. It contained an introduction by one of the founders of the fraternity, a short history of the fraternity, and a statement of facts concerning the institution at which each chapter was located. The data concerning each member was quite complete, and the chapter list was followed by a residence directory and tables of relationship. The sixth edition was printed in Philadelphia in 1897, but was edited by C. R. Churchill, of New Orleans. It was a small octavo in size, and the chapter rolls contained only the names and addresses of the members, with some few

statements as to occupations and similar facts. It was an improvement in the direction of simplicity, and from its condensed form involved the outlay of an immense amount of labor. A supplement was published in 1902 and a new edition is in preparation.

In 1879 W. C. Buchanan published a list of attorneys who were members of the fraternity. A waltz, polka, and perhaps other pieces of instrumental music have been dedicated to the fraternity. A song book, with 44 pieces of music, was issued in 1886 and a second edition in 1906. There is also a pocket song book.

The affairs of the fraternity down to 1883 were administered through one chapter. It is presumed that the Bethany chapter exercised parental authority over the other chapters previous to its suspension in 1861. From that time until 1869, the seat of authority was with the chapter at Jefferson College, and after that until 1874 with the chapter at Ohio Wesleyan University; when that chapter disbanded, the Allegheny chapter again became the head of the order, and so continued until 1883, when this system was abolished and an executive council was appointed. This council was the outgrowth of an extension committee that had done efficient work for the society, and its functions were prescribed in a new constitution which went into effect January 1, 1884. The council was composed of five graduate and four undergraduate members elected by the convention. The officers of the fraternity were the graduate members, and the undergraduate members were the secretaries of the geographical divisions into which the fraternity was

divided. On Jan. 1, 1888 with the adoption of the present constitution the name of the executive council was changed to the "Arch Chapter," five members being elected by the biennial conventions, and one member by each of the division conferences. The latter four members are presidents of their respective divisions and are generally alumni.

Delta Tau Delta has for some years past made an unusual effort to improve the scholarship of its members. This has been an organized national effort and not a matter of individual chapter work. Each chapter is held to account for its standing in this regard. The result of this plan has been very gratifying.

The badge of the fraternity is a nearly square shield with concave sides, displaying the gold letters "Δ T Δ" on black enamel; above is an eye; below a crescent, and in each corner a star. A six-pointed star, bearing the same symbols, with the addition of the clasped hands and anchor, was formerly worn, but was legislated out of existence by the convention of 1878. The color of the fraternity was purple down to 1879, when silver gray was united with it; since 1888 the colors have been changed to purple, gold and white. The fraternity flower is the pansy.

Among prominent alumni are the following: U. S. Senators, James L. Wilson of Washington and A. J. Hopkins of Illinois; Congressmen, Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri, James R. Mann of Illinois, H. M. Jacoway, W. A. Cullop, Cyrus Cline, I. S. Pepper, C. E. Pickett, S. F. Prouty, D. R. Anthony, B. G. Humphreys, W. P. Borland, C. S. Sloan, L. P. Padgett, and among Ex-

Congressmen, Sandford of New York, Hainer of Nebraska, Muldrow of Mississippi, Badger and McDowell of Ohio, Gardner of Michigan, Miller and Sturgess of West Virginia, Blue of Missouri and Manchester of Iowa.

Governors Atkinson of West Virginia, Lowndes of Maryland and White of South Dakota.

Bishops Hughes, Anderson, McConnell and Quayle of the M. E. church; among lawyers, W. W. Cook, of New York, J. S. Sexton of Mississippi, Attorney-General Swift of Massachusetts, J. E. W. Wayman, formerly District-Attorney of Chicago, R. O. West formerly City-Attorney and chairman of the Republican State Committee, Chicago, James B. Curtis of New York, formerly speaker of Indiana House of Representatives and City Attorney Indianapolis; Charles O. Maas of New York, Worth E. Caylor of Chicago Constant Southworth of Cincinnati, Harry R. Blythe and James M. Swift of Boston, James A. Wakefield of Pittsburgh, Pa. and E. J. Henning, U. S. District-Attorney of Milwaukee.

Among clergymen: W. T. Manning of Trinity Church, N. Y.; C. E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York; H. L. Willett and C. E. Mitchell of Chicago, E. M. Taylor of Boston, Ernest Wray O'Neil of Chicago and Chas. E. Locke of Los Angeles, L. A. Crandall of Chicago and C. W. Drees and W. P. McLaughlin of Buenos Ayres.

Among college presidents: K. C. Babcock, ex-President University of Arizona; J. F. McConnell of DePauw, A. A. Kincannon of Mississippi, A. C. Humphreys of Stevens, Mauck of Hillsdale, Dickie of Albion, T. C. Howe of Butler and Millis of Hanover.

Among authors and newspaper men: Howard C. Hillegas, city editor New York *Herald*, Frederick Palmer, Will Carleton, the poet, James N. Thorpe, Alfred H. Welsh, Dr. James N. Matthews, George Horton.

William Kent, engineer and author of a well known Engineers' Handbook; Bion J. Arnold, engineer and expert in municipal and industrial engineering; John A. Bensel, New York State Engineer; August Ziesing, President of the American Bridge Co.; O. A. Zayas, former Consul General of the Cuban Republic to the U. S.; Victor T. Price, of Cincinnati; Dr. Frank Wieland, Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Elliott, General Secretary of the College Y. M. C. A. and F. R. Bartholomew the cartoonist of Minneapolis, Minn.

Delta Upsilon



THIS society was the outcome of opposition to the secret feature of the other societies belonging to the Greek-letter system. The old literary societies in the American colleges bearing such names as "Erosophian," "Philalethean," "Philomathean," etc., and in whose halls the students trained their oratorical powers, showed signs of disintegration at the beginning of the second quarter of the present century. As was natural in these associations, "cliques" were formed for the purpose of gaining influence in elections and prominent positions at commencement. The introduction of the fraternities into colleges naturally excited opposition, and this was made the more intense from the fact that, having the vantage ground of compact union, they entered these literary societies and speedily assumed control of the organizations. Some of the students were attracted and others repelled by this new feature of college life. In the development of the new societies, the membership of the colleges was far too large to be wholly embraced; indeed, the tendency was rather toward exclusiveness and the development of a social aristocracy. Many were not chosen by these fraternities

and many were opposed to them on principle. The result was a sudden evolution of local or sectional anti-secret societies in most of the colleges to which the fraternity system had been extended, closer union on the part of the fraternities, and, in many cases, the entire disruption of the old literary societies.

In the anti-secret societies were two classes of men; one whose only aim was to combat and, if possible, destroy the fraternities, and another, who saw the advantage of the close union, zeal, mutual interest and fraternal sentiment of the new societies, and who wished to obtain these advantages without the feature of secrecy, which seemed to them to be objectionable.

The anti-secret societies, with few exceptions, died, or were amalgamated into what finally became the Delta Upsilon fraternity. The two elements above named, the radical and conservative, were both included. The former gradually gave way, as in the East the old literary societies disappeared one by one, and as the new fraternity grew in strength and numbers the necessity for a positive rather than a negative object became apparent, and the development of a non-secret fraternity a possibility. The relations with the secret fraternities gradually changed. From open war the opposition became but amicable rivalry; from being enemies the members of the opposing orders became friends. The aims, objects, purposes, methods of organization and the kind of work done in both the secret and the anti-secret societies gradually approached each other.

The change in the attitude of Delta Upsilon toward the

secret fraternities took place by gradual and almost imperceptible steps. It remained nearly unnoticed until the convention of 1881 struck the word "anti-secret" from its constitution and substituted the more rational and truer expression, "non-secret." The features of this "non-secrecy" may be summed up about as follows: The significance of the society's motto is known; it has no grip, sign or passwords; its constitution is public, and the records of its conventions are printed and may be read by any one interested. Strangers are not usually admitted to chapter meetings, and there is no reason for their admission. In a word, the privacy of most business and social organizations is observed, but it is without the usual paraphrenalia of a secret society.

The oldest of the anti-secret societies above named was the one at Williams College, called at first the "Social Fraternity" and afterwards the "Equitable Fraternity." It was founded in 1834. In 1840 negotiations were entered into with a similar society at Union, called the "Equitable Union," and similar organizations at other colleges were communicated with and a correspondence sprang up between them. This resulted in a convention held at Troy, N. Y., November 10, 1847, called by the Equitable Union. At this assembly delegates were present from Union, Williams, Hamilton and Amherst. A common constitution was adopted, and the organization was called the "Anti-Secret Confederation." In 1858, the badge composed of the monogram of the letters "Δ" and "Υ" was adopted, and by a change in the organic law the confederation became a fraternity, but the name "Delta

Upsilon" was not placed in the constitution until the convention of 1864. Since that time chapters have been established at many colleges, and the roll built up as follows:

1834. Williams College* 724
1838. Union University 704
1847. Hamilton College 440
1847. Amherst College 692
1847. Western Reserve University 318
1850. Wesleyan University (1852) 29
1852. Colby College 432
1852. University of Rochester 494
1856. Middlebury College 344
1857. Bowdoin College 236
1858. Rutgers College 364
1858. Washington and Jefferson College (1870) 80
1865. Colgate University 418
1865. New York University 337
1868. Miami University 110
1868. Brown University 477
1869. Cornell University 363
1869. Trinity College, Conn. (1876) 18
1870. Marietta College 249
1873. Syracuse University 352
1874. College of the City of New York (1879) 18
1876. University of Michigan 298
1880. Northwestern University 235

*The chapters are named after the colleges except in the case of the chapter at the College of the City of New York, which is called the "Manhattan" chapter. The dates given in the case of the chapters founded previous to 1860, are the dates of the foundation of the various local organizations which formed the confederation. These are deemed proper, because all of the alumni were carried over with these societies.

1880. Harvard University.....598
1885. University of Wisconsin 284
1885. Lafayette College 237
1885. Columbia University.....251
1885. Lehigh University 182
1886. Tufts College 211
1887. DePauw University.....202
1888. University of Pennsylvania 204
1890. University of Minnesota.....220
1891. Massachusetts Institute of Technology 179
1893. Swarthmore College 155
1896. Stanford University 141
1896. University of California 161
1898. McGill University.....134
1898. University of Nebraska.....125
1899. University of Toronto.....171
1901. University of Chicago.....105
1904. Ohio State University.....118
1905. University of Illinois.....129
1910. University of Washington 52
1911. Pennsylvania State College 65

Active chapters, 40; inactive, 4; membership, 11,656.

The following chapters own houses: Williams ($15,000) Union ($22,000), Hamilton ($8,000), Amherst ($10,000), Rochester ($15,000), Bowdoin ($10,000), Cornell ($40,000), Rutgers ($8,000), Colgate ($20,000), New York, ($35,000), Marietta ($5,000), Syracuse ($20,000), Michigan ($16,000) Harvard ($18,000), Wisconsin ($17,000), Lafayette ($20,000), DePauw ($5,000), Columbia ($29,000), Lehigh ($15,000), Stanford ($10,000), California ($26,000), McGill

($14,500) and Toronto ($14,000), and fifteen of the chapters rent houses.

The Williams chapter assumed the name of the Social Fraternity, which it kept until 1847. Later it was known as the Equitable Fraternity. It withdrew from the Fraternity in May, 1862, and formally disbanded in 1863, but was revived in 1883. The Union chapter was called the "O. A." Society. In reality, for a long time, it comprised most of those students who were not members of the secret fraternities. It was inactive from 1865 to 1869. The Amherst chapter had the sub-title Δ Σ, and the Middlebury chapter that of Z Φ, under the confederation. The former was inactive from 1862 to 1869. The Hamilton chapter has had the longest continuous existence of any of the chapters, and to its efforts is due the existence of many of them. The local Δ Ψ society of the University of Vermont joined the confederation in 1851, but withdrew in 1854, retaining all of its members, so that it is not counted as a chapter of Delta Upsilon.

The Wesleyan chapter lived but a few years after its establishment. The Rochester chapter grew out of a struggle in the literary societies between the society men and the neutrals. When excluded from the college annual by the other fraternity men, the chapter established the *University Quarterly* to protect its own interests. This was discontinued in 1877. The Bowdoin chapter was killed by the enlistment of many of the students in the Federal Army in 1862. It was revived in 1892. The Colby chapter was prosperous until civil war days when so many members enlisted that it soon ceased to exist. It

was revived in 1878. The Rutgers chapter was formerly a local literary society. The Washington and Jefferson chapter was originally established at Jefferson college, and when that college was united with Washington the chapter was transferred. The New York University chapter was formed from a society called the "Neutral League." The Western Reserve chapter was the legitimate successor of an anti-secret society called the Δ Ψ, which had joined the federation in 1840, but which died in 1857. It was revived in 1865. The Brown chapter was originally a local, called Γ N. The Trinity chapter was short-lived, and died from lack of room in the college. The Syracuse chapter was formerly a local society called the Atticaeum, founded in 1872. The Harvard chapter has been successful, considering its environment and the difficulties that were to be overcome, and has won prominence by its annual presentation of an old English play.

With the establishment of the Wisconsin chapter in 1885 the fraternity began a movement westward and its growth in the west and its extension into Canada have been features of the last quarter-century of its numerical progress. All the chapters, established since 1891, were originally organized as local societies, the fraternity constitution, adopted in that year, fixing a minimum period of preliminary existence before an application for a charter could be considered. This period is now two years.

The Toronto chapter was formed from a local called Φ A, the McGill chapter from one called O N, the Nebraska chapter from one called T Δ Θ and the Pennsylvania State chapter from one called Φ T.

There are alumni clubs in New York, Chicago, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, Indianapolis, Washington, Detroit, Salt Lake, Philadelphia, Albany, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Omaha, Cleveland, Baltimore, Montreal, Providence, Trenton, Seattle, Plainfield, N. J., Lincoln, Neb., Wilkes-Barre, Spokane, Worcester, Mass., Portland, Ore., Minneapolis, St. Paul, Los Angeles, Pittsburg, Grand Rapids, Youngstown, Johnstown, Pa., and Toledo, also State clubs in Maine, Vermont and Montana. Alumni of a majority of the chapters are organized in chapter associations, some of which are incorporated to hold chapter property and others only simple organizations for annual meetings about commencement time. The alumni clubs and associations are privileged to send delegates to convention under certain conditions.

The government of the fraternity is of a two-fold character. Prior to 1909 the fraternity had the form of organization, common to most of the fraternities. In that year, by vote of the Boston convention, the fraternity was incorporated under the New York law. All members of the fraternity are members of the corporation and have the right to vote every three years through their respective chapters for a chapter representative, who is called a trustee. The trustees, now forty in number, elect fifteen directors from their number and choose such officers as are designated. The incorporated body is expressly forbidden by the fraternity constitution from assessing the undergraduates. Its specific aim at present is to raise funds from among the alumni to extend the general activities of the fraternity and especially to maintain a permanent

secretary and headquarters in New York, which have now been provided. The trustees' assent is required to make valid any amendments to the fraternity constitution and any grants of charters, which are made by unanimous vote of the general convention, held annually with the various chapters or alumni clubs. The conventions elect an executive council of six alumni and three undergraduates to handle the funds raised from undergraduate assessments, and to carry out the convention enactments.

Prior to 1852 the records are spare. It is known that conventions were held at Troy, N. Y., 1847; at Albany, N. Y., 1849; at Williamstown, Mass., 1850, and at Schenectady, N. Y., 1851. Beginning with 1852, the records are complete, and conventions have been held as follows: Burlington, Vt., 1853; Williamstown, Mass., 1854; Amherst, Mass., 1857, 1873, 1880, 1897; Clinton, N. Y., 1858, 1865, 1905; Springfield, Mass., 1859; Waterville, Me., 1861, 1892; Schenectady, N. Y., 1862, 1879, 1894; Rochester, N. Y., 1863, 1866, 1876, 1885; Middlebury, Vt., 1864, 1878, 1906; New Brunswick, N. J., 1867, 1868, 1875, 1887, 1911; Hamilton, N Y., 1867, 1877, 1886; Providence, R. I., 1870, 1881, 1901; Hudson, Ohio, 1871, 1872; Marietta, Ohio, 1874, 1883, 1902; Ithaca, N. Y., 1876; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1882, 1899; New York, 1884, 1903; Cleveland, Ohio, 1888; Syracuse, N. Y., 1889, 1900; Chicago, 1890, 1904; Boston, 1891, 1896, 1909; Madison, Wis., 1893; Greencastle, Ind., 1895; Philadelphia, Pa., 1898. Prior to 1876 the conventions were usually held in the spring; since then they have been held in October or November.

A catalogue of the Williams chapter, under the name of the "Social Fraternity," was published in 1842 (Troy, N. Y.); one of the "Anti-secret Confederation" in 1847 (Albany, N. Y.), and one of the "Anti-Secret Confederation," or "Delta Upsilon Fraternity," in 1859 (Springfield, Mass.). Since then catalogues under the name of Delta Upsilon have been published in 1864, 1867 and 1870, all at Utica, N. Y.; in 1874 at Rochester, N. Y.; in 1877 at Central Falls, R. I.; in 1880 at Northampton, Mass.; in 1884 and 1891 at Boston, and in 1897 and 1903 at New York. It is the present practice of the fraternity to issue full catalogues decennially, with supplements the fifth year following the publication of the full catalogues. The catalogues contain histories of the chapters, convention rolls, fraternity biography,names of editors of publications, lists of alumni organizations, tables of relationship, residence directories, alphabetical indexes, and much valuable historical and statistical material. Four editions of the "Delta Upsilon Song Book" have been published, in 1866, 1877, 1884 and 1906; the first and third at Rochester, and the second in New York. The latest edition published in Philadelphia, is a handsome volume of 108 pages, embodying many new songs. There are several pieces of music dedicated to the fraternity. "The Delta Upsilon Annual" is a report of the proceedings of the convention, and is published by the Executive Council. A booklet is issued annually setting forth a number of fraternity items of statistical interest, and is known as "The Delta Upsilon Record."

The convention of 1867 authorized the publication of

a semi-annual called "Our Record." The two numbers were issued in one pamphlet of thirty-six pages in the spring of 1868, and bore the double date of October, 1867, and April, 1868. It met with no support, and was discontinued. The convention of 1870 again authorized the publication of a periodical, and the result was *The University Review*, of which two numbers were issued, January and May, 1870, and it was then suspended. In December, 1882, the publication of *The Delta Upsilon Quarterly* was commenced by the Amherst chapter. It was a small quarto of sixteen pages. In 1884 it was adopted by the fraternity, transferred to New York City, and changed to the usual magazine form. In December, 1892, it was transferred to Philadelphia, and remained there four years, when it was brought back to New York. It was published there for ten years, then in Philadelphia until 1911 when it again returned to New York, having been transferred to the control of the fraternity trustees and issued at the fraternity headquarters. In general it has held high rank among Greek letter publications.

The badge of the fraternity is a monogram of the letters, the "Δ" being placed over the "Υ." This badge was adopted in 1858. The badge of the anti-secret confederation was a square key of gold, displaying the motto, "Ouden Adelon." Before the formation of the confederation, the separate societies had different badges; that at Williams was a square key, at Middlebury a harp, and at Union, Hamilton and Amherst monograms of the letters composing the society name in each instance. The colors of the fraternity are old gold and sapphire blue.

Below are some of the prominent alumni of the fraternity among them being included those who were members of the various societies that went to make up the anti-secret confederation.

The late President Garfield; Secretaries of War Redfield Proctor and Daniel S. Lamont; Postmaster General F. H. Hitchcock; United States Senators Morrill and Proctor, of Vermont; Attorney General W. H. H. Miller; Governors Hughes of New York, Proctor of Vermont, Blair of Michigan; Stearns of Florida; Powers of Maine; Voorhees of New Jersey, and Knapp of Alaska.

Among Congressmen, Payne, Smith, Bassett, Willis and Law of New York; Sperry of Connecticut; Stone of Pennsylvania; Dawes of Ohio; Blair of Michigan; Powers of Maine; Dorman of Iowa; and others. Lieutenant Governors, Bruce of New York, and Bross of Illinois. Among State Judges, Landon and Smith of New York; Mann, Tarrant, O'Neill and Stevens of Wisconsin; Rice of Pennsylvania; Brayton of Iowa; Bruce of North Dakota; Borden of Texas; Hamlin of Minnesota; King and Hitchcock of Massachusetts. Among Federal Judges, In the Supreme Court, Charles E. Hughes and Stephen J. Field· In the Circuit Court, L. S. B. Sawyer: In the District Court, John E. Sater, Reuben P. Boise.

Bartlett Tripp, Minister to Austria; John C. Caldwell, Minister to Uruguay; F. C. Partridge, Minister to Venezuela; Orlow W. Chapman, Solicitor Gen. of U. S.; C. G. Dawes, Comptroller of Treasury; L. A. Corlidge, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Col. George W.

Goethals; Leland O. Howard, U. S. Entomologist; Wm. Travers Jerome, District Attorney of New York City.

Among college presidents, Andrews of Nebraska; Jordan of Stanford; Robinson and Faunce of Brown; Luther of Trinity; Snow of Kansas; Atherton of Pennsylvania State; Crane of Nebraska Central; Yatabe of University of Japan; White of Lombard; Tupper of Shaw; Washburn of Robert College; Bliss of the Syrian College, Beirut; Haydn of Western Reserve; Whitman of George Washington; Russell of Cornell; Landon of Union; Ferris of New York; Morse of California; Smith of Colgate; White of Colby.

Among theologians, Dr. Weston of Crozer Seminary; Dr. Buttz, president of Drew Seminary; Bishops Spellmeyer, of Cincinnati, and Logan Roots of Hankow; Dr. Northrup, president of Chicago Theological Seminary; Dr. Welch of Auburn Theological Seminary; Dr. Josiah Strong, secretary of the Evangelical Alliance of United States; Dr. Alexander McLean, secretary of the American Bible Society; Dr. James L. Barton, secretary of the American Board; Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, B. Fay Mills; Dr. E. C. Moore, University Preacher, Harvard; Drs. Armitage, Faunce and Merrill of New York; Drs. Boynton and McLaurin of Brooklyn; Dr. Myron Adams of Rochester; Dr. Samuel H. Greene of Washington; Dr. Cortlandt Myers of Boston; Dr. Orrin P. Gifford of Brookline.

Among authors, Stephen Cranè, author of "The Red Badge of Courage," etc.; Wm. Elliot Griffis, author of "The Mikado's Empire;" Rev. Charles M. Sheldon,

author of "In His Steps;" Holman T. Day, poet and writer; David A. Wells, political economist; Wm. Vaughn Moody, poet and playwright; Rupert Hughes, author and playwright; Rossiter Johnson, editor of Appleton's Encyclopedia; Professor Borden P. Bowne, psychologist; James Ford Rhodes, historian In other lines of work are Edward C. Potter, sculptor; John W. Root, architect; and E. J. Ridgway, the publisher of *Everybody's Magazine*

Kappa Alpha



THE Kappa Alpha society is the oldest secret brotherhood of a social and literary character which has had a continuous existence in American colleges, and, as the parent of the present vast system of American College fraternities, a special interest attaches to the circumstances of its foundation.

For some years previous to 1825, there had existed at Union College an organized company of students for purposes of outdoor exercise and military drill. In the fall of that year, however, the interest in this organization died out, and the time was ripe for a new departure, which had need of the genius of a leader to suggest it. The inspiration came from John Hart Hunter, Thomas Hun and Isaac W. Jackson, of the class of 1826, who conceived the idea of a new secret society of a literary and social order, interested several of their classmates in the plan, and in November of the same year held the first initiation, when Charles Clark Young and Andrew E. B. Knox were formally admitted to membership, the secret

proceedings being followed by an "adjournment to the well-known dining-room at Knight's boarding-house, down town, where a supper was made enjoyable without extra stimulants of any kind, name or nature."

In December the following students were initiated in similar fashion: John McGeoch, Orlando Meads, James Proudfit, Joseph A. Constant, Arthur Burtis, Joseph Law and Solon Grout, of '26, and Levi Hubbell, of '27.*

This first group of Kappa Alpha men at Union stamped a character upon the society which it has never lost. The founders possessed an aptitude for their work amounting to genius, and but slight additions have been made in eighty years to the ceremonial features of the order; while not a few among their associates were men of mark, whose names became noted in various walks of life.

The new society encountered natural opposition, largely on account of its secrecy. Individuals, and even the college authorities, took up the cause, but Kappa Alpha, nevertheless, flourished from the beginning. Other orders of like character soon made their appearance, and within a few years the era of college fraternities was fully inaugurated at Union.

In 1833 a petition for a charter from Kappa Alpha was presented by a number of students at Williams College, led by Azariah S. Clark, of the class of '34. This being granted, the Williams chapter was established in that year, the first on the ground, Sigma Phi following

*The above particulars are taken in substance from an account of "The Origin of Kappa Alpha," written by Charles Clark Young, the first initiate.

in 1834. Here even sharper opposition was encountered than at Union, the "Social Fraternity" or "Equitable Fraternity" being founded, in 1834, with the view of overthrowing the secret society system. The hostilities culminated in 1839, when the withdrawal of several of the most influential members of the anti-secret organization to join Kappa Alpha led to an assault upon the meeting place of the society, which was, however, successfully repelled. After this, with the founding and growth of other fraternity chapters at the college, the power of the "Social Fraternity" as an anti-secret force steadily declined until it disappeared, the body becoming the parent chapter of Delta Upsilon.

In 1844 a chapter was founded at Geneva (now Hobart) College, which was withdrawn in 1854, owing to a decline in the affairs of the college, but was re-established in 1879. The Princeton chapter, founded in 1852, had a brief but brilliant career, brought to a close by the persistent attitude of hostility assumed toward secret societies by the college authorities. As an honorable continuance of the chapter was soon rendered impossible under the restrictions imposed, its members decided to surrender their charter, and withdrew from the college with the graduation of the class of 1856. The chapter at the University of Virginia grew out of the suppression of societies at Princeton, its founder being Joseph Hodgson, of the Princeton chapter. This chapter also was destined to a short life. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, many of its members left the university to join the army of the Confederacy, meetings became gradually less frequent, and

in 1861 the chapter was suspended. After the close of the war but few of the members returned to the neighborhood of the university, and no attempt was made to revive the society there. The Cornell chapter was founded at the opening of the university in 1868.

The fraternity has been slow to extend and its chapter roll, which is small, reads as follows:

1825. A of New York, Union College.....513
1833. A of Massachusetts, Williams College.....525
1844. B of New York, Hobart College.....240
1852. A of New Jersey, Princeton University (1856).. 40
1857. A of Virginia, University of Virginia (1861)..... 47
1868. Γ of New York, Cornell University.....302
1892. A of Ontario, Toronto University 130
1894. A of Pennsylvania, Lehigh University..... 80
1899. A of Quebec, McGill University 100

Active chapters, 7; inactive, 2; membership, 1,977.

During the first thirty or forty years of its existence the chapter at Union occasionally held public exercises; the quarto-centennial and semi-centennial celebrations were also notable events in its history. In 1883 the semi-centennial of the Williams chapter was held at Williamstown, at which Gov. Henry M. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, delivered the address. The inaugurations of the Toronto chapter, held at Ithaca, and of the Lehigh chapter, at New York, were the occasions of large and enthusiastic gatherings of the members of K A, while the largest gathering in the history of the society occurred on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of its founding at Schenectady in 1900. Regular conventions take place

annually, under the auspices of the various chapters in rotation. The annual dinner occurs in New York in the winter, and similar gatherings are held each year in Boston, Chicago and Buffalo. There are also frequent informal meetings of the members in New York City.

The government of the society is vested in an executive council, composed of representatives from the alumni and of the active chapters, and whose meetings are semi-annual.

Catalogues of Kappa Alpha have been published in 1835, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1850, 1853, 1859, 18974, 1892 and 1902. In the earlier editions much of the information was printed in Latin and in cipher. The "Record" of 1902, a quarto volume of 400 pages, is a full biographical account of the members of the society, with illustrations and much valuable historical matter. Other publications of the society include a song book, a biographical record of the Williams chapter, and the Annual Reports, which go to every member.

The chapters at Williams ($75,000), Union ($8,000), Toronto ($11,000), Hobart ($9,500), and Cornell ($40,000) own their homes, the other chapters rent houses.

The badge of the fraternity is a golden key, on one side of which are the signs of the zodiac encircling the letters "K A;" on the other side are a rising sun and other symbols. The fraternity color is scarlet.

The society has never admitted honorary members. Among the prominent alumni are: In education, Presidents, Leonard Woods, of Bowdoin; Eliphalet N. Potter, of Hobart and Union; L. Clark Seelye, of Smith; Paul

A. Chadbourne, of Williams; Charles J. A. Schaeffer, of the Iowa State University; Professors Isaac W. Jackson, of Union; Charles F. Chandler and Charles A. Joy, of Columbia; Nathaniel H. Griffin, of Williams; John L. Morris, Charles F. Hartt and T. Frederick Crane, of Cornell; William H. Chandler, of Lehigh; Dean Edward H. Griffin, of Johns Hopkins; Vice-Chancellor Telfair Hodgson, of the University of the South; Henry R. Pierson, Chancellor of the Board of Regents, N. Y.; Charles B. Hubbell, president New York City Board of Education, and Dr. Charles E. West, of Brooklyn. In medicine, Walter D. Day and William D. Granger, of New York, and Francis H. Davenport, of Boston. In the ministry, Arthur Burtis, Edward D. G. Prime, William W. Harsha, Robert R. Booth, Timothy G. Darling, Henry M. Booth, John L. Nevius, William C. Roberts, and J. Clement French, of the Presbyterian Church; William H. Wyckoff and Justin A. Smith, among Baptists; James G. Johnson, of the Congregational Church; William Tatlock, in the Epsicopal Church, and Frederick Z. Rooker, in the Roman Catholic. In law, Associate Justice Ward Hunt, of the U. S. Supreme Court; Rufus W. Peckham (the elder), James C. Smith, and George F. Danforth, of the New York Supreme Court; Frank H. Hiscock, Judge of the Court of Appeals, New York; Francis R. E. Cornell, of the Minnesota Supreme Court; Charles B. Lawrence, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois; Owen T. Coffin, Surrogate of Westchester county, N. Y.; Horace White, Governor of the State of New York;

John K. Porter, John Boyd Thacher and Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, and Francis H. Dewey, of Massachusetts. In architecture, William A. Potter, of New York, John V. Van Pelt, of New York; In public life, Preston King and James Dixon, of the United States Senate; Augustus Schell, Collector of the Port at New York, politician and capitalist; United States Representatives Thomas Allen, of Missouri; Charles L. Beale, John M. Carroll and John B. Steele, of New York; Jesse O. Norton, of Illinois; Gabriel Bouck, of Wisconsin; Gov. Henry M. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania; J. Rufus Tryon, Surgeon-General of the Navy. and S. G. W. Benjamin, United States Minister to Persia; Francis E. Kupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Clark Williams, Comptroller, State of New York; Hon. W. L. M. King, late Minister of Labour, Canadian Government. In military life, Generals Jesse C. Smith, John C. Starkweather, Joseph Lovell, Hasbrouck Davis, Ranald S. Mackenzie, Edward S. Bragg and Albert J. Myer. In literature and journalism, Fitzhugh Ludlow, Prof. George L. Raymond, of Princeton; Lewis H. Morgan, the ethnologist; Theodore Stanton, of Paris, and Solomon B. Griffin, of the *Springfield Republican;* Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor.

Kappa Alpha

(Southern Order)



THIS fraternity was founded at Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), Lexington, Va., December 21, 1865, by Rev. William Nelson Scott, Robert Sharp Thompson, James Ward Wood, William A. Walsh, and Stanhope McC. Scott. It was at first intended, perhaps, to be a local organization only, and bore a name other than that of Kappa Alpha. During the second session of its existence S. Z. Ammen became a member, and its present name, ritual and plan of organization are due chiefly to his labors to such an extent that he is considered the founder of the present Kappa Alpha Order. The fraternity was established with the idea of creating an organization to foster and maintain the manners, customs and ideals of character and achievement, other than "sectional," of the Southern people, Washington and Lee University under the presidency of Robert E. Lee being considered the appropriate place for the inauguration of such an institution. It has confined itself to

the South with the exception of planting chapters at Leland Stanford and California. According to officials of the fraternity the matter of extension has not been considered by a convention for a number of years and its policy in this regard is declared to be fixed.

1865.	A, Washington and Lee University	168
1868.	B, Virginia Military Institute (1888)	350
1868.	Γ, University of Georgia	378
1869.	Δ, Wofford College (1909)	228
1869.	E, Emory College	354
1869.	Z, Randolph-Macon College	215
1870.	H, Richmond College	221
1871.	Θ, Oglethorpe University (1873)	9
1872.	I, Furman University (1895)	153
1873.	K, Mercer University	257
1873.	Λ, University of Virginia	161
1873.	M, Newberry College (1874)	10
1878.	O, Bethel Academy, Va. (1879)	12
1879.	Π, Gordon Institute (1883)	27
1880.	P, University of South Carolina (1897)	73
1880.	Σ, Davidson College	188
1881.	T, Wake Forest College (1894)	72
1881.	Υ, University of North Carolina	101
1882.	Φ, Southern University	232
1882.	Ψ, Tulane University	143
1883.	X, Vanderbilt University	242
1883.	Ω, Central University	168
1883.	Θ, South Carolina Military Academy (1890)	43
1883.	O, University of Texas	162

1883. M, Erskine College (1893).... 54
1883. N, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....251
1883. Ξ, Southwestern University.....271
1883. Π, University of Tennessee.....186
1883. A Α, University of the South.....221
1885. A Β, University of Alabama.....193
1885. A Γ, Louisiana State University.....157
1887. A Δ, William Jewell College.....171
1887. A Ε, Southwestern Presbyterian University(1904)80
1890. A Ζ, William and Mary College.....134
1890. A Η, Westminster College.....133
1891. A Θ, Transylvania University.....131
1891. A Ι, Centenary College..... 88
1891. A Κ, University of Missouri.....176
1891. A Λ, Johns Hopkins University (1910)..... 77
1893. Θ, University of Kentucky 112
1893. A Μ, Millsaps College.....199
1893. Μ, Emory and Henry College (1895)..... 15
1894. A Ν, George Washington University.....139
1895. A Ξ, University of California.....120
1895. A Ο, University or Arkansas.....127
1895. A Π, Stanford University..... 96
1897. A Ρ, University of West Virginia..... 98
1899. A Σ, Georgia School of Technology.....103
1899. A Τ, Hampden-Sidney College..... 47
1900. A Υ, University of Mississippi..... 69
1901. A Φ, Trinity College, N. C..... 54
1902. A Χ, Kentucky Wesleyan College (1906)..... 42
1903. A Ψ, Florida State College (1906)..... 27
1903. A Ω, N. C. Agricultural and Mech'l College.... 81

1903. B Λ, Missouri School of Mines..... 83
1903. B B, Bethany College..... 65
1904. B Γ, College of Charleston..... 62
1904. B Δ, Georgetown College..... 58
1904. B E, Delaware College..... 73
1904. B Z, University of Florida..... 44
1905. B H, University of Oklahoma..... 51
1905. B Θ, Washington University, Mo..... 47
1906. B I, Drury College..... 56

Active chapters, 47; inactive, 16; total membership, 8258.

Alumni chapters, however, are maintained outside of the South among these being those at New York City, Boston, composed of Harvard and Tech. students, former members of southern chapters and at Cornell, Yale, Ann Arbor, Chicago and elsewhere.

The parent chapter was inactive from June, 1870, to March, 1875, and again in 1878. It went down in the general crash of fraternities at Washington and Lee. It was revived in October, 1885. The V. M. I. chapter was suppressed by anti-fraternity laws in 1888 but has existed for the greater portion of the period since that time. The first Theta at Oglethorpe died with the university. The second, at South Carolina Military Academy, was established *sub rosa*, was suppressed in 1883 and revived in 1887; it finally succumbed to anti-fraternity laws in 1890. The chapter at Furman University was inactive from the fall of 1875 to May, 1879 and was withdrawn in 1895, and the chapter at Stanford was dormant from 1899 to 1903. The University of

Virginia chapter has always been largely composed of transfers from other chapters, though of late years a much larger number of initiates has been recorded than formerly.

The first Mu died with the removal of Newberry College. The second Mu, at Erskine College, existed *sub rosa* until faculty opposition ceased in 1885. In the fall of 1893 the enactment of anti-fraternity laws compelled the surrender of its charter. The same was the fate of the third Mu, at Emory and Henry College, in 1895.

In 1877 and 1878 charters were granted for chapters at some inferior colleges. Two of these chapters, to be called Nu and Xi, were never established on a firm basis, and died at once. The first Omicron at Bethel Academy was almost immediately withdrawn also. The second Omicron, at the University of Texas, was suspended from 1887 to 1891 on account of internal dissentions. Xi, at Southwestern University, was established *sub rosa*, but was recognized by the faculty in September, 1887.

The first Pi at the Gordon Institute surrendered its charter on account of lack of desirable material. The second Pi, at the University of Tennessee, was inactive from 1887 to 1893. Rho, at the University of South Carolina, was inactive from 1892 to 1895, and was killed by state legislation in 1897. Tau, at Wake Forest College, was established *sub rosa*, and was suppressed in 1887. It was revived again in 1890 and suppressed in 1894. The chapter at the University of North Carolina was inactive from 1888 to 1891. Under the impression

that Southern University was to close, Phi disbanded in 1882, but was reorganized in 1883. Psi, at the University of Louisiana, died in 1883 on account of anti-fraternity laws and other opposition. It was revived in February, 1886, at Tulane University, which is in some sense a continuation of the older institution. Alpha Psi was merged into Beta Zeta when the Florida State College was consolidated with the University of Florida.

Alpha Eta, at Westminster, was organized from the X B A, a local society established in 1887. Alpha Theta, at Transylvania University, was *sub rosa* until the anti-fraternity laws were repealed in April, 1896. Alpha Iota, at the Centenary College, was established by absorbing a local organization, Δ Σ Φ. It became inactive in 1904 owing to a decline in the standard of the college, but has been revived with the removal and resuscitation of the college at Shreveport, La. The Drury chapter was a local called K T.

Thirty-one chapters occupy houses of which nine are owned. Two chapters, Kentucky State and Transylvania, occupy one house while the chapter at Louisiana State lives in one house and holds its meetings in another which it owns and has retained for the past 25 years. Those chapters owning their houses are: Alabama Polytechnic ($6,500), Vanderbilt ($13,500), South, ($5,000), Missouri ($10,000), Louisiana ($7,500), Millsaps ($5,000), Stanford ($15,000), West Virginia ($8,500), and Delaware ($7,000).

Alumni chapters have been organized at Alexandria, La.; Anniston, Ala.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Asheville, N. C.;

Atlanta, Ga.; Baton Rouge, La.; Birmingham, Ala.; Boston, Mass.; Canal Zone; Charlotte, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Charleston, W. Va.; Centreville, Miss.; Chicago, Ill.; Columbus, Ga.; Dallas, Texas; Ft. Smith, Ark.; Hampton, Newport News, Va.; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Houston, Texas; Huntington, W. Va.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Jackson, Miss.; Jonesboro, Ark.; Kansas City, Mo.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lexington, Ky.; Little Rock, Ark.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Macon, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Mobile, Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; Muskogee, Okla.; Nashville, Tenn.; New Haven, Conn.; New Orleans, La.; New York City; Norfolk, Va.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Petersburg, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Portland, Oregon; Raleigh, N. C.; Richmond, Va.; San Antonio, Tex.; San Francisco; Savannah, Ga.; Selma, Ala.; Shreveport, La.; Spartanburg, S. C.; Springfield, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Tallahassee, Fla.; Talladega, Ala.; Tampa, Fla.; Thomasville, Ga.; Washington, D. C.; Wilmington, Del.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Muskogee, Okla.; Columbia, S. C.; Columbia, Tenn.; Paris, Tenn.

Until 1870 the fraternity was governed by the Alpha chapter. The first convention, which met that year, made some material changes in this system, but left quite a number of powers still to be exercised by the senior living chapter. The convention of 1873, however, vested in the convention nearly all powers. The conventions are composed of the general officers of the fraternity, five in number, and of delegates from the several chapters, active and alumni. During the inter-

regnum, the affairs of the fraternity are administered by the general officers who can upon unanimous agreement charter new chapters. The present officers are: Knight Commander, Sanford C. Fullilove, Shreveport, La.; Grand Historian, V. Otis Robertson, Jackson, Miss.; Grand Purser, Frank P. McConnell, Richmond, Va.; Editor Journal, Verner M. Jones, Nashville, Tenn.; Chief Alumnus, Robert M. Foster, St. Louis, Mo.

Conventions have been held as follows: Richmond, Va., 1870, 1876, 1883, 1893, 1901; Macon, Ga., 1871, 1878; Spartanburg, S. C., 1872, 1879; Athens, Ga., 1873, 1877, 1881; Ashland, Va., 1874; Oxford, Ga., 1875; Nashville, Tenn., 1885, 1897; Columbia, S. C., 1887; Augusta, Ga., 1889; Birmingham, Ala., 1891, 1909; Atlanta, Ga., 1895, 1903; Washington, D. C. (special), 1898, Lexington, Ky., 1899; New Orleans, La., 1911; and Ocean View, Va., 1907. The conventions were held annually from 1870 to 1879. Since then they have met biennially.

Five catalogues have been issued. The first two were published at Macon, Ga., by J. L. Hardeman, in 1873 and 1875, the former showing a membership of 270 and the latter of 370. The third was issued at Parkersburg, W. Va., in 1878, by D. R. Neal, Jr., and showed a membership of 437. These catalogues contained little more than the names and addresses of members. The Kappa Alpha History and Catalogue was published in the fall of 1891, at Nashville, Tenn., by J. S. Chick. This book contains 375 pages, shows a membership of 2,282 down to 1890, and gives a history of the fraternity and of the

several chapters. The same features were contained in the second decennial catalogue published in 1901 at Charlotte, N. C., by Paul I. Murrill. In addition to the above, the fraternity, beginning with 1891–92, published annual catalogues showing the active membership of the chapters, and giving reports from the general officers. This work was discontinued in 1905. Several of the chapters publish annual catalogues, or "Year-books." There have been five editions of the ritual and constitution: in 1870, 1874, 1886, 1893, and 1904. The constitution was revised by the convention of 1911.

The first official publication of the fraternity was the *Kappa Alpha Journal*, quarterly, published from Richmond, Va., February, August and December, 1879, when it suspended. It was devoted to general literature as well as to fraternity matters. In November, 1883, the *Kappa Alpha Magazine*, quarterly, appeared. In 1883–84 one number was published from Charleston, S. C., and three from Atlanta, Ga. In 1884–85 one number was published from Atlanta and one from Gainesville, Ga., the latter in April, 1885. In October, 1885, the *Kappa Alpha Magazine* was succeeded by the *Kappa Alpha Journal*, Vol. III, and has since appeared regularly under that name. Vols. III to VIII, inclusive, were published from Nashville, Tenn., under the management of Chi chapter. They appeared monthly, with the exception of Vols. V and VI, which were issued bi-monthly. Vols. IX to XIV have been published from Nashville, under the direction of an editor-in-chief, and are all bi-monthly.

Vols. XV, XVI and XVII were published at Lexington, Ky. Vols. XVIII, XIX and XX at Chattanooga, and at Richmond, Va. It has been published at Nashville again since 1909.

At the New Orleans convention held during the Christmas holidays of 1911 a new constitution and code was adopted providing for the organization of the fraternity into provinces. The journal was changed from a bimonthly to a quarterly and a confidential quarterly medium to be known as the *Messenger* was provided for. The Knight Commander was provided with a salaried executive secretary. No material constitutional changes were made.

The fraternity had for a time what was known as a Council of Honor, to which were elected one at each convention a limited number of those members who were deemed to have done signal service for the Order. It was abolished in 1904. The fraternity does not allow the election or initiation of honorary members.

The original badge consisted of a gold shield, surmounted by a smaller shield, in the center of which is a circle of black enamel enclosing a Greek cross, and above which are the Greek letters "K A." The present badge has a Latin cross, and a slightly raised center. The badge is usually jeweled, the chapter-letter pins are frequently worn. A plain uniform badge is provided although members may wear jeweled emblems. The colors of the fraternity are crimson and gold. The flowers are the magnolia and red rose. The flag consists of three broad bars: crimson, white, and gold, of equal width,

placed parallel with the staff, the crimson bar next to the staff, the gold at the flowing end. In the centre of the white bar is the crimson cross of eight points.

Among the prominent alumni are: Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri; Henry A. Wise, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York; Archibald Watson, Corporation Counsel of the City of New York; Thomas Dixon, author, playwright and actor.

Bishops Warren A. Candler, A. Coke Smith, John C. Kilgo and J. H. McCoy, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Members of Congress: Richmond Pearson Hobson and John W. Abercrombie, Alabama, Chas. C. Reid, Arkansas; Wm. B. Lamar, Florida; Robert L. Henry, and Morris Shepard, Texas; E. Y. Webb, J. M. Faison, and Robert C. Wickliffe, Louisiana; W. B. Morehead, North Carolina.

College Presidents: Edwin Boone Craighead, Tulane University; K. G. Mattheson, Georgia School of Technology; Thomas E. Hodges, University of West Virginia; J. W. Abercrombie, University of Alabama; R. H. Blackwell, Randolph-Macon College; E. W. Nichols, Superintendent Virginia Military Institute; W. T. Murphree, University of Florida; P. H. Mell, Clemson College, 1904–1910; J. C. Hardy, Mississippi A. & M. College; Frank P. Culver, Texas Polytechnic Institute; C. E. Dowman, Emory College; F. C. Woodward, University of South Carolina.

Justices J. H. Lumpkin, Warner Hill, Andrew J. Cobb, John S. Candler, Georgia Supreme Bench; J. Frayser

Lyon, Attorney General of South Carolina; Justice D. E. Hydrick, South Carolina Supreme Bench.

Lewis W. Parker, president of the Parker Cotton Mills; Frank A. Godchaux, president of the Louisiana Rice Milling Company; Wm. H. Atwell, United States District Attorney at Dallas, Texas

Dr. Wm. Broaddus Pritchard, neurologist and alienist; Dr. Jas. T. Gwathmey, anaesthetician and inventor of improved methods of administering ether; Clark Howell. owner and editor of the Atlanta *Constitution.* H. L. Whitfield, president Southern Educational Association and president Mississippi Industrial College; Wm. H. Wilson, general counsel I. & G. N. railroad; Thos. Walker Page, member U. S. Tariff Commission; W. W. Sale, Adjutant General State of Virginia; R. Tyler Goodwin, Adjutant General State of Alabama; E. A. Garlington, Inspector General U. S. A.; Charles N. Burch, now general counsel Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad; P. A. Willcox, general counsel Atlantic Coast Line railroad; Lieut. Gov. Thomas Gordon McLeod of South Carolina; Edward T. Seay, speaker Tennessee Senate; Murphey S. Candler, Georgia State Railroad Commissioner; Laurence B. Finn, Kentucky State Railroad Commissioner; A. H. Purdue, Tennessee State geologist; L. W. Huff, president Brooklyn & Coney Island Railroad Co.; Frank Andrews, General Counsel T. B. & Frisco lines; Reau E. Folk. State Treasurer of Tennessee; James Branch Cabell, author, Richmond, Va.; R. H. Pitt, editor of the *Religious Herald*; Rev. Wm. Meade Clarke, editor *Southern Churchman*; John Temple Graves, editor *Atlanta Georgian;*

Junius Parker, Chief Counsel American Tobacco Company; Geo. L. P. Radcliffe, Chief Counsel American Bonding and Trust Co; Bradford Knapp, U. S. Department of Agriculture; G. T. Finn, Speaker Kentucky House of Representatives; M. Hillsman Taylor, Speaker Tennessee House of Representatives.

Kappa Sigma



THE Kappa Sigma fraternity was founded at the University of Virginia, December 10, 1869, by William Grigsby McCormick, George Miles Arnold, Edmund Law Rogers, Jr., Frank Courtney Nicodemus and John Covert Boyd.

At that time there were chapters of about a dozen fraternities at Virginia and the system was in a flourishing state. Opportunity to become associated with some of these fraternities was not denied the founders of Kappa Sigma, but as McCormick, Rogers and Nicodemus, who lived in Baltimore, were close personal friends before entering the University, they wanted to be together and therefore concluded to found a new fraternity. So intimate were the relations between these three and Arnold and Boyd who were associated with them that they have always been known in the fraternity as "the five friends and brothers."

From the inception of the movement it was intended that the fraternity should expand into other institutions and become a widespread organization, but it was not

till 1873 that the founders saw their plans take definite shape, although a chapter had been established at the University of Alabama shortly after the parent chapter was organized. The growth of the fraternity has been rapid and it now has a larger number of chapters than any other fraternity.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1869.		Z. University of Virginia	182
1869.		B, University of Alabama	116
1873.		H, (Prime) Trinity College (N. C.)	161
1873.		O, Emory & Henry College (1895)	138
1873.		M, Washington & Lee University	129
1874.		Ξ. Virginia Military Institute (1883)	23
1874.		N, Virginia Polytechnic Institute (1889)	90
1874.	A	A, University of Maryland	147
1874.	A	B, Mercer University	139
1876.		K, Vanderbilt University	211
1880.		Ψ, Bethel Academy (1882)	8
1880.		Λ, University of Tennessee	242
1880.		Γ, Cumberland College Va. (1884)	14
1880.		Σ, Episcopal High School of Virginia (1884)	8
1880.	A	X, Lake Forest University	105
1882.	A	I, U. S. Grant University (1898)	43
1882.		Φ, Southwestern Presbyterian University	179
1882.		Ω, University of the South	208
1883.		Π, University of West Virginia (1887)	17
1883.		Υ, Hampden-Sidney College	128
1884.		T, University of Texas	259
1885.		P, North Georgia Agricultural College (1891)	32
1885.		X, Purdue University	216

1885. Δ, Maryland Military & Naval Academy(1887)31
1885. Ε, Centenary College (1904)..... 84
1886. Ψ, University of Maine.....242
1886. Σ, Ohio Northern University (1888) 23
1886. Ι, Southwestern University.....209
1887. Γ, Louisiana State University.....179
1887. Α, Emory College (1891)..... 24
1887. Β Θ, University of Indiana.....136
1887. Θ, Cumberland University.....206
1888. Β, Thatcher Institute (1891)..... 17
1888. Π, Swarthmore College.....143
1888. Η, Randolph-Macon College.....108
1889. Σ, Tulane University.....145
1890. Ν, College of William & Mary.....152
1890. Χ Ω, South Carolina University (1897)..... 28
1890. Ξ, University of Arkansas.....213
1890. Δ, Davidson College.....152
1891. Β, Butler University (1893)..... 11
1891. Α Γ, University of Illinois.....228
1892. Α Δ, Pennsylvania State College.....180
1892. Α Ε, University of Pennsylvania.....178
1892. Α Ζ, University of Michigan.....210
1892. Α Η, George Washington University.....190
1892. Α Θ, Southwestern Baptist University (1908)..128
1892. Α Κ, Cornell University.....204
1893. Α Λ, University of Vermont.....180
1893. Α Μ, University of North Carolina..... 61
1894. Α Ν, Wofford College (1908)..... 67
1894. Α Ξ, Bethel College (1902)..... 45
1894. Α Ο, Transylvania University (1901)..... 50

1895. A Π, Wabash College.....123
1895. A P, Bowdoin College.....164
1895. A Σ, Ohio State University.....174
1895. A T, Georgia School of Technology.....147
1895. A Υ, Millsaps College.....166
1896. A Φ, Bucknell University.....127
1897. A Ψ, University of Nebraska.....157
1897. A Ω, William Jewell College.....101
1898. B A, Brown University.....134
1898. B B, Richmond College.....?..... 65
1898. B Γ, University of Missouri.....124
1898. B Δ, Washington & Jefferson College.....104
1898. B E, University of Wisconsin.....153
1899. B Z, Stanford University..... 95
1900. B H, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....119
1900. B I, Lehigh University..... 84
1901. B K, New Hampshire College.....160
1901. B Λ, University of Georgia..... 87
1901. B M, University of Minnesota.....103
1901. B N, University of Kentucky..... 71
1901. B Ξ, University of California.....108
1902. B O, Denver University..... 97
1902. B Π, Dickinson College..... 93
1902. B P, University of Iowa.....111
1902. B Σ, Washington University, Mo..... 76
1903. B T, Baker University.....105
1903. B Υ, North Carolina A. & M. College..... 93
1903. B Φ, Case School of Applied Science..... 93
1903. B X, Missouri School of Mines..... 68
1903. B Ψ, University of Washington..... 96

1904. B Ω, Colorado College..... 89
1904. Γ A, University of Oregon..... 76
1904. Γ B, University of Chicago..... 68
1904. Γ Γ, Colorado School of Mines..... 88
1904. Γ Δ, Massachusetts Agricultural College.....189
1905. Γ E, Dartmouth College.....116
1905. Γ Z, New York University..... 71
1905. Γ H, Harvard University..... 90
1905. Γ Θ, University of Idaho..... 86
1906. Γ I, Syracuse University..... 80
1906. Γ K, University of Oklahoma..... 71
1909. Γ Λ, Iowa State College 55
1909. Γ M, Washington State College..... 49
1909. Γ N, Washburn College..... 53
1911. Γ Ξ, Denison University..... 60
1912. Γ O, University of Kansas..... 23

Active chapters, 79; inactive, 20; membership, 11,298.

Some of the chapters have borne different names at different times. The present Eta Prime chapter was for a time called Eta; Alpha-Alpha was called Epsilon; Alpha-Beta was called Beta; Alpha-Chi was called Chi; Alpha-Iota was called Upsilon; Beta-Theta was called Mu.

Of the chapters which are at present inactive those at Virginia Military Institute, Emory and Henry College, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Ohio Northern University, South Carolina University and Wofford College were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The charters of the chapters at Bethel Academy, Cumberland College, the Episcopal High School of Virginia, U. S. Grant University, Centenary College and Union University were withdrawn because

these institutions were of relatively low standard. The West Virginia chapter became inactive from indifference and lack of fraternity spirit, and the Butler chapter from dissensions within the chapter. Lack of proper material caused the death of the chapters at North Georgia Agricultural College, and Bethel College. The chapter at Emory lapsed upon the failure of its members to return to college. The chapters at the Maryland Military & Naval Academy and Thatcher Institute surrendered their charters on account of the decline of the institutions referred to. The charter of the chapter at Transylvania was withdrawn when the chapter at the University of Kentucky was established on account of the desire of the fraternity not to have two chapters in the same town.

A number of the chapters have been inactive from time to time from various causes; the Alabama chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws shortly after its founding in 1869 and was not revived until 1899; similarly the chapter at Trinity was killed in 1879, but was revived in 1892; likewise the chapter at Vanderbilt was inactive from 1880 to 1883, and the chapter at Lake Forest from 1882 to 1896, from similar causes. The chapter at Washington & Lee was inactive from 1877 to 1888, and again from 1900 to 1904, on account of the over-crowded condition of the field. The chapter at the University of Maryland was withdrawn in 1875 on account of lack of suitable material, was revived in 1890, with the privilege of drawing members from both that University and Johns Hopkins, but was again withdrawn after two years and

was not revived until 1898, since which time it has been successful. The Mercer chapter became inactive in 1879 on account of the decline of the institution but was revived in 1891. The members of the Indiana chapter failed to return to college in 1888, causing it to become inactive. It was re-established in 1900. The chapters at Tulane, George Washington and North Carolina have suffered periods of temporary inactivity, but their charters were continued in force, and they are now active.

A number of the chapters had their origin in existing organizations. The Emory and Henry chapters was formerly a chapter of Φ M O. The New Hampshire chapter was a chapter of Q. T. V. The Massachusetts chapter was formerly the D. G. K. society, founded in 1868. The University of Iowa chapter was formed from Φ Υ. The Bucknell chapter from Φ E which was organized by a group of men who had withdrawn from Σ A E. The Washington and Lee chapter was formerly a chapter of M Π Λ a fraternity which disbanded. Among other chapters formed from local organizations may be mentioned Hampden-Sidney from Φ M Γ; Maine from K. K. F.; Lake Forest from Λ Φ; William Jewell from Π A Θ; California from B K Δ; Dickinson from Π Γ A; Baker from "Skull and Bones"; Case from Φ A X; Colorado from Φ Υ Σ; Chicago from the "Bronze Shield"; Dartmouth from B Γ; Harvard from Π Υ; Idaho from Σ Δ A; Oklahoma from A Δ Σ; Iowa State from Γ A; Washington State from K Θ; Washburn from K Θ; Denison from B A Δ and Kansas from "Sasnok".

The following chapters live in owned houses: Virginia ($18,000), Alabama ($7,500), Vanderbilt ($7,000), University of the South ($2,500), Texas ($12,000), Maine ($8,000), Louisiana ($1,100), Indiana ($15,000), Illinois ($30,000), Pennsylvania ($25,000), Michigan ($25,000), Cornell ($36,000), North Carolina ($5,000), Bowdoin ($9,000), Millsaps ($6,500), William Jewell ($6,000), Missouri ($20,000), Wisconsin ($20,000), Stanford ($8,000), Baker ($20,000), University of Washington ($10,000), Oregon ($14,000), Colorado Mines ($12,000), Massachusetts Agricultural ($12,000), and thirty-eight chapters live in rented houses.

For several years the alumni of New York City maintained a club house, but it was abandoned in 1910.

Alumni chapters are now to be found in Atlanta, Boston, Birmingham, Buffalo, Chattanooga, Concord, N. C., Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago, Covington, Tenn., Danville, Va., Danville, Ills., Denver, Durham, N. C., Fort Smith, Ithaca, Indianapolis, Jackson, Tenn., Jackson, Miss., Kinston, N. C., Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Lynchburg, Va., Memphis, Milwaukee, Mobile, Montgomery, Nashville, New York, Newport News, Va., New Orleans, Norfolk, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Pine Bluff, Ark., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Richmond, Ruston, La., Scranton, Schenectady, San Francisco, Savannah, Seattle, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, Spokane, Texarkana, Vicksburg, Waco, Washington, Wilmington, N. C., and Yazoo City.

Prior to 1876, the government of the fraternity was vested in the parent chapter at the University of Virginia,

but at the conclave of that year the executive power was delegated to a committee of five called the supreme executive committee, which governs the fraternity between the sessions of the grand conclave. For convenience of administration the chapters of the fraternity have been grouped into districts, seventeen in number, each district having as its executive head an officer known as District Grand Master. Some of the districts have annual reunions, while all are required to have reunions upon the alternate years with the grand conclave.

The regular conventions of the fraternity are called grand conclaves and are held every two years, in midsummer. The first grand conclave was held in Baltimore in 1876, since which time they have been held as follows: Richmond, 1878, 1894; Abingdon, Va., 1880; Knoxville, 1883; Lynchburg, Va.; 1885; Nashville, 1887; Atlanta, 1888; Baltimore, 1890; Washington, 1892; Indianapolis, 1896; Chattanooga, 1898; Philadelphia, 1900; New Orleans, 1902; St. Louis, 1904; Lookout Mountain, 1906; Denver, 1908; New York, 1910, Louisville, 1912.

In 1885 the fraternity began the publication of an official organ, *The Quarterly*. In 1890 it was changed to a bi-monthly and was re-named *The Caduceus*. In 1907 it was changed to a monthly, ten numbers constituting a volume. The magazine has been successfully conducted since the first. The fraternity also maintains a quarterly magazine, *The Star and Crescent*, for private circulation among its members. Its publication was begun 1897. A catalogue was published in 1881, a second

edition in 1886, a name list and directory in 1897, a pocket address book in 1904, a second edition in 1906, and a supplement in 1908. A name list and directory is now in press. The Kappa Sigma Book, a manual, was published in 1907. A volume of the early letters and papers of the fraternity has been compiled and published, and also a manual of information, for the use of members only. Two editions of the song-book have been published, in 1902 and 1910. In 1896 the Bowdoin chapter issued a small song-book. Collections of songs for use at banquets and at grand conclaves have been frequently published. A number of pieces of sheet music have been dedicated to the fraternity. A calendar was published in 1906. The Trinity, Bucknell, and California chapters have published histories. The Vermont, Cumberland, North Georgia, Maryland Military and Naval and Massachusetts chapters have issued annuals. A number of active chapters have issued periodicals and directories for the use of their alumni, and some of the alumni chapters have published lists of the members resident in their localities.

The badge is a crescent of chased gold with horns turned downward and holding suspended a five pointed star enameled in black, with a narrow border of white enamel and gold, the general surface of the badge being of convex form; within the star are the letters "K Σ", surrounded by a circle of jewels. The crescent displays at its widest part the skull and bones, while at one side are crossed swords, and at the other crossed keys. The colors are scarlet, white and emerald green. The flower is the

lily-of-the-valley. The flag consists of three vertical bars of equal width, scarlet, white and emerald green, respectively and in the order named, the middle bar charged with the coat-of-arms of the fraternity in proper colors.

Among the prominent alumni are: Congressmen Auburn L. Pridemore, Winfield S. Featherstone, Philip P. Campbell, J. Harry Covington, William B. Craig, and William S. Goodwin; Governor Xenophon O. Pindall of Arkansas; Francis I. Osborne, Attorney-General of North Carolina; Ruffin G. Pleasant, Attorney-General of Louisiana; Daniel E. Storms, Secretary of State of Indiana; U. S. Judge Rhydon M. Call, of Florida; Michael P. Huddleston, Lieutenant-Governor of Arkansas; Chief Justice John Bell Turner, of Oklahoma; Judge W. R. Allen, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; Rear-Admiral DeWitt Coffman, U. S. N.; Medical Director John Covert Boyd, U. S. N; Asst. Surgeon-General George Tully Vaughn, U. S. M. C.; A. S. Ruth, President of Washington State Senate; Lieut.-Col. Champe C. McCullough, Chief Sanitary Executive Officer of Panama Canal Zone; President Lyon G. Tyler, of William & Mary College; President Charles B. Burke, of Southwestern Baptist University; President W. D. Gibbs, of New Hampshire College; President Robert Paine Pell, of Converse College for Women; Dean William Minor Lile, of the University of Virginia; Dean Thomas U. Taylor, of the University of Texas; Dean Samuel B. Green, of the University of Minnesota; Dean D. R. Stubblefield, of Vanderbilt University; Dean Joseph L. Hills, of the University of Vermont; Professor Charles W.

Burkett, in Agriculture; Professor William I. Thomas, in Sociology; Professor Charles L. Parsons, in Chemistry; Cale Young Rice, the poet; Bishop Richard J. Cooke, of the Methodist Church; Thomas N. Ivey, D.D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate* of the M. E. Church, South; William G. McAdoo, builder of the Hudson River tunnels; Renick W. Dunlap, State Food and Dairy Commissioner of Ohio; Price Thomas, Superintendent of Schools of Tennessee; Prof. F. A. Waugh, State Horticulturist of Massachusetts; Prof. Thomas L. Watson, State Geologist of Virginia; Prof. S. W. McCallie, State Geologist of Georgia; Nacy McGee Waters, of the Congregational Church.

Phi Delta Theta



THIS fraternity was founded at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, December 26, 1848, by Robert Morrison, '49; John McMillan Wilson, '49; Robert Thompson Drake, '50; John Wolfe Lindley, '50; Ardivan Walker Rodgers, '51, and Andrew Watts Rogers, '51. Morrison first proposed the organization to Wilson, and they were joint authors of "The Bond of the Phi Delta Theta," which is the fundamental law of the fraternity. Between them they decided on the name of the fraternity, and Morrison selected and arranged the secret Greek motto. Morrison designed the shield form of badge, with the eye as an emblem, and the scroll feature was suggested by Wilson.

The founders of Phi Delta Theta intended that it should be extended to other institutions. Before its first anniversary it had been established at Indiana University, and before the expiration of the second year at Centre College, in Kentucky, now Central University. Other chapters were soon established, and, though several suspended, the fraternity, at the beginning of the Civil war,

had laid the foundation for substantial growth. The war checked further development, and caused the suspension of the chapters at Wisconsin, Lawrence, Northwestern, Ohio Wesleyan and Franklin. A charter was granted for a chapter at Hanover in 1861, but it was not then organized.

At the close of the war the only active chapters were those at Indiana, Centre, Wabash, Butler and Michigan. The latter, chartered in 1864, and the Chicago chapter, chartered in 1865, were the only chapters established from 1860 to 1868. During its third decade, 1869–79, the fraternity entered many Southern institutions and during its fourth decade, 1879–89, it established chapters in Eastern institutions, and made itself national in extent.

The chapter list is as follows:

1848. *Ohio*, A, Miami University 308
1849. *Ind.* A, Indiana University.....434
1850. *Ky.* A-Δ, Central University 425
1850. *Ind.* B, Wabash College.....366
1852. *Ohio* B, Miami University (1852).....
1852. *Ohio* Γ, Wittenberg College (1854)..... 8
1853. *Texas* A, Austin College (1858)..... 8
1854. *Ky.* B, Kentucky Military Institute (1856).... 43
1855. *Ky.* Γ, Centre College (1855).....
1857. *Ky.* Γ, Georgetown College (1876)..... 16
1857. *Wis.* A, University of Wisconsin.....347
1859. *Wis.* B, Lawrence College (1861)..... 11
1859. *Ill.* A, Northwestern University.....182
1859. *Ind.* Γ, Butler College.....303
1860. *Ohio* B, Ohio Wesleyan University.....293

1860. *Ind.* Δ, Franklin College.....314
1861. *Ind.* E, Hanover College.....198
1864. *Mich.* A, University of Michigan.....251
1865. *Ill.* B, University of Chicago.....160
1868. *Ind.* Z, DePauw University 302
1868. *Ohio* Γ, Ohio University 246
1869. *Ind.* H, Indiana State Normal School (1872).... 13
1869. *Va.* A, Roanoke College (1896) 149
1870. *Mo.* A, University of Missouri.....325
1871. *Ill.* Γ, Monmouth College (1884).....59
1871. *Ill.* Δ, Knox College.....268
1871. *Ga.* A, Oglethorpe University (1872)..... 13
1871. *Ga.* A, University of Georgia.....364
1871. *Ga.* B, Emory College.....385
1871. *Iowa* A, Iowa Wesleyan College.....248
1872. *Ga.* Γ, Mercer University.....353
1872. *Ohio* Δ, University of Wooster (1897).....161
1872. *N. Y.* A, Cornell University.....286
1873. *Pa.* A, Lafayette College.....287
1873. *Cal.* A, University of California.....226
1873. *Mich.* B, Michigan State College (1898).....161
1873. *Va.* B, University of Virginia.....224
1874. *Va.* Γ, Randolph-Macon College.....134
1875. *Ohio* E, Buchtel College (1896)..... 95
1875. *Neb.* A, University of Nebraska.....199
1875. *Va.* Δ, Richmond College (1895)..... 83
1875. *Pa.* B, Pennsylvania College.....195
1875. *Pa.* Γ, Washington and Jefferson College.....232
1876. *Tenn.* A, Vanderbilt University.....370
1876. *Pa.* H, Lehigh University 145

1876. *Mo.* B, Central College (1878)..... 10
1877. *Miss.* A, University of Mississippi.....256
1877. *Ala.* A, University of Alabama.....312
1878. *Va.* E, Virginia Military Institute (1889)..... 35
1878. *Ill.* E, Illinois Wesleyan University (1897).....107
1878. *Texas* A, Trinity University (1883)..... 41
1878. *N. C.* A, Trinity College (1879)..... 24
1878. *Ill.* Z, Lombard College.....288
1879. *Ala.* B, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....348
1879. *S. C.* A, Wofford College (1884)..... 25
1879. *Pa.* Δ, Allegheny College.....229
1879. *Vt.* A, University of Vermont..... 270
1880. *Pa.* E, Dickinson College.....212
1880. *Mo.* B, Westminster College.....196
1881. *Minn.* A, University of Minnesota.....179
1882. *Iowa* B, University of Iowa.....229
1882. *S. C.* B, University of South Carolina 40
1882. *Kan.* A, University of Kansas.....245
1882. *Mich.* Γ, Hillsdale College (1898).....104
1883. *Tenn.* B, University of the South.....208
1883. *Ohio* Z, Ohio State University.....217
1883. *Texas* B, University of Texas.....211
1883. *Pa.* Z, University of Pennsylvania.....265
1883. *N. Y.* B, Union University.....145
1884. *N. Y.* Γ, College of the City of New York (1891) 55
1884. *Maine* A, Colby College.....244
1884. *N. Y.* Δ, Columbia University.....196
1884. *N. H.* A, Dartmouth College.....333
1885. *N. C.* B, University of North Carolina.....128
1885. *Ky.* Δ, Central University (1901)..... 83

1886. *Mass.* A, Williams College.....192
1886. *Texas* Γ, Southwestern University.....186
1887. *N. Y.* E, Syracuse University.....271
1887. *Va.* Z, Washington and Lee University.....112
1887. *Ala.* Γ, Southern University (1896).....124
1888. *Mass.* B, Amherst College.....252
1889. *R. I.* A, Brown University.....209
1889. *La.* A, Tulane University.....126
1891. *Mo.* Γ, Washington University.....154
1891. *Cal.* B, Leland Stanford Junior University.....140
1893. *Ind.* Θ, Purdue University.....191
1893. *Ill.* H, University of Illinois.....215
1896. *Ohio* H, Case School of Applied Science.....164
1898 *Ohio* Θ, University of Cincinnat i.....106
1900. *Wash.* A, University of Washington.....140
1901. *Ky.* E, University of Kentucky..... 92
1902. *Quebec* A, McGill University..... 98
1902. *Colo.* A, University of Colorado..... 95
1902. *Ga.* Δ, Georgia School of Technology..... 99
1904. *Pa.* Θ, Pennsylvania State College..... 92
1906. *Ontario* A, University of Toronto..... 73
1906. *S. D.* A, University of South Dakota..... 90
1908. *Idaho* A, University of Idaho..... 90
1910. *Kan.* B, Washburn College..... 63
1912. *Oreg.* A, University of Oregon..... 46

Active chapters 74, inactive 26. Membership 17,845.

The first meeting of the founders of Φ Δ Θ was in Wilson's room, in the north dormitory, which still stands. At the semi-centennial celebration of the fraternity this room was marked with a granite tablet. Though the new

fraternity had the support of members of the Miami faculty, the early members thought they could best accomplish their objects by remaining *sub rosa*. Meetings were usually held in the rooms of members, but when the active members numbered eleven, all could not assemble in any available room without attracting attention. Some of them, therefore, petitioned for a charter to establish a second chapter at Miami, and the petition was granted in April, 1852. At commencement in 1852, the members decided to make the fraternity's existence publicly known, and began wearing badges openly. The charter of the second Miami chapter was resigned in November, 1852, because there was no longer any reason for two organizations.

The chapter established at Indiana University in 1849 chose to remain *sub rosa*, and it did not publicly announce its existence until 1854.

Kentucky Alpha, established at Centre College in 1850, followed the example of the Miami chapter, and divided when its membership had reached nineteen. The charter of the second chapter at Centre was granted in 1855, and was surrendered in the same year. The members of the second chapters at Miami and Centre affiliated again with their original chapters. In no other fraternity has there been an instance of bicameral chapters in the same institution. Kentucky Delta was established at Central University in 1885. In 1901 Centre College and Central University were consolidated, under the latter name, and the chapters at the two institutions were combined, under the name of Kentucky Alpha-Delta.

Of the chapters that suspended on account of the Civil war, the chapter at Franklin was revived in 1869, suspended in 1872, and was revived in the same year; the chapter at Ohio Wesleyan was revived in 1871, suspended in 1877, and was finally revived in 1879; the chapter at Wisconsin was revived in 1881, and the chapter at Northwestern in 1886; the chapter at Lawrence is still inactive. The Hanover chapter was not organized until 1868.

During the first thirty-five years of the fraternity, anti-fraternity laws caused a number of chapters to be *sub rosa* for years, others to suspend temporarily and some to suspend permanently. The Wabash chapter was compelled to find means of circumventing a watchful faculty until 1862–63. In 1874 anti-fraternity laws were enacted at Ohio Wesleyan, and their enforcement was attempted for a year or two. The Nebraska chapter, chartered in 1875, found neither faculty nor students favorable to fraternities, and suspended in 1876; it was revived in 1883. The Vanderbilt chapter, chartered in 1876, was not fairly organized until 1877, on account of anti-fraternity laws, which rendered *sub rosa* existence necessary until 1883. In 1877, shortly after the organization of the chapter at the University of Alabama, it was forced by adverse legislation to suspend; it was revived in 1883, and the anti-fraternity laws were repealed two years later. Because of faculty opposition, the Georgia chapter was *sub rosa* 1875–78, the Missouri chapter 1881–84, and the chapter at Alabama Polytechnic Institute 1881–83. The Knox chapter suspended in 1878, on account of anti-fraternity laws; these having been repealed, the chapter was revived

in 1880; it suspended again in 1882, and was finally revived in 1884. The chapters at North Carolina and Illinois were chartered after the repeal of anti-fraternity laws.

The charter of the chapter at Georgetown, granted in 1857, was withdrawn the same year because of the faculty's hostility; the chapter was rechartered in 1875, but died the next year for the same reason. The chapters at Wittenberg, K. M. I., V. M. I., Monmouth, Central (Missouri), Trinity (Texas), and Trinity (North Carolina) were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The chapter at Wofford died in 1884, and the chapter at South Carolina in 1893, and subsequently fraternities were prohibited at each of those institutions. The isolated chapter at Austin College suspended in 1854, was revived in 1857, and died the next year. The Oglethorpe chapter died on account of the closing of the institution. The Wooster chapter was inactive 1880–81, and surrendered its charter in 1897. The charters of the chapters at Richmond, Buchtel and Illinois Wesleyan were surrendered because of the decrease in the attendance of students. The charters of the chapters at Indiana State Normal School, Roanoke, Hillsdale, Michigan State, C. C. N. Y., and Southern were withdrawn because the fraternity did not desire to continue at those institutions.

The Miami chapter suspended in 1857, was revived in 1865, suspended on account of the closing of the university in 1873, and was revived in 1885, when the university was reopened. The Chicago chapter suspended in 1871, and was reestablished in the new University of Chicago in 1897.

For various reasons, several chapters have been temporarily inactive—the Michigan chapter, 1869–80, and 1880–87; the DePauw chapter, 1870–71, 1872–75 and 1876–80; the Cornell chapter, 1877–86; the California chapter, 1877–86; the Lehigh chapter, 1877–87; the Columbia chapter, 1890–93. The chapters that have not been specially mentioned have held their charters continuously.

The Lombard chapter was formed from the parent, and then only surviving, chapter of Φ Σ. All the attendant members of the Centre chapter were graduated in 1879, but the chapter was continued by the absorption, in the fall, of the Centre chapter of one of the last chapters of Δ K. In 1885 the active members of the W. W. W., or Rainbow, chapter, at the University of Texas, were initiated into the chapter of Φ Δ Θ there, and Φ Δ Θ was established at Southwestern University by initiating the members of the Southwestern chapter of W. W. W. These two chapters had disagreed with the others in regard to the policy of uniting with Δ T Δ. During 1886–7 the chapters of K Σ K in Virginia joined Φ Δ Θ, establishing it at Washington and Lee, and adding to the membership of its chapters at Richmond, Randolph-Macon and V. M. I.

The chapter at the University of the South, in 1884, the next year after its establishment, built the first house owned by Φ Δ Θ, and the first house at any Southern institution owned by any fraternity. Houses are now owned by the following chapters: Alabama ($8,500), Alabama Polytechnic ($10,000), California ($26,000), Stanford ($10,000), Emory ($3,000), Idaho ($4,000), Northwestern

$12,000), Lombard ($6,000), Illinois ($18,000), Wabash ($8,000), Butler ($14,000), DePauw ($8,000), Hanover ($5,000), Purdue ($30,000), Iowa Wesleyan ($8,000), Kansas ($18,000), Washburn ($9,000), Williams ($44,000), Amherst ($18,000), Michigan ($26,000), Nebraska ($7,500), Dartmouth ($16,000), Cornell ($22,000), Columbia ($39,000), Syracuse ($33,000), Miami ($25,000), Ohio Wesleyan ($10,000), Ohio State ($18,000), Case ($23,000), Toronto ($16,500), Oregon ($10,000), Lafayette ($25,000), Pennsylvania College ($4,000), Allegheny ($16,000), Dickinson ($12,000), Pennsylvania ($31,000), Pennsylvania State ($20,000), McGill ($10,000), South Dakota $11,000), Vanderbilt ($24,000), University of the South ($8,000), Texas ($12,000), Vermont ($12,000), Washington ($12,000), Wisconsin ($22,000), Houses are rented by twenty-four other chapters.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: At Cincinnati, 1851, 1856; Bloomington, Ind., 1858, 1864; Danville, Ky., 1860, 1872, 1875; Indianapolis, 1868, 1871, 1880, 1894, 1904; Chicago, 1869; Oxford, Ohio, 1870; Athens, Ohio, 1873; Crawfordsville, Ind., 1874; Philadelphia, 1876, 1896; Wooster, Ohio, 1878; Richmond, Va., 1882; Nashville, Tenn., 1884; New York, N. Y., 1886, 1902; Bloomington, Ill., 1889; Atlanta, Ga., 1891; Columbus, Ohio, 1898; Louisville, Ky., 1900; Washington, D. C., 1906; Pittsburgh, Pa., 1908; Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1910.

The original plan of government provided that the parent chapter at Miami should be the presiding chapter, and have the right to charter other chapters in Ohio and

to charter the first chapter in each other State, and provided that the first chapter in each State should have the right to charter other chapters in that State. The presiding chapter was called the Grand Chapter until 1868, the Grand Alpha Chapter 1868–74, the National Grand Chapter 1874–80. The presiding chapter was the Miami chapter until 1857, the Indiana University chapter 1858–60, the Chicago chapter 1868–69, the Miami chapter again 1869–73, the Wooster chapter 1873–78, and the Lafayette chapter 1878–80.

An Executive Committee was established in 1868. It had a President, a Secretary and a varying number of members until 1876. In 1872 its powers were enlarged, and a Grand Banker was added. In 1876 and 1878, its powers were again enlarged, and from 1876 to 1880 it was composed of a President, a Secretary, a Grand Banker and one member chosen by the National Grand Chapter. Until 1878 the first chapter in each State was the presiding chapter in the State, and was called the State Grand Chapter, but in that year State Grand Chapters were abolished. In 1880 the National Grand was abolished, the Executive Committee was changed to a General Council, composed of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and a Historian, and the fraternity was divided into provinces. Full executive powers were then conferred on the General Council, and it was directed to appoint a President for each province. In 1896 a fifth member, called a Reporter, was added to the General Council, and he was made, *ex-officio*, editor of the fraternity periodicals. At the same time the office of Fraternity Librarian was created. In 1898 the

offices of Editor of the Catalogue and Editor of the History were made permanent. In 1902 a chapter House Commission and an Alumni Commission, each with two members, were created. In 1908 the commissions were reduced to one member each. The five councilors, two commissioners, the Editor of the Catalogue and the Fraternity Librarian constitute the Board of Trustees, which acts as a court of appeals in questions regarding membership. These general officers are elected by each biennial National Convention. The general officers, including the Province Presidents appointed by the General Council, are always alumni. In 1881 the fraternity was incorporated under the laws of Ohio.

The first convention in 1851, authorized the organization of a higher order, to be known as "The Society of the Phi Delta Theta," in distinction from "The Phi Delta Theta Society." The former, composed of alumni chosen from the latter, should meet annually with public literary exercises, and should have the power of granting charters and of general supervision. Two annual meetings were held in Oxford, Ohio, where public addresses were made by distinguished members, but after 1853 the plan was abandoned, on account of the then scarcity of alumni.

In 1865 an Indiana State Convention was held at Indianapolis. It was the first State convention with chapter representation held by any fraternity. Province associations, organized since 1880, meet annually or biennially.

In 1876 an alumni chapter was organized at Franklin, Ind. Charters have been granted to alumni at the follow-

ing places: Montgomery, Mobile, Birmingham, Selma and Opelika, Ala.; Fort Smith, Ark.; San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal.; Denver, Col.; Atlanta, Macon and Columbus, Ga.; Boise and Moscow, Idaho; Chicago, Peoria, Galesburg, Champaign, Bloomington, Aurora, and Danville, Ill.; Indianapolis, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, South Bend, Bloomington, Crawfordsville, Franklin, Frankfort, Greencastle, Lafayette, Madison, Spencer, Columbus, Tipton, Elkhart and Goshen, Ind.; Des Moines, Mount Pleasant and Sioux City, Iowa; Topeka, Hutchinson and Emporia, Kan.; Louisville and Lexington, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Waterville, Maine; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, Minn.; Meridian and Greenwood, Miss.; St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas City and Fulton, Mo.; Butte, Mont.; Omaha, Neb.; New York, Schenectady and Syracuse, N. Y.; Fargo, N. D.; Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Akron, Athens, Hamilton and Oxford, Ohio; Oklahoma City, Okl.; Portland, Oreg.; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Johnstown and Warren, Pa.; Vermillion, S. D.; Providence, R. I.; Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Austin, Dallas and Houston, Texas; Salt Lake City, Utah; Burlington, Vt.; Richmond and Norfolk, Va.; Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, Wash.; Milwaukee, La Crosse and Menasha, Wis.; Montreal, Que.; Vancouver, B. C., and City of Mexico. In 1898 alumni organizations were designated alumni clubs, instead of alumni chapters. These clubs have the privilege of representation in conventions, but not of making initiations. In a number of cities the

alumni meet weekly for luncheon. There is also an alumni club at Harvard University; it was established in 1900, is composed of members attending that institution who have been initiated at other institutions, and it meets monthly during the collegiate year.

Seven editions of the fraternity catalogue have been issued, as follows: 1860, Louisville, Ky., 8vo., pp. 15, 292 names; 1870, Cincinnati, Ohio, 8vo, pp. 22, 556 names; 1872, Cincinnati, Ohio, 8vo, pp. 99, 925 names; 1878, Indianapolis, Ind., 8vo, pp, 172, 1,929 names; 1883, Nashville, Tenn., royal 8vo, pp. 230, 3,460 names; 1894, New York, N. Y., royal 8vo, pp. 475, 7,286 names; 1906, Evanston, Ill., 8 vo. pp. 725, 14,525 names. Directories of the members residing in New York, Washington, Indianapolis, Chicago, Denver, Portland, Oreg., and other cities have been published by the alumni clubs of those cities. A Year Book containing a report and a list of the alumni and active members of each chapter has been issued annually since 1905.

A detailed and complete history of the fraternity from 1848 to 1906 was published in the latter year. It is an octavo volume of 966 pages, with 387 illustrations.

Two editions of "A Manual of Phi Delta Theta," containing an historical sketch of the fraternity, college statistics and other matter, have been issued in 1886 and 1897. A third edition, a book of over 300 pages, with many illustrations is now in press.

A preliminary edition of the fraternity song-book was issued in 1874. Five editions of the song-book have since been published in 1876, 1882, 1886, 1895 and 1902. Eight

or ten pieces of sheet music inscribed to the fraternity have been published.

The fraternity journal, called *The Scroll of Phi Delta Theta*, was first issued in January, 1875.. During 1875 and 1876, it was a quarterly magazine, published at Indianapolis, Ind. During 1876–8 it was suspended. In 1878 it was revived as a monthly paper at Franklin, Ind., and in the same year it was moved to Gettysburg, Pa. In 1880 it was changed to magazine form again. In 1882 it was moved to Maysville, Ky.; in 1883 to Nashville, Tenn.; in 1884 to New York, N. Y.; in 1889, when it was changed to a bi-monthly, to Columbus,Ohio; in 1897 to Indianapolis, Ind.; in 1904 to Menasha, Wis. Until 1884 *The Scroll* was a *sub rosa* periodical. Since 1889 it has been published five times a year. *The Palladium*, a bi-monthly bulletin, devoted to the private affairs of the fraternity, was established in 1884. Chapter journals have been published by a number of the chapters.

The badge, consisting of a shield with a scroll bearing the letters "Φ Δ Θ" in the lower part of the field, and an eye in the upper part, was adopted in 1849. In 1866 an addition to it was made, of a sword attached to the shield by a chain. Argent and azure were selected as fraternity colors in 1871. A coat-of-arms was adopted in 1866, and the design was changed in 1898. A fraternity flag was adopted in 1889, and the design was changed in 1891 and 1896. The last (1906) design consists of three vertical bars of equal width; the outer bars blue and the middle bars white; each of the outer bars charged with three white five-pointed stars; the middle bar charged with

"Φ Δ Θ," the letters in blue, reading downward; the width of the whole being two-thirds of the length. In 1891 the white carnation was adopted as the fraternity flower. A fraternity cheer was adopted in 1891 and a fraternity whistle in 1894.

In 1889 Alumni Day was appointed as a day for universal observance throughout the fraternity, and in 1910 Founders' Day also was appointed to be celebrated annually. Founders' Day is March 15, the birthday of Robert Morrison, one of the founders, and Alumni Day is October 15. On these two days every year, it is customary for each alumni club to have a social and business meeting, a dinner, and a discussion of some topic of fraternity interest chosen by the General Council. The members of college chapters wear the colors and celebrate the occasion with ritualistic exercises, to which all resident alumni are invited. Phi Delta Theta was the first fraternity to appoint such a day, and it is now the only fraternity in which two days during the year are generally celebrated.

The custom of closing a letter written by one Phi to another with the words "Yours in the Bond" began in 1850. The custom of calling the members who are deceased members of "The Chapter Grand" began in 1890, and an obituary motto, "*In Caelo Quies Est*," was then adopted. Persons who are pledged to join the fraternity have, since 1906, been called "Phikeias."

Following are the names of some of the prominent members of Phi Delta Theta, with the positions which they hold or have held: Benjamin Harrison, President, and A. E. Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States;

J. W. Foster, Secretary of State; W. F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior; G. M. Lambertson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; J. C. McReynolds, Assistant Attorney-General; R. E. Cabell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; J. C. Black, President of the Civil Service Commission; E. A. Conger, Minister to Brazil and China and Ambassador to Mexico; J. W. Foster, Minister to Mexico, Spain and Russia; A. C. Harris, Minister to Austria-Hungary; J. S. Ewing, Minister to Belgium; C. H. Lewis, Minister to Portugal.

United States Senators Benjamin Harrison of Indiana; J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky; W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin; J. B. Allen, of Washington; D. U. Fletcher of Florida.

Congressmen C. L. Moses, J. M. Griggs, W. M. Howard, W. G. Brantley, T. W. Hardwick, J. G. Lee, J. W. Overstreet and J. S. Tribble of Georgia; A. E. Stevenson, J.C. Sherwin, E. H. Conger, J. C. Black, J. V. Graff and G. W. Prince of Illinois; A. H. Hamilton, T. B. Ward, F. M. Griffith and M. A. Morrison of Indiana; J. C. S. Blackburn, J. W. Lewis and S. J. Pugh of Kentucky; T. M. Paschal, J. G. Russell and Rufus Hardy of Texas; L. J. Fenton and Emmett Tompkins of Ohio; Willis Sweet and B. L. French of Idaho; J. F. Philips of Missouri; J. A. Anderson of Kansas; J. B. Allen of Washington; M. R. Patterson of Tennessee; W. S. Hill of Mississippi; J. L. Kennedy, of Nebraska.

Governors A. C. Mellette and S. H. Elrod, of South Dakota; W. H. Elberbe of South Carolina; M. R. Patter-

son of Tennessee; J. T. Morrison of Idaho; Lieutenant-Governor H. T. Miller of Indiana.

Justices W. A. Woods and C. C. Kohlsaat of the United States Circuit Court; J. F. Philips, J. T. Dickinson, J. G. Russell and J. M. Mayer of the United States District Court. Chief Justices B. K. Elliott, W. A. Woods and J. V. Hadley of the Indiana Supreme Court; Chief Justice N. C. Young of the North Dakota Supreme Court; Justices M. W. Beck of the Georgia Supreme Court; A. A. Evans of the Alabama Supreme Court; H. F. Mason of the Kansas Supreme Court; D. F. Simpson of the Minnesota Supreme Court; H. A. Melvin of the California Supreme Court; O. G. Ellis of the Washington Supreme Court; Norman Buck of the Idaho Supreme Court; W. B. Fleming of the New Mexico Supreme Court.

College Presidents: J. V. Logan and F. W. Hinitt of Central University; G. P. Benton of the University of Vermont; D. F. Houston of Washington University; Alston Ellis of Ohio University; H. L. Smith of Washington and Lee University; P. D. Pollock, of Mercer University; Andrew Sledd, of Southern University; A. J. Roberts of Colby College; W. T. Stott of Franklin College; C. E. Nash of Lombard College; J. T. McFarland of Iowa Wesleyan College; J. P. Ashley of Albion College.

Among clergymen: C. M. Beckwith, Bishop of Alabama; M. E. Fawcett, Bishop of Quincy; W. L. Gravatt, Bishop-Coadjutor of West Virginia; H. C. Mabie, Secretary, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society; T. J. Morgan, Secretary American Baptist Home Mission Society; M. F. Troxell, Secretary, Lutheran Board of

Education; H. H. Weber, Secretary, Lutheran Board of Church Extension; C. E. Nash, Field Secretary, Universalist Church; J. T. McFarland, Editor, Sunday School Publications, Methodist Episcopal Church; J. F. Heisse, Editor, *Baltimore Methodist;* David Swing, Founder of Central Church, Chicago; F. P. Turner, General Secretary, Students Volunteer Movement; F. S. Brockman, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A. for China and Korea.

Literary men: Eugene Field, William Allen White, John R. Spears, John S. Phillips, Ray Stannard Baker, Frank S. Pixley, Edwin Emerson, Jr., Post Wheeler, Charles P. Chipman.

Scientists: O. W. Caldwell, M. A. Howe and O. F. Cook, Jr., botanists; T. J. J. See and Milton Updegraff, astronomers; V. L. Kellogg and C. F. Baker, zoologists; E. F. Smith, plant pathologist; L. H. Bailey, horticulturist; W. J. Spillman, agriculturist; A. W. Butler, ornithologist.

Brigadier-Generals H. V. N. Boynton and Frederick Funston.

Phi Gamma Delta



THIS fraternity was founded in the room of John Templeton McCarty in "Fort Armstrong," a dormitory of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, on the night of April 22, 1848. A constitution was adopted on May 1, 1848, which is now recognized as "Founders' Day." John Templeton McCarty was a student in 1845 and 1846 at Miami University. He entered Jefferson in 1847. The founders were: John Templeton McCarty, '48, James Elliott, Jr., '48, Daniel Webster Crofts, '48, Samuel Beatty Wilson, '48, Ellis Bailey Gregg, '48, and Naaman Fletcher, '49. All were free Masons and law students. Fletcher had been admitted to the bar before entering Jefferson. The first meeting of the organization provided for the establishment of "Foreign Chapters." The patronage of Jefferson College being largely from southern states, it was natural that the establishment of new chapters should be in the south, and of the first sixteen chapters organized prior to the war, eleven were in southern states.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1848. (A and B) Washington and Jefferson College..522
1850. Γ, University at Nashville (1850)..... 10
1851. Δ, Union University, Tenn. (1873)..... 85
1851. E, University of North Carolina (1898)..... 80
1852. Z, Washington College, Tenn. (1852)..... 7
1855. H, Marietta College (1897)..... 87
1855. Θ, University of Alabama.....150
1856. I, Centre College (1856)..... 8
1856. K, Baylor University (1888)..... 56
1856. Λ, DePauw University.....522
1856. M, Howard College (1861)..... 26
1856. N, Bethel College.....240
1858. Ξ, Pennsylvania College.....282
1859. O, University of Virginia.....215
1860. Π, Allegheny College.....392
1860. P, Kentucky University (1862)..... 11
1863. Σ, Western University of Pennsylvania (1870). 25
1864. T, Hanover College.....212
1865. Υ, College of the City of New York (1906).....272
1865. Φ, Baker University (1868)..... 20
1866. X, Monmouth College (1871)..... 25
1866. Ψ, Wabash College 320
1866. Ω, Columbia University.....412
1866. A Δ, Illinois Wesleyan University.....350
1866. B Δ, Roanoke College (1905).....203
1867. Γ Δ, Knox College.....240
1867. E Δ, Muhlenberg College (1894).....187
1868. Z Δ, Washington & Lee University.....117

*Where a delta is used after a letter it is called a "deuteron,"

1868. H Δ, University of Mississippi (1879)..... 53
1869. Φ, Northwestern University (1872)..... 20
1869. Θ Δ, Ohio Wesleyan University.....340
1869. I Δ, Cumberland University (1878)..... 75
1870. Δ Δ, Hampden-Sidney College (1904).....138
1871. K Δ, University of Georgia (1891)..... 74
1871. Z, Indiana University.....294
1872. Λ Δ, Thiel College (1873)..... 18
1873. M Δ, University of Iowa (1873)..... 15
1875. N Δ, Yale University.....320
1876. Ξ Δ, Western Reserve University.....130
1878. O Δ, Ohio State University.....242
1879. Φ, University of Maryland (1883)..... 40
1880. X, Racine College (1887)..... 39
1880. I, Williams College (1881)..... 11
1881. Δ Ξ, University of California.....180
1881. B, University of Pennsylvania.....312
1882. Π Δ, University of Kansas.....262
1882. Δ, Bucknell University.....214
1882. P Δ, Wooster University.....217
1883. Σ Δ, Lafayette College.....223
1883. T Δ, University of Texas.....164
1884. Σ, Wittenberg College.....196
1885. A Φ, University of Michigan.....271
1885. Λ Δ, Denison University.....242
1886. Z Φ, William Jewell College.....217
1887. B X, Lehigh University.....271
1887. Θ Ψ, Colgate University 261
1888. ΓΦ, Pennsylvania State College.....175
1888. K N, Cornell University.....238

1889. I M, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....282
1889. M Σ, University of Minnesota.....312
1889. Π I, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.....222
1890. P X, Richmond College.....161
1890. K T, University of Tennessee.....142
1891. B M, John Hopkins University.....174
1892. N E, New York University.....332
1893. A X, Amherst College.....231
1893. T A, Trinity College.....140
1893. X, Union University (N. Y.).....297
1893. M, University of Wisconsin.....288
1893. Λ Σ, Stanford University.....248
1897. X I, University of Illinois.....291
1898. Λ N, University of Nebraska.....220
1899. Ω M, University of Maine.....261
1899. X M, University of Missouri.....183
1900. Σ T, Washington State University.....176
1901. Δ N, Dartmouth College.....162
1901. Σ N, University of Syracuse.....144
1902. Λ I, Purdue University.....182
1902. Π P, Brown University.....193
1902. X Υ, University of Chicago..... 98
1907. A I, Iowa State College 76
1908. XΣ, Colorado College..... 69
1911. E O, University of Oregon..... 43
1912. B K, University of Colorado..... 35

Active chapters 59; inactive, 25. Membership 15,290.

The Jefferson chapter maintained a high standing and enjoyed a prosperous existence until the union of Washington and Jefferson Colleges. It gradually declined, and

became extinct in 1879. It was revived in 1880 by the absorption of the fraternity of Φ Δ Κ. The Beta, established the same year as the Alpha, at Washington College, became consolidated with that chapter when the colleges were united. The first Gamma chapter, located at the University of Nashville, lived but a year, and nearly the entire membership is now deceased. The first Delta was killed by the war, but was revived in 1870, and continued to flourish until 1873, when the university was abandoned and the faculty removed to Jackson, Tenn.

Epsilon, at North Carolina, was killed by the war. It was revived in 1887 after the repeal of the anti-fraternity laws but surrendered its charter in 1898. Eta chapter was originally established at the University of Mississippi in 1853, but all record of this chapter, as well as of a chapter established at Chapel Hill, Texas, previous to the Civil War, has been lost. The chapter letter Eta was given to the chapter at Marietta in 1855. The charter of this chapter was withdrawn in 1897.

The Theta, at the University of Alabama, after the passage of anti-fraternity laws in 1859, ran *sub rosa* until 1863, when it was killed by the war. In 1875 it was revived, but was again killed by anti-fraternity laws in 1878. It is now active. Iota was established by the founder of the Theta, and it lived but one year. This letter was given in 1880 to a chapter established at Williams College. This chapter, though strong in numbers and of high rank as to scholarship, became dissatisfied and finally deserted to another fraternity. Kappa, at Baylor University, killed by the war, was revived several years ago, and

finally its charter was withdrawn. Lambda, the next chapter, was established at Greencastle, Ind., and marked a new era in the extension of the fraternity, it being no longer confined to the South.

Mu, at Howard College, Alabama, was killed by the war, and anti-fraternity laws have prevented its revival. The name has been given to the Wisconsin chapter. The Gettysburg and Allegheny chapters had almost their entire membership in either army during the war. Rho, at Kentucky University, was killed by the war. Upsilon, at the College of the City of New York, and Omega, at Columbia, were for a long while the only Eastern chapters. Phi chapter was at first established at Baker University, Kansas. It was moved, with the members who composed it, to Northwestern University, and the charter was withdrawn for disloyalty in 1872. The name was then given to the chapter at the University of Maryland, but it met with misfortune, and the chapter is inactive. The Monmouth, University of Georgia and Thiel College chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Georgia chapter was revived, but was not prosperous, and soon ceased to exist. The Yale chapter was first established as a Sheffield society in 1875, and for some years enjoyed great prosperity. The charter was withdrawn by the Grand Chapter. It was afterward revived as a university chapter and so continued until 1909 when it again became a Sheffield society. The second Chi chapter, at Racine College, died with the college; the second Beta, at the University of Pennsylvania, was for a time inactive. The William Jewell chapter was formerly the Sigma chapter of

the fraternity Z Φ, which disbanded, and the I M chapter at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was formed from a local society called A Δ X, organized in 1888.

The Knox, Wabash, Hanover, Allegheny and Columbia chapters have maintained successful careers. The chapter at Washington and Lee suffered at one time with the college, but with the revival of Southern colleges the fraternity re-established itself there. The Ohio Wesleyan chapter has maintained a uniformly high record for scholarship, and with the other Ohio chapters, has manifested a strong local *esprit de corps* in the maintenance of a State organization. The charters of the Hampden-Sidney and Muhlenberg chapters were withdrawn. The Stanford chapter resigned from the fraternity and became a local society. It was revived in 1903. The Syracuse chapter was formed from a local called A Γ Δ, the Brown chapter from one called Π Φ, the Maine chapter from a chapter of Q. T. V., the Washington State chapter from a local called Γ Σ, the Colorado College chapter from X Σ Γ, the Iowa chapter from "Noit Avrats"; the Oregon chapter from a local called the "Beavers;" and the Colorado University chapter from B K.

Graduate associations exist at New York, Columbus, Ohio, Kansas City, Spokane, Washington, Chicago, Chattanooga, Williamsport, Dayton, Baltimore, San Francisco, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Roanoke, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Louisville, Seattle, Denver, Brooklyn, New Haven, Albany, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Toledo, Lincoln, Detroit, St. Joseph, Springfield, Des Moines, Peoria, Knoxville, Newark, N. J., Newark, Ohio,

Albany, Madison, Wis., Portland, Ore., Independence, Kansas, Springfield, Ill., Meadville, Cambridge, Boulder, and San Antonio.

The Allegheny ($10,000), Amherst ($10,000), California ($25,000), Colorado ($18,000), Columbia ($22,000), Cornell ($26,000), Dartmouth ($12,000), Denison ($10,000), DePauw ($5,000), Illinois ($30,000), Kansas ($12,000), Maine ($10,000), Hanover ($5,000), Michigan ($22,000), Minnesota ($22,000), Ohio Wesleyan ($12,500), Pennsylvania College ($8,000), Pennsylvania State ($12,000), Syracuse ($14,000), Texas ($25,000), Trinity ($10,000), Union ($11,000), Wabash ($5,000), Washington ($18,000), Wisconsin ($25,000), Worcester ($9,000), Colgate ($8,000), Illinois Wesleyan ($15,000), Missouri ($8,000), Ohio State ($20,000), Pennsylvania ($15,000), Washington and Lee ($6,500), Wittenberg ($7,000), and Yale ($16,000) chapters own houses; twenty other chapters rent houses.

An endowment fund of about $15,000 is used for making loans to chapters for house building. A Memorial Endowment fund of $100,000 is in the process of collection.

The New York Club of Phi Gamma Delta situated 34 West 44th, immediately across from the New York Yacht Club, was built in 1908 after plan by the late Washington Hull, a well known architect and member of the society.

The convention called the Ekklesia, meets annually. The "Fiji Festivals" are held in New York City each February. Section conventions are held annually.

Fifty general conventions have been held as follows:

Washington, Pa., 1848; Canonsburg, Pa., 1850; Pittsburgh, 1852, 1863, 1864, 1869, 1884, 1891, 1898, 1911; Cincinnati, 1856; Louisville, 1859; Meadville, Pa., 1866, 1877; Greencastle, Ind., 1867; Delaware, O., 1870; Indianapolis, 1872, 1878, 1883, 1890, 1912; New York, 1873, 1908; Charlottesville, Va., 1874; Cleveland, 1879; Baltimore, 1880; Chautauqua, 1881; Columbus, O., 1882, 1888, 1894; Easton, Pa., 1885, 1895; Springfield, O., 1886; Bloomington, Ills., 1887; Lewisburg, Pa., 1889; Philadelphia, 1892; Minneapolis, 1890; Chicago, 1896, 1907; Nashville, 1897; Dayton, 1899; Niagara Falls, 1900, 1901, 1905, 1910; Put- in-Bay, 1902, 1903, 1904; Fortress Monroe, 1906; Detroit, 1909.

Until 1868 Alpha at Jefferson College was the grand chapter, and was the center of government during the recess of the conventions. The Alpha becoming weak through the gradual decadence of the college, and the existence of a strong sentiment against secret societies, the executive head was transferred to New York. The grand chapter was composed of graduates of the order residing in or about New York City. The fraternity enjoyed great prosperity under the New York Grand Chapter, the leading spirit of which was Major Frank Keck. In 1898 a revision of the constitution was made at the Pittsburg convention and the system of government was entirely changed. The fraternity except during the sessions of the convention is now governed by the three general officers, president, secretary and treasurer, and two others, the five constituting a body called the Archons.

The MacMillan Log Cabin, the first Jefferson College

building at Canonsburg, is in the perpetual care of the fraternity and bears a bronze tablet in memoriam of the founders. In 1909 the graves of each of the founders of the fraternity were marked by a suitable memorial.

The latest catalogue of the fraternity was published in 1907. Previous to this edition, catalogues were issued in 1856, 1862, 1865, 1870, 1878, 1886, 1890 and 1898. A new edition of the catalogue with a secret code based on the 1856 book is being compiled by Major Frank Keck.

The song book was first issued in 1886 (Easton, Pa.) by Walter C. Stier. The second song book was published in 1898 and the last book in 1908. A fourth edition is in the process of compilation. A general history of the fraternity in three volumes of 350 octavo pages each has been written by William F. Chamberlin of the Denison chapter the publication of which is now being prepared.

The journal of the fraternity was first issued as a monthly in 1879, under the auspices of the Ohio Wesleyan chapter, and was called *The Phi Gamma Delta*. It was a quarto in form. In 1884 it was removed to Greencastle, Ind., and reduced in size to an octavo. Here it remained for two years, when, in 1886, it was removed to New York, and the name was changed to the *Phi Gamma Delta Quarterly*. In the spring of 1889 its publication was placed under the direction of Frederic Howe at Allegheny College, and in 1890 in the hands of graduates. From 1901 to 1911 it was published in Indianapolis. Its name was changed back to its original style in 1889. It is published eight times a year. The editorial and publication office is now in Pittsburgh.

The badge of the fraternity is a diamond lsss than an inch in length having a black background and surrounded by a border of gold chain and displaying the letters "Φ Γ Δ," above which is a single star in white enamel, and below the letters "αωμη." The color is royal purple, and the flower is the heliotrope. The flag is pennant-shaped, bearing the Greek letters Φ Γ Δ across the face of the flag upon a white background. In the upper left hand corner is a purple square containing a white star.

The Ekklesia of 1910 adopted a Recognition Pin of Diamond shape, black background with a star in the center, the size being five millometers by three and one-half millometers. It is worn on the left lapel of the coat. In 1884 individual coats of arms for each chapter were devised by Major Frank R. Keck. These were used secretly until the publication of the catalogue of 1890.

Among the prominent members of Phi Gamma Delta are the following: Former Vice-President of the United States, Charles Warren Fairbanks; United States Senators, Henry S. Lane, Charles W. Fairbanks, Zebulon B. Vance, Thomas N. Patterson, George B. Wright, and Albert S. Burleson; Samuel McTaylor, Consul at Nottingham, England; E. L. Morey, Consul at Colombo, Ceylon,; Alfred D. Jones, Consul at Shanghai; Thomas C. Dawson of the Brazilian Legation; Charles W. Dabney, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Robert J. Tracewell, Comptroller of the Treasury; Generals, Jacob Klein, Lew Wallace, Albert G. Jenkins, and J. Q. S. Chenoweth; present Congressmen, Samuel W. Gould, of Maine, John A. Sterling of Illinois; Albert S. Burleson of Texas,

and Harvey B. Ferguson of New Mexico; former Congressmen, George J. Benner, J. D. Botkin, B. A. Enloe, C. J. Erdman, John F. Follett, James H. Hopkins, M. C. Hunter, John M. Martin, J. T. Moffett, John V. Pennington, H. J. Riddle, E. E. Robbins, J. J. Searley, J. P. Shanks, Thomas R. Stockdale, R. J. Tracewell, Sain Welty, Thomas R. Stockdale, E. M. Wilson, Stanyarne Wilson, George G. Wright.

Governors, Thos. R. Marshall and Henry S. Lane of Indiana, S. R. Van Sant of Minnesota, Job A. Cooper of Colorado, Samuel G. Cosgrove of Washington, Zebulon B. Vance of North Carolina. Judges, Seth Shepard, C. J. of Court of Appeals of District of Columbia; Cyrus L. Pershing, John J. Henderson and Dimmer Beeber of Pennsylvania; Andrew A. Adams of Indiana; Matthew M. Neil of Tennessee; Thomas N. McClennan of Alabama; W. S. Tisdale and George G. Wright of Iowa; William Mitchell of Minnesota, James H. McLeary of Montana; W. S. Bonnifield and L. D. Birm of Nevada; Rodney J. Hudson of California; Herman D. Crow of Washington.

Among College Presidents are: James D. Moffat of Washington and Jefferson, Mitchell of the University of South Carolina, McVey of North Dakota, Dabney of Cincinnati, McCormick of Pittsburgh, Williams of Allegheny, Andrus of DePauw, Wilder of Illinois Wesleyan, Coulter of Lake Forest and Indiana, Black of Iowa, McDowell of Denver, Johnson of Wyoming, Bovard and Woodrow of Southern California, Tight of New Mexico, Hulley of Stetson, Dreher of Roanoke, Shields of Bethel.

Among railroad officials: John W. Thomas, president of N. C. & St. L. R. R.; James W. Wilson, president of W. N. C. R. R.; and Gabriel Morton, president of Mexican R. R.

Among divines: Bishop Wm. E. McLaren of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Chicago; Bishops Joseph C. Hartzell, William F. McDowell, Merriman C. Harris, N. Luccock, and W. F. Oldham of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Reverends John H. Shedd, Arthur Judson Brown, J. Ross Stevenson, and J. Wilbur Chapman of the Presbyterian church.

Among notable men in civic work: Newton T. Baker, Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio; George W. Guthrie, first Mayor of Greater Pittsburgh; James G. Berryhill, originator of the Des Moines, Iowa, Commission Plan of City Government; and Frederic C. Howe, superintendent of the People's Institute.

Among scientists: Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz of the General Electric Company and Dr. Clark W. Chamberlain of Vassar College. Among authors: John Clark Ridpath, Maurice Thompson, Lew Wallace, Edward Eggleston, David Kinley, Frederic C. Howe, Edward A. Ross, James M. Coulter, Otto A. Hauerbach, Earnest Neal Lyon, Frank Norris, Meredith Nicholson, Avery Hopwood, Lewis E. Theiss, J. Walker McSpadden. Among journalists: S. S. McClure of McClure's, Jos. S. Myers of the Pittsburgh *Post*, Michael Mikelson of *The Record and Guide*, N. Y., John H. Holliday, of the Indianapolis *News*, Richard Lloyd Jones of Colliers' and Harry W. Brown of the Cincinnati *Post*.

Phi Kappa Psi



THE Phi Kappa Psi fraternity was founded at Jefferson College, February 19, 1852, by Charles P. T. Moore and W. H. Letterman. At the time of its foundation there was an epidemic of typhoid fever in the college, and day after day those who were not prostrated by the disease sat at the bedsides of their afflicted friends, ministering to them. The warm friendship formed in such trying times ripened into the fraternal sentiment which led to the foundation of the fraternity.

Judge Moore entered the senior class at Union College in 1853, with a view to founding a chapter there. Finding it impossible, he afterwards entered the law school at the University of Virginia, and there established the first branch of the fraternity, the Virginia Alpha. To his efforts, and those of Tom Campbell, the fraternity owes its wide extension during its early years. The chapter roll is as follows, the chapters being named on the State system:

1852. *Pa.* A, Jefferson College.....460
1853. *Va.* A, University of Virginia.....410
1855. *Va.* B, Washington and Lee University.....244

1855. *Pa.* B, Allegheny College....458
1855. *Pa.* Γ, Bucknell University....355
1855. *Pa.* Δ, Washington College(united with Jefferson) 78
1855. *Pa.* E, Pennsylvania College....299
1855. *Va.* Γ, Hampden-Sidney College (1900)....173
1857. *S. C.* A, South Carolina University (1892)....114
1857. *Miss.* A, University of Mississippi (1911)....196
1859. *Va.* Δ, Bethany College (1882)....162
1859. *Tenn.* A, La Grange College (1860).... 28
1859. *Pa.* Z, Dickinson College....372
1860. *Pa.* H, Franklin and Marshall College....269
1860. *Tenn.* B, Cumberland University (1879).... 75
1860. *Miss.* B, Mississippi College (1861).... 15
1861. *Ohio* A, Ohio Wesleyan University....457
1864. *Ills.* A, Northwestern University....290
1865. *Ind.* A, DePauw University....439
1865. *Ky.* A, Transylvania University (1866).... 13
1865. *Ills.* B, University of Chicago....233
1866. *Ohio* B, Wittenberg College....314
1867. *Iowa* A, University of Iowa....244
1868. *D. C.* A, George Washington University (1899)..188
1868. *Iowa* Γ, Cornell College (1871).... 42
1869. *N. Y.* A, Cornell University....329
1869. *Pa.* Θ, Lafayette College....293
1869. *Ind.* B, University of Indiana....408
1869. *Missouri* A, University of Missouri....122
1870. *Va.* E, Randolph-Macon College (1882).... 37
1870. *Tenn.* Γ, University of Nashville (1875).... 18
1870. *Ind.* Γ, Wabash College (1901)....174
1871. *Ohio* Γ, Wooster University (1892)....137

1871. *Ills.* Γ, Monmouth College (1884) 77
1872. *N. Y.* Γ, Columbia University 235
1875. *Wis.* A, University of Wisconsin 320
1876. *Kans.* A, University of Kansas 297
1876. *Mich.* A, University of Michigan 288
1876. *Wis.* B, Racine College (1877) 11
1876. *Md.* A, Johns Hopkins University 168
1877. *Pa.* I, University of Pennsylvania 316
1880. *Ohio* Δ, Ohio State University 230
1881. *Cal.* A, University of the Pacific (1892) 75
1881. *N. Y.* Δ, Hobart College (1892) 48
1881. *Wis.* Γ, Beloit College 226
1882. *Iowa* Δ, Simpson College (1889) 63
1883. *N. Y.* B, University of Syracuse 218
1883. *Minn.* A, Carleton College (1888) 45
1887. *N. Y.* E, Colgate University 256
1888. *Minn.* B, University of Minnesota 196
1889. *Penn.* K, Swarthmore College 149
1890. *W. Va.* A, University of West Virginia 154
1891. *Cal.* B, Stanford University 184
1893. *N. Y.* Z, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute 130
1895. *Neb.* A, University of Nebraska 170
1895. *Mass.* A, Amherst College 193
1896. *N. H.* A, Dartmouth College 199
1899. *Cal* Γ, University of California 123
1901. *Ind.* Δ, Purdue University 281
1901. *Tenn.* Δ, Vanderbilt University 83
1902. *R. I.* A, Brown University 99
1904. *Tex.* A, University of Texas 90
1904. *Ills.* Δ, University of Illinois 107
1906. *Ohio* E, Case School of Applied Science 125

Active chapters 43, inactive 20. Membership 12,602.

The parent chapter nearly became extinct in 1863, owing to the enlistment of all but one member in the Federal army. It was united with Pennsylvania Delta at Washington, when the two colleges were consolidated. At the outbreak of the Civil War all the Southern chapters became extinct, but several were revived thereafter and are now prosperous. At the outbreak of the war the total membership of the fraternity was only about 600, and of this number 452 enlisted, and of these about 100 were killed. During the war about 200 members were added to the rolls and about half of these were in the service either North or South.

Pennsylvania Beta was the first fraternity established at Allegheny College, and remained *sub rosa*, owing to the opposition of the faculty, until the fall of 1862. The Bucknell chapter was suspended from 1874 to 1879 by the enforcement of anti-fraternity laws. The Pennsylvania College chapter has had a prosperous career, and was the first chapter in the fraternity to own its own house, a pretty granite structure. The Franklin and Marshall chapter was formed from a local society called Φ Β Θ. The Cornell chapter was broken up in 1877 by internal dissensions. It was revived in 1885. The Columbia chapter was inactive for some twenty years. The Missouri chapters died from anti-fraternity action by the faculty, but the chapter at the University of Missouri was revived in 1908. The Mississippi College chapter was established in the spring of 1861. None but the charter members were initiated, and of these all but two were killed in

the Civil War, and the chapter was never revived. The charter of the chapter at the University of Mississippi was surrendered in 1911 on account of anti-fraternity legislation in the state.

The Monmouth chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Simpson chapter found it impossible to maintain a chapter up to the standard of the fraternity, and in 1889 surrendered its charter, in accordance with the wishes of the executive council. The Carleton College chapter, after running *sub rosa* for a time, petitioned the faculty for recognition, which was refused, and the chapter was disbanded, nearly all of the members leaving the institution to become members of the chapter at the University of Minnesota. The Chicago chapter died in 1884 with the university, but was revived shortly after the new University of Chicago was opened. The chapters at Transylvania, Racine, and Cornell Colleges, were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The charters of the chapters at Wooster and Hobart College were withdrawn. The South Carolina chapter surrendered its charter when the institution was changed for political purposes. The members of the chapter at the University of the Pacific moved to Stanford University when the latter institution was opened, and formed a chapter there, permitting the chapter of their origin to become inactive. The charters of the chapters at Hampden-Sidney, George Washington University and Wabash were withdrawn. The Case chapter was formed from a local called Ω Ψ.

The following chapters own houses: Allegheny

($19,000); Pennsylvania College ($4,000); Dickinson ($8,000); Franklin and Marshall ($7,000); Lafayette ($25,000); Pennsylvania ($31,000); Swarthmore ($4,000); Dartmouth ($13,600); Amherst ($8,450); Cornell ($15,000); Syracuse ($17,000); Colgate ($6,000); West Virginia ($20,000); Vanderbilt ($18,000); Ohio Wesleyan ($8,500); Wittenberg ($7,500); Ohio State ($27,500); DePauw ($10,000); Indiana ($26,000); Purdue ($18,000); Chicago ($25,000); Illinois ($25,000); Michigan ($22,500) Wisconsin ($21,000); Beloit ($12,500); Kansas, ($9,000); Minnesota ($18,000); and Stanford ($21,000) and fifteen chapters rent houses.

Alumni associations are located at Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Sunbury, Pa., Syracuse, Providence, Baltimore, Marion, Ind., Bloomington, Ind., Springfield, Ill., Columbus, Ohio, Duluth, Iowa City, Dubuque, Ia., St. Louis, Lincoln, Los Angeles, Tacoma, Wash., Spokane, Wash., Salt Lake City, New York, Washington, Cleveland, Newark, Ohio, Springfield, Ohio, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Denver, Portland, Ore., Bucyrus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Anderson, Ind., San Francisco, Johnstown, Pa., Lancaster, Pa., Boston, Cincinnati, Toledo, Omaha and Seattle. Alumni clubs at Harvard, Yale, Albany, N. Y., and Jacksonville, Fla.

The original system of government was by means of a grand arch council, composed of three delegates from each chapter, one of whom was a graduate. The council met biennially, though for some years the meetings were held once in every three years. One of the college chapters, called the grand chapter, was appointed to act as

executive during the recess of the G. A. C. This method became unsatisfactory, owing to the fact that students could not deal with matters of importance with the calmness and judgment required. It also lacked the concentration of power essential to a strong organization. In 1886 a new system was adopted. Its principal features were the continuance of the grand arch council to meet biennially; the establishment of an executive council, composed of five alumni and four undergraduates; the division of the fraternity into districts, each to be presided over by a presiding officer, called an archon; biennial district councils held in alternate years with the grand arch council; a rearrangement of the financial and judicial systems of the fraternity; and the granting to alumni associations of representation in the G. A. C. with the same powers as the delegates from the chapters. The alumni members of the executive council are elected by the grand arch council, the undergraduates by the district councils. By an amendment made in 1888 the number of alumni in the council was reduced to four, who are also the general officers of the fraternity. The executive council acts as the governing body of the fraternity between sessions of the grand arch council.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Canonsburg, Pa., 1856; Washington, 1855, 1858, 1860, 1880, 1888, 1906; Cincinnati, 1862, 1868, 1892; Pittsburg, 1865, 1883, 1902; Wheeling, 1871; Columbus, 1874, 1885, 1900; Philadelphia, 1876, 1898; Indianapolis, 1878, 1886, 1904; Chicago, 1890, 1912; New York, 1894; Cleveland, 1896; Denver, 1908; Toledo, 1910.

The catalogue of the fraternity was first published at Philadelphia, in 1860; the second edition was issued in 1870, a third in 1880. None of these contained more than mere lists of the names of the members, arranged by chapters. A new edition was issued in 1894, which contains all of the best features of modern catalogues, and is complete in every respect. In 1902 a pocket edition was issued bringing the membership lists up to date and giving the latest address. A large and complete edition was issued in 1910, giving the names, addresses, and biographies of the members. A history of the Ohio Alpha chapter was published in 1885, and one of Indiana Gamma in 1886, and a history of the fraternity was published in 1902 under the editorship of C. L. Van Cleve, who for many years edited the *Shield*. In 1892 a song book, containing 150 purely fraternity songs, was published by the Rev. Robert Lowry; a second song book was published in 1904; a third edition is now in press. A number of chapters have published small journals for circulation among their alumni.

The periodical of the fraternity was first called the *Phi Kappa Psi Monthly*, and was published during a part of the year 1875 at Baltimore. The convention of 1876 made the journal official, and it was published as the *Phi Kappa Psi Quarterly* at Ashland, Ohio, in 1877, when it suspended from lack of support. In 1879 two members of the chapter in Philadelphia, at their own expense, began the publication of a monthly fraternity paper called the *Shield*. This was quarto in size, and was quite successful. It was reduced to the usual mag-

azine form in its third volume, and soon afterwards suspended, in April, 1882. In 1883 the *Shield* was revived, made the official organ of the fraternity, and placed in the hands of the Ohio Beta chapter, and undergraduate subscription to it made compulsory. It was published by various chapters until 1886, when it was put in charge of one man as editor. This form of management has been maintained since that time. It has become a source of profit to the fraternity.

The original badge of the fraternity was a monogram of the letters "Φ Ψ." This was discarded in 1854, and the present style adopted. The latter is a shield of gold, displaying near its top an eye, on each side of which is a star. Across the center are the letters Φ K Ψ, and beneath is an antique lamp resting on a closed book. The border may be jeweled. The colors of the fraternity are pink and lavender. The flower is the sweet pea of pink and lavender colors.

Among the prominent alumni are: United States Senators: Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, John I. Mitchell of Pennsylvania, George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, Charles J. Hughes, Jr., of Colorado, and William S. Kenyon of Iowa.

United States Congressmen: Addison S. McClure, George A. Jenks, Gen. H. H. Bingham, Thomas J. Henderson, Welty McCullough, Ernest F. Acheson, Lloyd Lowndes, Arthur L. Bates, Simon P. Wolverton, William S. Shallenberger, John I. Mitchell, Frank E. Beltzhoover, Daniel B. Heiner, Seth H. Yocum, Joseph M. Belford, Thomas H. Dale, Laird H. Barber, A. Mitchell Palmer,

Philip W. Dugro, James A. Walker, Boyd Winchester, Henry Page, Edward L. Martin, Dudley G. Wooten, Charles M. Busbee, D. O. Smart, William H. Perry, Hamilton G. Ewart, David E. Finley, George S. Legare, John S. Jones, Samuel R. Peters, John Beatty, Joseph Warren Keifer, Martin L. Smyser, Newton W. Gilbert, Henry T. Bannon, Charles L. Henry, George W. Faris, James E. Watson, William H. Calkins, R. W. Townshend, James R. Williams, Allen C. Durborrow, Charles S. Hartman, Herschel M. Hogg, James McKinney, John A. Pickler, James Cooney, Hugh H. Price, James C. Needham, John W. Davis, H. D. Stephens, Clarence B. Miller.

United States Circuit Judges: Frank E. Baker, David D. Shelby and Channon C. Douglass; District Judges Albert A. Anderson, Alfred S. Moore, Edward R. Meek, John H. Burford, Frank D. Hutchings, James S. Young, Hamilton G. Ewart, Milton D. Purdy, Allison H. DeFrance; Harry M. Clabaugh, chief justice of the District of Columbia.

Cabinet Officers and Heads of Federal Bureaus: George A. Jenks, assistant secretary of the interior; W. S. Shallenberger, assistant postmaster general; James S. Young, assistant attorney general; William S. Kenyon, assistant attorney general; A. Lincoln Dryden, assistant U. S. treasurer; Frederick H. Wines, assistant director of the census; Frederick D. Power, chaplain of the House of Representatives; Edward O. Leech, director of the mint; John A. Picker, U. S. land commissioner; Sidney G. Brock, chief bureau of statistics; John M. Martin,

treasurer U. S. land office; Charles M. Pepper, foreign trade commissioner.

Ambassadors and Ministers: Edward P. C. Lewis to Portugal, Boyd Winchester to Switzerland, Bayliss W. Hanna to Argentine, Marshall J. Hanger to Barbadoes.

Governors: Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland, George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey.

Generals: Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, Brigadier General Clinton B. Sears, General Robert H. Hall, General William T. Campbell, General Charles A. Ballou, General Henry M. Larey, General James A. Walker.

Chief Justices of Highest State Courts: C. P. T. Moore of Virginia, Wright Smith of Arkansas, J. H. Burford, Oklahoma, Joseph C. Helm of Colorado, John J. Campbell of Colorado.

Bishops: Chaplain C. McCabe, M. E. Church; John M. Walden, M. E. Church; Collins Denny, M. E. Church South; David H. Greer, P. E. Church.

Presiding Church Executives: J. B. Remensnyder, president Lutheran General Synod of America; Samuel J. Nichols, moderator Presbyterian Church; Charles A. Dickey, moderator Presbyterian Church; R. F. Coyle, moderator Presbyterian Church; Henry W. McKnight, president Lutheran General Synod of America.

Lawyers: S. C. T. Dodd, general counsel Standard Oil Co.; Ira C. Belden, general attorney Chicago & Northwestern Ry.; William S. Kenyon, general counsel Illinois Central Ry.; George D. Penniman, general counsel Baltimore & Ohio Ry.; Charles J. Hughes, mining lawyer;

James W. McKinley, counsel for the Southern Pacific; Franklin Ferris, general counsul to the Louisiana Exposition; Frank L. Littleton; Cyrus Crane, attorney for the A. T. & S. F. Ry.; Roy D. Kuhn, attorney for the Hearst interests in Chicago.

Clergymen: A. A. Willits, Ernest M. Stires, Stephen J. Herben, Lucien Clark.

College Presidents: Edmund Janes James, Illinois; Woodrow Wilson, Princeton; William H. Crawford, Allegheny; Lemuel H. Murlin, Boston; Henry H. Apple, Franklin and Marshall; Edwin A. Schell, Iowa Wesleyan; Joseph E. Stubbs, Nevada; William W. Guth, University of the Pacific; Edgar F. Smith, University of Pennsylvania; Franklin B. Gault, University of South Dakota; George F. Bovard, University of Southern California; John M. McBryde, University of South Carolina; H. Tucker Graham, Hampden-Sidney College; Henry M. McKnight, Pennsylvania College; William P. Kane, Wabash College; William E. Boggs, University of Georgia; William C. Spangler, University of Kansas; Samuel A. Ort, Wittenberg College; Joshua C. Chilton, Texas State College; Edward L. Parks, Simpson College; John A. Simpson, Baker; and William G. Williams, Ohio Wesleyan.

Authors and newspaper men: Robert Lowrey, the hymnologist; Robert J. Burdette, Henry C. DeMille, Roswell M. Field, Herman Knickerbocker Viele, Nevin O. Winter, William P. Trent, Woodrow Wilson, Theodore Tilton, Frank Chapin Bray, editor of the *Chautauquan;* Frank Moore Colby, editor the *Bookman;* James C. Bergstresser, editor the *Insurance World;* Alvin I.

Findley, editor the *Iron Age;* George F. James, editor *University Extension Magazine;* George Smart, editor *Iron Trade Review;* Stephen J. Herben, editor *Epworth Herald;* Francis S. Hoyt, editor *Western Christian Advocate;* Edwin House, editor *Western Christian Advocate;* A. J. Rowland, editor *Baptist Review;* George F. Speiker, editor *Lutheran Review;* Charles M. Stewart, editor *Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

Miscellaneous: Amos Dolbear, scientist; Col. Dudley Evans, president Wells Fargo Express Co.; Col. W. M. Black, in charge of raising the Maine; Theodore P. Shonts; Thomas S. Sullivan, mayor of Indianapolis; John William White, author of Greek textbooks; Winthrop E. Scarritt, president Automobile Club of America; John L. Griffiths, consul general at London; John G. Wooley, nominee of Prohibition party for president in 1900; Hale Hamilton and Clay Clement, the actors.

Phi Kappa Sigma



THE fraternity of Phi Kappa Sigma was founded at the University of Pennsylvania on the 19th day of October, 1850, by Samuel Brown Wylie Mitchell, James Bayard Hodge, Alfred Victor du Pont, Charles Hare Hutchinson, John Thorn Stone, Duane Williams and Andrew Adams Ripka. It is the only national fraternity founded at the University of Pennsylvania. The following is the roll of chapters:

1850.	A, University of Pennsylvania	414
1853.	B, Princeton University (1876)	114
1853.	Γ, Lafayette College (1883)	151
1854.	Δ, Washington and Jefferson College	303
1854.	E, Dickinson College	261
1854.	Z, Franklin and Marshall College	218
1855.	H, University of Virginia	214
1855.	Θ, Centenary College of Louisiana (1861)	40
1855.	I, Columbia University	140
1856.	K, Emory and Henry College (1861)	46
1856.	Λ, University of North Carolina (1895)	123
1858.	M, Tulane University of Louisiana	114
1859.	N, Cumberland University (1861)	34
1859.	Ξ, University of Mississippi (1861)	16

1860. O, Centre College Ky. (1862)..... 16
1865. Π, Harvard University (1867)..... 9
1865. P, Austin College (1865)..... 4
1870. Σ, Lehigh University (1887)..... 51
1872. T, Randolph-Macon College.....186
1872. Υ, Northwestern University.....216
1873. Φ, Richmond College.....145
1873. X, Racine College (1875)..... 18
1876. Ψ, Long Island Medical College (1878) 7
1884. Ω, Haverford College (1890)..... 35
1890. Ψ, Pennsylvania State College 187
1892. P, University of Illinois.....138
1893. K, Lake Forest University (1894)..... 9
1894. A A, Washington and Lee University 95
1895. A B, University of Toronto (1897) 11
1896. A Γ, West Virginia University.. 123
1898. A Δ, University of Maine 170
1898. A E, Armour Institute of Technology 155
1899. A Z, University of Maryland 112
1901. A H, College of Charleston (1905) 16
1901. A Θ, University of Wisconsin 119
1902. A I, Vanderbilt University 103
1903. A K, University of Alabama 59
1903. A Λ, University of California 89
1903. A M, Mass. Institute of Technology 67
1904. A N, Georgia School of Technology 77
1905. A Ξ, Purdue University 76
1905. A O, University of Michigan 83
1906. A Π, University of Chicago..... 73
1911. A P, Cornell University 56

Active chapters, 27; inactive, 17; membership, 4,693.

The chapters at Pennsylvania ($55,000), Dickinson ($8,000), Virginia ($20,000), Columbia ($34,000), Pennsylvania State ($15,000), Maine ($10,000), California ($25,000), Purdue ($16,000), Michigan ($22,500), and Cornell ($25,000) own houses and the sixteen other chapters rent them.

The original constitution of the parent chapter provided for "branch societies" but it was not until two and a half years after the parent chapter was organized that the Beta at Princeton was established. There soon followed four other chapters, all in the state of Pennsylvania. The University of Pennsylvania at that time drew largely from the South, especially in its medical school, and the presence of many Southern members in the Alpha chapter was doubtless responsible for the establishment of eight chapters in the South between 1855 and 1860. These chapters were all in a flourishing condition when the outbreak of the Civil war almost instantaneously destroyed over one-half the strength of the fraternity. Of the eight Southern chapters but three were revived: that at the University of Virginia in 1872, at the University of North Carolina in 1877 and at Tulane University in 1893. The charter of the North Carolina chapter was withdrawn in 1895 due partly to the prohibition of the initiation of freshmen and partly to a sudden loss of members in the upper classes. The Alpha at the University of Pennsylvania has always been a strong chapter and holds a high position socially in Philadelphia. In 1888 it established in the University a prize in honor of

the founder of the fraternity, Samuel Brown Wylie Mitchell, to be given that member of the sophomore class who attains the highest mark in English literature. This was probably the first scholastic prize offered by a fraternity in any American college. The life of the Beta was threatened from the outset by anti-fraternity laws at Princeton to which it finally succumbed after existing for many years *sub rosa*. The Epsilon at Dickinson was dormant from 1879 to 1894 and was then revived by absorbing a local society A Z Φ, which had existed for several years. The Columbia chapter was inactive from 1870 to 1905. The Harvard chapter was largely composed of graduates of other chapters in attendance at the Harvard Law School and during its brief life initiations were confined to students in that department. The Racine and Haverford chapters were killed by anti-fraternity laws. All of the recent chapters of the fraternity were admitted only after they had existed for several years as local clubs, the fraternity requiring applicants to have had an organized local existence for at least two years before a petition will be acted upon.

Until 1856 new chapters were created by the action of Alpha chapter alone and until 1869 the direction of the fraternity's affairs was practically in its hands. Until that time conventions of delegates from the different chapters were called by the Alpha and met usually annually, but there was no permanent executive. Since 1869 the government of the fraternity has consisted of a convention of delegates from the different chapters held annually, which constitutes the supreme governing body.

Throughout the year the administrative and executive work is in the hands of an executive board with headquarters in Philadelphia.

The election of honorary members is prohibited. Alumni chapters are established in Philadelphia, Richmond, Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Baltimore, Southern California (at Los Angeles), Atlanta and Harrisburg.

General catalogues of the fraternity, the volume being known as the "General Register," have been issued in 1872, 1882, 1894, 1900 and 1910, the fraternity's laws now providing for such publication every ten years. The last volume contained 948 pages, consisting of a general history of the fraternity, chapter histories, biographical data of members, bibliography and various information tables, and was profusely illustrated. There is also published every two years a geographical directory of living members. In February, 1891 the publication of the *Phi Kappa Sigma Quarterly* began. The first number was published in New York and all subsequent numbers in Philadelphia until 1901, when it was discontinued and succeeded by the *Phi Kappa Sigma News Letter*, published by the executive board in Philadelphia four times a year and sent to all living members free of cost. In addition to this general fraternity magazine, ten or twelve of the chapters issue regularly chapter periodicals. Various songs and pieces of music have from time to time been published by members of the different chapters and in 1906 an official song book was printed, of which a new edition is now under way.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Philadelphia, 1854, 1856, 1857, 1864, 1866, 1869 (twice, 1870, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1876, 1877 (twice), 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1897, 1900 and 1911; at Washington, D. C., 1858, 1894 and 1906; at New York, 1860, 1865 and 1907; Harrisburg, Pa., 1867; Baltimore, Md., 1878, 1898 and 1904; Richmond, 1887, 1893 and 1903; Norfolk, Va., 1890; State College, 1896; Washington, Pa., 1898; Chicago, 1899 and 1905; Lancaster, Pa., 1901; Pittsburgh, Pa., 1902 and 1908; Old Point Comfort, Va., 1909; Detroit, Mich., 1910.

The badge is a gold Maltese cross with black enameled border, displaying a skull and crossed bones in the center. In the upper arm of the cross is a six pointed star and in the other arms are the letters Phi, Kappa and Sigma. The fraternity's colors are old gold and black. The flag has a black background displaying at the left of the field the skull and crossed bones and in the centre the letters Phi Kappa Sigma in old gold. The coat of arms is a shield displaying symbols of the fraternity on the four quarters, over all the badge, with a crest of the skull and crossed bones and the motto *Stellis aequus durando.* Jeweling of the badge is prohibited, as is also its use except as the official sign of membership to be worn as a pin.

Among the prominent alumni of the fraternity are: United States Senators Henry A. du Pont of Delaware and Claude A. Swanson of Virginia and the late Senators McEnery of Louisiana and McComas of Maryland. Among Federal Judges, Olin Wellborn of California, Harry T. Toulmin of Alabama, Charles A. Low of the

Philippines and the late Andrew C. Bradley and Louis E. McComas of the District of Columbia. Among higher state officials, Governors McEnery of Louisiana, Swanson of Virginia and Chief Justice Beatty of California. In the Civil War, Generals Brownlow, Robeson, La Motte, Walker, Geisy and King of the Federal forces, and Vick, Douglas and Sears of the Confederate forces. In the present Regular Army, General Charles I. Wilson.

Among the clergy, Daniel S. Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri and Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in America; Bishop Strange of East Carolina; Perry of Rhode Island, and the late Bishop Gallaher of Louisiana. In the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Bristol of Omaha. At the Bar, Holmes Conrad, former Solicitor General; William U. Hensel, former Attorney General of Pennsylvania; Francis I. Gowen, General Counsel of the Pennsylvania railroad; Samuel Dickson and Charles E. Morgan of the Philadelphia Bar. Among educators, President Alderman of the University of Virginia, William Draper Lewis, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School and William Trickett, Dean of the Dickinson Law School.

Other prominent alumni are Charles L. Taylor of the Carnegie Steel Company, Effingham B. Morris, president of the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia; Samuel T. Bodine, president, and Randal Morgan, vice-president respectively, of the United Gas Improvement Company; George G. Crocker, chairman of the Boston Subway Commission: Col. William Jay of New York: the late John C. Sims, secretary of the Penn-

sylvania Railroad Company; the late Alfred C. Lambdin, editor-in-chief of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, the late Francis G. du Pont and other members of the well known powder manufacturing family, and Maxfield Parrish, the artist. Among physicians, Dr. Barton C. Hirst, Dr. Joseph S. Neff and the late Dr. Wharton Sinkler of Philadelphia, Dr. Frank Hartley of New York, Dr. Isaac H. Manning, Dean of the Medical Department of the University of North Carolina, Dr. Stuart McGuire, president of the University College of Medicine of Richmond, Virginia and Dr. Frank Seward Johnson, Dean of the Northwestern University Medical School.

Phi Sigma Kappa



THIS fraternity was founded at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, March 15th, 1873, by Jabez W. Clay, Joseph F. Barrett, Henry Hague, Xenos Y. Clark, Frederick G. Campbell and William P. Brooks of the class of 1875. It was at first known as the "Three T's." In 1878 the present name was adopted. Its chapters are as follows:

1873.	A, Massachusetts Agricultural College	336
1888.	B, Union University	256
1889,	Γ, Cornell University	233
1891.	Δ, West Virginia University	202
1893.	E, Yale University	176
1896,	Z, College of the City of New York	95
1897,	H, University of Maryland	157
1897,	Θ, Columbia University	167
1899,	I, Stevens Institute of Technology	94
1899,	K, Pennsylvania State College	168
1899,	Λ, George Washington University	168
1900,	M, University of Pennsylvania	167
1901,	N, Lehigh University	73
1902,	Ξ, Saint Lawrence University	85
1902,	O, Massachusetts Institute of Technology	90
1903,	Π, Franklin and Marshall College	90
1903,	P, Queen's University (Ontario)	68

1903, Σ, St. John's College (Maryland) 101
1905, Τ, Dartmouth College 101
1906, Υ, Brown University 79
1906, Φ, Swarthmore College 74
1906, Χ, Williams College 69
1907, Ψ, University of Virginia 70
1909, Ω, University of California 82
1910, Α Δ, University of Illinois 68
1910, Β Δ, University of Minnesota 55
1911, Γ Δ, Iowa State College 39

Active chapters, 27; inactive, 0; membership, 3,363.

The Alpha chapter was known as the Pi chapter from 1878 to 1891. Beta was established as the "Alden March" chapter, the name being taken from that of the founder of the Albany Medical College, and was chartered to initiate only from the Medical Department of Union University; in 1891 the chapter was styled the Beta and was given power to initiate from all departments of the University. Epsilon, chartered as a University chapter at Yale, was reorganized in 1904 wholly in the Sheffield Scientific School. The Pennsylvania State chapter was formed from a local society styled the Φ Δ Ε; the Franklin and Marshall chapter from the Nevonia Club; the Williams chapter from the Φ Society; the Virginia chapter from a local Δ Ω; the California chapter from the Ridgeroad Club; the Illinois chapter from the Argos Club; the Minnesota chapter the F L X Club; the Iowa State chapter from a local Z Σ Z, and the Swarthmore chapter from a local Ω Α.

The Cornell chapter has built a house ($26,000), a model

of which was exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; the Yale chapter has also built its home, ($51,000) called Sachem Hall. The Columbia ($29,000), Franklin & Marshall ($10,000), Dartmouth ($12,000), and Williams, ($16,000) chapters own their houses, while fourteen other chapters rent them.

Conventions have been held at Amherst, 1888 and 1893; New York, twice in the year 1889, and bi-ennially, 1896 and 1898; Albany, 1891; Ithaca, 1892 and 1906; New Haven, 1894; Morgantown, 1900; Washington, 1902; Philadelphia, 1904; Lancaster, 1908; Boston, 1910; and Baltimore, 1912.

In 1894, the constitution was so revised that the parts relating to the government by the Grand chapter were made non-secret, and have since been published; further revision was made in 1902. The Grand chapter is composed of graduates and former students whose class has been graduated, and meets bi-ennially in general convention. Chapters are allowed delegates, one to every ten active members. The executive power is vested in a Council of six members elected from the Grand chapter, while the Supreme Court of six members is elected from ex-grand officers; both bodies are chosen by the general convention; charters for chapters and clubs are granted by the Supreme Court on the recommendation of the Council; chapters have power to initiate former students at the institution wherein they are located, with the concurrence of the Supreme Court, on the recommendation of the Council; this also applies to honorary members; few of either class have been initiated. The Supreme

Court has final jurisdiction on all matters of discipline and otherwise, referred to it by the Council. Amendments to the constitution adopted by a general convention, must be ratified by three-fourths of the chapters and the clubs; the latter are formed from the membership of the Grand chapter; such were chartered at New York, 1889; Boston, 1897; Albany, 1900; New Haven, 1902; Washington, 1902; Morgantown, West Virginia, 1902; Philadelphia, 1904; Seattle, 1910; Pittsburg, 1911; Chicago, 1911, and Baltimore, 1912.

The insignia of the fraternity are an onyx ring, upon which are engraved three arbitrary characters, resembling T's and a monogram badge of the letters "Φ Σ Κ". The pledge button consists of a round badge of magenta enamel surmounted by the three T's. The colors are silver and magenta red.

The Signet is the name of an octavo quarterly issued to the members by the Council and without advertisements. Three issues are regular numbers and the fourth is a locality directory. General catalogues were published in 1891 and 1902. A song-book is in preparation.

Among the alumni are: Joseph F. Barrett, officer of fertilizer corporations; Arthur A. Brigham, Ph.D., agriculturist; William P. Brooks, Ph.D., former acting president of the Imperial College of Agriculture, Japan and recipient of decoration by the Mikado; Albert F. Burgess, M.Sc., entomologist; Frederick G. Campbell, sheep raiser of international repute; John A. Cutter, M.D., specialist in chronic diseases; the Reverend Henry Hague, dean of the central convocation of Massa-

chusetts; Josiah N. Hall, M.D., climatologist and internist; Edwin H. Higgins, congressman from Connecticut; Charles S. Howe, Ph.D., LL.D., Sc.D., president of the Case School of Applied Science; Archie H. Kirkland, M.Sc., entomologist; Charles P. Lounsbury, government entomologist, Cape Town, South Africa; Melville Davisson Post, author; George E. Stone, Ph.D., botanist, and Robert F. Wagner, of the Senate of the State of New York.

Pi Kappa Alpha



THIS fraternity was founded March 1, 1868, at the University of Virginia by Frederick Southgate Taylor of Norfolk, and closely associated with him were Littleton Walter Tazewell, Julian Edward Wood, James Benjamin Sclater, and Robertson Howard. They had been intimately associated together while students at the Virginia Military Institute and continued their friendship at the University. The fraternity was not intended to be sectional but circumstances made it so for some years. It is now free to establish chapters in all sections of the country.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1868.	A, University of Virginia	191
1869.	B, Davidson College	101
1871.	Γ, William and Mary College	112
1871.	Δ, Southern University	51
1873.	E, Virginia Polytechnic Institute (1880)	71
1874.	Z, University of Tennessee	143
1878.	H, Tulane University	54
1878.	Θ, Southwestern Presbyterian University	152
1885.	I, Hampden-Sidney College	113
1887.	K, Transylvania University	84

1889. Λ, South Carolina Military Academy (1890)... 13
1890. M, Presbyterian College of S. C. (1908)..... 72
1891. N, Wofford College (1906)..... 82
1891. Ξ, University of South Carolina (1897)..... 28
1891. O, Richmond College..... 56
1892. Π, Washington and Lee University..... 66
1892. P, Cumberland University (1908).....158
1893. Σ, Vanderbilt University (1906)..... 44
1895. T, University of North Carolina..... 63
1895. Υ, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....140
1896. Φ, Roanoke College (1909)..... 59
1898. X, University of the South (1910)..... 50
1900. Ψ, N. Georgia Agricultural College 111
1901. Ω, Kentucky State University..... 72
1901. A A, Trinity College (N. C.)..... 58
1902. A B, Centenary College (1905)..... 17
1903. A Γ, Louisiana State University..... 35
1904. A Δ, Georgia School of Technology..... 54
1904. A E, N. C. Ag'l & Mechanical College..... 46
1904. A Z, University of Arkansas..... 48
1904. A H, University of Florida..... 57
1904. A Θ, University of West Virginia (1909)..... 41
1905. A I, Millsaps College..... 67
1905. A K, Missouri School of Mines..... 50
1906. A Λ, Georgetown College..... 33
1908. A M, University of Georgia..... 40
1909. A N, University of Missouri..... 43
1910. A Ξ, University of Cincinnati..... 30
1910. A O, Southwestern University..... 20
1911. A Π, Howard College..... 21

1912. A P, Ohio State University..... 45
1912. A Σ, University of California..... 40
1912. A T, University of Utah..... 15
1912. A A, New York University..... 44

Active chapters, 33; inactive, 11; membership, 2934.

The Louisiana State ($5000), Alabama Polytechnic ($8,500), North Carolina ($2,000) and Virginia ($11,000) own houses and sixteen chapters rent them.

During the early years of its career Pi Kappa Alpha had a checkered career due to the disorganization of the colleges in the South as a result of the Civil War. The chapters were weak, readily succumbed to adverse conditions and were not easily revived. With better conditions in the South, the fraternity has improved, revived its inactive chapters where deemed advisable and has begun to establish chapters in the North.

The Epsilon, Lambda and Xi chapters were killed by anti-fraternity legislation and the Mu and Nu chapters by hostile faculty regulations. The charters of Rho, Phi and Alpha Theta were withdrawn. The Sigma was inactive from 1895 to 1897. It became distinct in 1906 from the failure of its members to return to college.

The Centenary Chapter became inactive by the failure of its members to return to college and the same was true of the chapter at the University of the South.

The following chapters have been inactive at times: Davidson from 1870 to 1894 on account of anti-fraternity laws, William and Mary from 1878 to 1894, Southern from 1873 to 1905, Tennessee from 1887 to 1892, Tulane from 1884 to 1903, Kentucky University from 1889 to

1900; Richmond from 1893 to 1901 and Washington and Lee from 1898 to 1901.

The Ohio State Chapter was formed from a local called Δ K, the Utah Chapter from Ξ K Φ and the New York University Chapter from B P.

The fraternity has a chapter house fund which is used toward assisting chapters to secure houses.

There are alumni chapters at Richmond, Memphis, White Sulphur Springs, Charleston, S. C., Norfolk, Dillon, S. C., New Orleans, Dallas, Knoxville, Charlottesville, Opelika, Fort Smith, Birmingham, Ala., Lynchburg, Spartanburg, Gainesville, Ga., Lexington, Ky., Raleigh, N. C., Salisbury, N. C., Charlotte, N. C., Hattiesburg, Miss., Muskogee, Ok., Pensacola and Nashville.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a Supreme Council of officers during the term between the conventions. For convenience of administration the fraternity is divided into districts each presided over by a District Chief. The establishment of chapters is by the unanimous vote of the Supreme Council upon the recommdation of the chapters in the district in which it is to be located and the chief of the district.

Conventions have been held as follows: Yellow Sulphur Springs, Va., 1871; Louisville, 1886; Hampden-Sidney, Va., 1889; Danville, Va., 1891; Knoxville, 1892, 1899, 1911; Richmond, Va., 1871, 1893, 1898, 1907; Nashville, Tenn., 1894, 1897, 1903; Atlanta, Ga., 1898, 1904; Spartanburg, S. C., 1900; Charlotte, N. C., 1901; Norfolk, Va., 1902; Chattanooga, 1905; New Orleans, 1909.

In 1890 Robert A. Smythe undertook on his own responsibility the publication of the *Pi Kappa Alpha Journal*, a bi-monthly, at Charleston, S. C. In 1892 the governing council began the publication of the *Shield and Diamond*, and, first as a monthly and then as a bi-monthly, it has been regularly published since then. In 1891, Robert A. Smythe, editor of the *Shield and Diamond*, compiled a catalogue of the fraternity and J. Graham Sale is now compiling a directory or catalogue. In 1906 Lloyd R. Byrne published a Manual of Pi Kappa Alpha (Fort Smith, Ark.), interesting and quite complete but badly manufactured. A song book is in preparation.

In 1898 the publication of a secret journal called the "Dagger and Key," containing the minutes of the conventions and the reports of the officers, was begun and has been maintained without interruption.

The design of the badge is a shield of white surmounted by a diamond in black. Upon the diamond are the three capitals "Π Κ Α" in gold. In the four corners of the shield are the small Greek letters "ϕ ϕ κ α." The colors of the fraternity are garnet and old gold, and the flower the lily-of-the-valley.

Among the prominent alumni of the fraternity are: Oscar W. Underwood, member of Congress from Alabama; Marshall Hicks, Mayor of San Antonio; William P. Kent and James Austen Cabell of Virginia; Franklin McNeil, chairman of the Corporation Commission of North Carolina, Bishop Wm. E. Murrah of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Bishop Henry St. G. Tucker of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Theron H. Rice, moderator

of the Southern Presbyterian Church; George Dummey, editor of the *Southern Presbyterian;* Dr. Asa A. Blackburn of the Church of the Strangers, New York City; William Alexander, secretary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Randolph Harrison, Robert M. Hughes; Judge Purdy of South Carolina and Beverly B. Munford among lawyers; President J. G. McAllister of Hampden-Sidney College; President E. R. Long of Arkansas College; President J. O. Keener of Southern University; Professors Walter L. Fleming of Louisiana State University, James R. Howerton of Washington and Lee, Francis P. Dunnington and Robert M. Bird of the University of Virginia and J. R. Henry, formerly dean of the Theological Department of Cumberland University and Charles E. Waite of the University of Tennessee; Dr. Bruns the well known eye specialist of New Orleans and Robert A. Smythe, Commander-in-chief of the Sons of Confederates.

Pi Kappa Phi

THIS fraternity was founded at the College of Charleston, S. C., December 10, 1904, by A. A. Kroeg, Jr., Simon Fogarty, Jr., and L. H. Mixon.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1904. *S. C.* A, College of Charleston.....43
1907. *S. C.* B, Presbyterian College of South Carolina..37
1908. *Cal.* Γ, University of California 34
1912. *N. C.* Δ, Davidson College..... 9

Active chapters 4. Membership 123.

There are two *sub rosa* chapters also.

The government of the fraternity is through a convention with a recess administration by a supreme Council of five officers. Conventions have been held at Charleston in 1907, 1909 and 1911.

The publication of a quarterly journal called the *Pi Kappa Phi Journal* was begun in 1909. In 1911 its name was changed to *The Star and Lamp*.

Psi Upsilon



THE Psi Upsilon fraternity was founded in November, 1833, at Union College by, Samuel Goodale, '36; Sterling G. Hadley, '36; Edward Martindale, '36; George W. Tuttle, '36; Robert Barnard, '37; Charles W. Harvey, '37, and Merwin H. Stewart, '37. The society grew out of an association formed among its members for election purposes. The letters "Ψ Υ" were first chosen, and a suitable motto was subsequently framed for them.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1833.	Θ, Union University	566
1837.	Δ, New York University	555
1839.	Β, Yale University	2,490
1840.	Σ, Brown University	476
1841.	Γ, Amherst College	804
1842.	Ζ, Dartmouth College	896
1842.	Λ, Columbia University	660
1843.	Κ, Bowdoin College	612
1843.	Ψ, Hamilton College	360
1843.	Ξ, Wesleyan University	766

1850.	A, Harvard University (1872)	184
1858.	Υ, University of Rochester	409
1860.	I, Kenyon College	221
1865.	Φ, University of Michigan	525
1869.	Ω, University of Chicago	231
1875.	Π, Syracuse University	370
1876.	X, Cornell University	382
1880. B	B, Trinity College	426
1884.	H, Lehigh University	255
1891.	T, University of Pennsylvania	215
1891.	M, University of Minnesota	242
1896.	P, University of Wisconsin	259
1902.	E, University of California	130
1910.	O, University of Illinois	259

Active chapters, 23; inactive, 1; membership, 12,093.

The following chapters own houses: Amherst ($60,000), Bowdoin ($15,000), Brown ($18,000), California ($15,000), Columbia (($45,000), Cornell ($30,000), Dartmouth ($13,000), Lehigh ($28,000), Michigan ($22,000), Minnesota ($28,000), Pennsylvania ($40,000), Syracuse ($27,000) Union ($15,000), Wesleyan ($48,000), Yale ($25,000), New York University ($38,000), Hamilton ($11,000), Rochester ($11,000) and Trinity ($15,000). The Illinois, Wisconsin and Chicago chapters rent houses.

The name "Theta" was chosen for the Union chapter after the chapter at the New York University was formed. The Union chapter was probably the first one at that college to take members from all four undergraduate classes. Theretofore it had been the custom to confine the membership in the fraternities to upper classmen.

The Beta was founded by William E. Robinson, of the class of '41, who was initiated while on a visit to Union College during his sophomore year. As the society was established only in the upper classes at Yale, he chose the charter members from among the students in the class above him, and kept his connection with the chapter a secret until elections were extended to members of his own class. The Yale chapter has always been prominent in the fraternity, and the first catalogue and first song book were published under its auspices. The Bowdoin chapter was formed from a local society called "Ω Φ," organized a year previous. The Hamilton chapter was formed from members of a larger organization called the "I T." The Wesleyan chapter was formed from the K Δ Φ, a local society which had originated in 1840, and accepted a charter from the K Σ Θ, a sophomore society at Yale, about a year and a half later. The Harvard chapter was formed as an upper class society, but suspended in 1857, at a time when the conflict between the local clubs at Harvard and the fraternity chapters culminated in a resolution of many of the students not to enter a fraternity. It was revived in 1870, but soon became inactive, owing to its unsatisfactory relations with the local organizations. The Rochester chapter was formed from a local society called the "Innominata," established in 1854; a history of the chapter was published in 1883.

The Chicago University chapter became extinct with the university in 1886. In 1890 the corporate name of the inactive university was formally changed to permit of the use of the old name by the new "University of Chi-

cago," and in 1897 the chapter was revived at the new institution by the absorption of a local society called the "Ω" club. The Syracuse chapter was formed from a local society called "Υ K," which had originated at Genesee College in 1863 as a rival of the Mystical Seven. The Trinity chapter was formerly a local society called "B B," whose name it bears. The Lehigh chapter was organized by two of the professors. The Minnesota chapter was formerly a local society called "Θ Φ," and the Wisconsin chapter was organized from a local society called "P K Υ."

Associations of alumni have been formed at New York, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Detroit, San Francisco, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Philadelphia, Portland (Maine), Washington, St. Paul and Cincinnati, Elmira, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Minneapolis, Los Angeles and Seattle. There is also a club in New York City, incorporated in 1886.

The first convention of the fraternity was held in 1840, at New Haven. In 1869 an executive council of five members, residing in New York and vicinity, became the administrative head of the fraternity. The number of members in this Council has since been increased to ten.

Conventions have been held as follows: New Haven, 1840, 1845, 1855, 1861, 1870, 1879, 1902; New York, 1841, 1849, 1854, 1858, 1859, 1874, 1887, 1892, 1907, 1912; Schenectady, N. Y., 1843, 1852, 1869, 1903; Amherst, Mass., 1844, 1857, 1872, 1891; Hanover, N. H., 1846, 1860, 1873, 1893; Providence, R. I., 1847, 1856, 1871, 1890; Middletown, Conn., 1848, 1865, 1877, 1897; Bruns-

wick, Me., 1850, 1862, 1875, 1894, 1911; Clinton, N. Y., 1851, 1864, 1876, 1895; Cambridge, Mass., 1853; Albany, N. Y., 1863, 1883; Rochester, N. Y., 1866, 1878, 1889, 1908; Cincinnati, Ohio, 1867; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1868, 1880, 1896; Chicago, 1881, 1909; Syracuse, N. Y., 1882, 1900; Ithaca, N. Y., 1884, 1899; Hartford, Conn., 1885, 1906; Bethlehem, Pa., 1886, 1905; Columbus, Ohio, 1888; Minneapolis, 1898; Philadelphia, 1901; Madison, Wis., 1904, and Gambier, O., 1910.

Editions of the catalogue of the fraternity were issued in 1842, 1844, 1847, 1849, 1852, 1855, 1864, 1870, 1879, 1888 and 1902. Supplements were published in 1908 and 1912. The edition of 1879 was mentioned in the introduction as having made a great advance in the art of cataloguing. The edition of 1888 improved upon the high standard set by its predecessor. The society of Beta Beta issued a catalogue in 1874. Song books of the fraternity have been issued in 1849, 1853, 1857, 1861, 1866, 1870, 1876, 1878, 1881, 1891 and 1909. A history of the Upsilon chapter, by George A. Coe, was published in 1883, and a bibliography, by Professor Fiske, of Cornell, was issued in 1882. The *Epitome*, published in 1884, by Albert P. Jacobs, a member of the Phi chapter, contains a full and interesting account of the history, organization, government, membership, social life and property of the fraternity down to that date. The *Diamond*, a journal of the fraternity, was first issued in January, 1878, in four-page newspaper style, and as a monthly, at Ithaca, N. Y., by private enterprise. In December of the same year it was surrendered to the executive council, who issued but one

number in March, 1880. In March, 1881, it was revived by a member of the Union chapter, and in November, 1883, a brown cover was added. In November it was removed to New York City, and changed to the more usual magazine form. It then became a quarterly, edited by a committee of members. After a career of nearly three years it suspended publication with the first number of Volume VI (May, 1887), and its publication has not been resumed. In 1895 an unofficial journal, called the *Psi Upsilon Review*, was issued by an alumnus of the Michigan chapter. It was discontinued after the issue of six numbers, in June, 1896.

The badge of the fraternity is a lozenge, displaying across its shorter diagonal the emblem of the clasped hands, with the "Ψ" above and the "Υ" below. A monogram of the letters is sometimes worn as a graduate symbol. The colors are garnet and gold. In former years some of the individual chapters had colors of their own, but their use has been discontinued.

Among the prominent members of this fraternity are the following: The Presidents, Arthur and Taft, U. S. Senators, Samuel G. Arnold, Charles H. Bell, Cornelius Cole, Chauncey M. Depew, Alfred B. Kittredge, Frank G. Newlands, Orris S. Ferry, William P. Frye, Joseph R. Hawley, Anthony Higgins, George B. Wetmore, James W. Patterson, Henry F. Lippitt and Charles F. Johnson.

Congressmen, William T. S. Barry, Lyman K. Bass, John R. Buck, Cornelius Cole, John Dalzell, Sydney Dean, Benjamin T. Eames, Constantine C. Esty, Orris S. Ferry, Walbridge A. Field, William P. Frye, Charles N. Fowler,

Daniel L. D. Granger, Galusha A. Grow, Joseph R. Hawley, Waldo Hutchins, George B. Loring, Theodore Lyman, George W. Patterson, John U. Pettit, William Walter Phelps, James Pyke, Clarkson N. Potter, Alexander H. Rice, William W. Rice, William E. Robinson, Julius H. Seelye, James S. Havens, Charles Q. Tirrell, Francis B. Harrison, Amos L. Allen, and Steven B. Ayres, and Eli Thayer.

Franklin Mac Veagh, secretary of the Treasury, Henry L. Stimson, secretary of War; George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture; Edgar M. Marble, Commissioner of Patents; Amos T. Akerman, Attorney General; William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy; Gen. W. H. Fitzhugh Lee.

United States Ministers, James B. Angell, Turkey; Arthur S. Hardy, Spain; Herbert W. Bowen, Venezuela; G. H. Hollister, Hayti; William W. Phelps, Austria; Eugene Schuyler and Eben Alexander, Greece, and Andrew D. White,* Germany; Gifford Pinchot of the Conservation Association and his successor Herbert S. Graves.

Governors, Charles B. Andrews, Simeon E. Baldwin and Henry Roberts, Connecticut; Charles H. Bell, New Hampshire; Daniel H. Chamberlain, South Carolina; Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut; Charles W. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Pendleton Murrah, Texas; Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.,† New York; Benjamin F. Prescott, New Hampshire, and Alexander H. Rice, Massachusetts.

Thomas Durfee, Chief Justice of Rhode Island; Charles Doe, of New Hampshire; Walbridge A. Field of Massa-

*Also a member of Σ Φ. †Also a member of Β Θ Π.

chusetts; Charles P. Wisewell of Maine, and Simeon E. Baldwin and Charles B. Andrews of Connecticut; U. S. Judges Hugh L. Bond, R. R. Nelson, Addison Brown, Le Baron B. Colt, William H. Taft, Asa W. Tenney, William K. Townsend, Elmer B. Adams, Augustus J. Ricks, Walter H. Sanborn, Robert W. Archibald, Joseph Buffington, Loyal E. Knappen and Henry C. McDowell; Francis N. Bangs, Isaac Dayton, George Bliss, Austin Abbott, Frederic R. Coudert, John B. Stanchfield and Daniel G. Rollins, of New York.

Bishops Beckwith, Littlejohn, Whitaker, Niles, J. A. Paddock, B. H. Paddock, R. L. Paddock, Spalding, Scarborough, Brown, Perry, Seymour, Knickerbocker, Leonard, Nichols, Talbot, Nicholson, Mott-Williams, Davies, Lines, Mackay-Smith, Brewster, Elmsted, Van Buren, Partridge and Darlington, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Other eminent clergymen, the late Theodore T. Munger* of New Haven, Morton Dexter, Maltbie D. Babcock, L. Mason Clarke, Morgan Dix, Robert S. Mac Arthur and Charles H. Parkhurst. Presidents, White of Cornell; Seeyle, of Amherst; Angell, of Michigan; Aiken, of Union; Reed, of Dickinson; Bugbee, of Allegheny; Butler, of Columbia; Adams of Cornell and Wisconsin and Herbert Welch of Ohio Wesleyan.

Men eminent in other walks of life are: Charles Dudley Warner, William Allen Butler, Edmund C. Stedman, Horatio Alger, Jr., Albion W. Tourgee, John Kendrick Bangs, Eugene Schuyler, William G. Sumner, the late Henry Stevens, of London; John G. Holland, E. P.

*Also a member of Beta Theta Pi.

Whipple, Orange Judd, of New York; Wm. Ordway Partridge, the sculptor; Richard Hovey, the poet; John Crosby Brown, banker; Poultney Bigelow, Timothy L. Woodruff, Dean C. Worcester, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Herbert L. Bridgman, Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, Price Collier; Professors, John Ordronaux, of Columbia; William L. Phelps of Yale; Caleb T. Winchester of Wesleyan; Frederick P. Keppel, Columbia; James M. Pierce and Alexander Agassiz of Harvard.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon



THIS fraternity was founded March 9, 1856, at the University of Alabama. The founders were Noble Leslie De Votie, '56, assisted by Nathan Elams Cockrell, '56; Samuel Marion Dennis, '57; Wade Foster, '56; John Webb Kerr, '56; John Barratt Rudulph, '56; Abner Edwin Patton, '57, and Thomas Chappell Cook, '57.

Twenty-two men were initiated in the parent chapter before the commencement of the war, and of this number nineteen enlisted in the Confederate army. The fraternity was founded with the idea of extension to other colleges, and this work was vigorously carried on until the outbreak of the Civil War, which caused the majority of the Southern colleges to suspend operations.

The roll of chapters is as follows:

1856. *Ala.* M, University of Alabama.....*210
1857. *Tenn.* N, University of Nashville (1876)..... 37
1857. *N. C.* Ξ, University of North Carolina.....244
1857. *Va.* O, University of Virginia.....245

*The number of members in the living chapters is estimated.

1857. *Ga.* Π, Georgia Military Institute (1865)..... 40
1857.**Tenn.* Λ, Union University..... 32
1857. *Va.* K, William and Mary College (1861)..... 16
1858. *Ky.* I, Bethel College.....193
1858. *Tex.* Θ, Baylor University (1861)..... 17
1858. *Ky.* X, Kentucky Military Institute (1887).....159
1858. *D. C.* P, George Washington University.....178
1859. *Ga.* H, Ogelthorpe University (1863)..... 13
1860. *Tenn.* Λ, Cumberland University..... 328
1860. *Va.* Υ, Hampden-Sidney College (1861)..... 11
La. T, Centenary College. 4
1866. *Ga.* B, University of Georgia.....449
1866. *Miss.* Γ, University of Mississippi.....187
1867. *La.* E, Louisiana State University.....152
1867. *Tenn.* H, Southwestern Baptist University.....283
1867. *Va.* Σ, Washington and Lee University.....185
1868. *S. C.* Φ, Furman University (1898).....120
1869. *Miss.* Z. Mississippi College (1876)..... 18
1870. *Ga.* Ψ, Mercer University.....299
1870. *Ala.* B B, Howard College (1876)..... 26
1874. *Va.* Θ, Virginia Military Institute.....151
1876. *N. C.* P P, Carolina Military Institute (1877)... 12
1877. *Ky.* A, Forest Academy (1878)..... 9
1878. *Ala.* A M, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....270
1878. *Tenn.* N, Vanderbilt University.....326
1878. *Ala.* I, Southern University.....254
1879. *Tenn.* K, University of Tennessee.....189
1879. *Ga.* Δ, N. Georgia Agricultural College (1888).. 74
1881. *S. C.* Υ, College of Charleston (1882)..... 8

*This chapter was united with Tennessee Eta.

1881. *Tenn.* Ω, University of the South.....235
1881. *Ga.* E, Emory College.....205
1881. *Tex.* P, Marvin College (1884)..... 21
1882. *S. C.* Δ, South Carolina University (1897)..... 94
1882. *Tenn.* Z, Southwestern Presbyterian University.212
1882. *Ky.* K, Central University.... 213
1883. *N. C.* Θ, Davidson College.....188
1883. *Pa.* Δ, Pennsylvania College.....123
1883. *S. C.* Λ, S. C. Military Academy (1895)..... 37
1884. *Fla.* Υ, University of Florida (1885). 10
1884. *Va.* Π, Emory and Henry College (1895)..... 57
1884. *Mo.* A, University of Missouri..... 250
1884. *Va.* T, Richmond College (1887) 10
1884. *S. C.* M, Erskine College (1894)..... 54
1884. *Tex.* P, University of Texas.....171
1885. *Ky.* E, South Kentucky College (1887)..... 9
1885. *Ohio* Σ, Mt. Union College.....348
1885. *S. C.* Γ, Wofford College (1909) 144
1886. *La.* Z, Thatcher Institute (1888)..... 19
1887. *Mich.* A, Adrian College.....150
1887. *Pa.* Ω, Allegheny College.....203
1887. *Miss.* Θ, Miss. Agricultural College (1892) 54
1887. *Tex.* Ψ, Southwestern University (1888)..... 9
1888. *Tex.* B, Buffalo Gap College (1888)..... 6
1889. *Ohio* Δ, Ohio Wesleyan University.....201
1889. *Mich.* I B, University of Michigan 245
1889. *Ohio* E, University of Cincinnati.....174
1889. *Ia.* Σ, Simpson College (1898).....151
1890. *Ga.* Φ, Georgia School of Technology.....266
1890. *Pa.* Σ Φ, Dickinson College.....157

1891. *Col.* X, University of Colorado.....178
1891. *N. Y.* A, Cornell University.....215
1891. *Col.* Z, University of Denver.....157
1892. *Ind.* A, Franklin College.....142
1892. *Cal.* A, Stanford University.....166
1892. *Pa.* A Z, Pennsylvania State College.....161
1892. *Mo.* B, Washington University, Mo.....173
1892. *Mass.* B Υ, Boston University.....226
1892. *Ohio* Θ, Ohio State University.....193
1892. *Conn.* A, Trinity College (Connecticut) (1899).. 33
1892. *Mass.* I T, Massachusetts Inst. of Technology...205
1893. *Mass.* Γ, Harvard University.....316
1893. *Ind.* B, Purdue University.....196
1893. *Neb.* A Π, University of Nebraska.....241
1893. *Pa.* Z, Bucknell University.....131
1894. *Mass.* Δ, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.....227
1894. *Ark.* A Υ, University of Arkansas.....191
1894. *Ill.* Ψ Ω, Northwestern University.....180
1894. *Cal.* B, University of California.....134
1895. *N. Y.* Σ Φ, St. Stephen's College.....147
1895. *N. Y.* M, Columbia University.....149
1897. *La.* T Υ, Tulane University.....127
1899. *Ill.* B, University of Illinois.....197
1900. *Ky.* E, Kentucky State College.....144
1901. *Pa.* Θ, University of Pennsylvania.....145
1901. *Me.* A, University of Maine.....154
1902. *Minn.* A, University of Minnesota.....145
1903. *Col.* Λ, Colorado School of Mines.....106
1903. *Wis.* A, University of Wisconsin.....148
1903. *Kans.* A, University of Kansas.....122

1903. *Ill.* Θ, University of Chicago.....113
1905. *Iowa* B, University of Iowa..... 99
1905. *Ohio* P, Case School of Applied Science..... 94
1905. *Iowa* Γ, Iowa State College..... 92
1906. *Wash.* A, University of Washington..... 85
1907. *Ind.* Γ, University of Indiana.....104
1907. *N. Y.* Δ, Syracuse University.....145
1908. *N. H.* A, Dartmouth College..... 98
1909. *Okla.* K, University of Oklahoma..... 49
1911. *Ills.* Δ, Millikin University..... 59
1911. *S. D.* Σ, University of South Dakota..... 42

Active chapters, 72; inactive, 30; membership, 14,784.

The chapters at Michigan ($20,000), North Carolina ($4,500), Cornell ($20,000), Stanford ($12,000), Louisiana State ($1,500 lodge), Maine ($12,000), Worcester Polytechnic ($9,500), Ohio Wesleyan ($10,000), University of the South ($7,000), Columbia ($27,500), Pennsylvania State ($15,000), Denver ($6,500), Wisconsin ($25,000), Cincinnati ($8,000), Texas ($15,000), Illinois ($27,000), Minnesota ($16,000), Southern ($4,500), Colorado ($14,000), Iowa State (12,000), Allegheny ($10,000), Syracuse ($11,000), Georgia ($10,000), Nebraska ($10,000), Missouri ($16,000), Iowa ($13,500), Vanderbilt ($15,000) and Dartmouth ($8,500) own their houses. Twenty-three chapters rent houses. At Alabama there is a building erected as a memorial to Noble L. DeVotie the founder of the fraternity and used as a lodge by the chapter ($8,500).

The chapter at the University of Mississippi was suspended from 1868 to 1872, and from 1873 to 1882; at

the University of Virginia from 1861 to 1865, and from 1879 to 1885; at Furman University from 1876 to 1880, and from 1885 to 1889; at the Kentucky Military Institute from 1861 to 1869; at Bethel College from 1861 to 1886; at Emory from 1888 to 1892; at Cumberland from 1861 to 1865, from 1871 to 1874, from 1875 to 1878, and from 1879 to 1885; at Union University from 1861 to 1865; at Pennsylvania College from 1884 to 1893; at Columbian (now George Washington) from 1869 to 1905; at Alabama Agricultural College from 1880 to 1886; at University of Texas from 1888 to 1893; at University of Tennessee from 1880 to 1890; at University of Missouri from 1884 to 1886; at Vanderbilt from 1884 to 1886; at the University of Alabama from 1858 to 1886, and from 1890 to 1891; at the University of North Carolina from 1862 to 1885; at Baylor University from 1861 to 1888; at Southern University from 1882 to 1884; at Erskine College from 1885 to 1886, and from 1888 to 1892; at Wofford from 1886 to 1891; at the South Carolina Military Academy from 1884 to 1889; and at Cornell from 1895 to 1898.

All of the chapters existing in 1861 were killed by the Civil War except the one at Columbian (now George Washington) University. It died soon after, but not until it had revived other chapters at Cumberland, University of Virginia and Kentucky Military Institute. The chapter at the Georgia Military Institute continued active throughout the war, even when the cadets were in the active service of the Confederacy in the field. It ceased to exist when they were mustered

out of service in May, 1865. The chapter at Union University was probably first called the Lambda. It died with the war, and was revived in 1870 under the name of Omega, but died with the college two years later. The Tennessee N was first established at the Western Military Institute, the undergraduate department of the University of Nashville. At the death of that institution, in 1876, the chapter was transferred to Vanderbilt University. Similarly Tennessee H was established at the Southwestern Baptist University, when it was called West Tennessee College, and Louisiana E at the Louisiana State University, when it was known as the East Louisiana State Seminary.

The charters of the chapters at the university of Florida, University of Texas, Erskine College, Wofford College, Southwestern University, Furman University and Kentucky Military Institute were withdrawn or surrendered. The charters of the chapters at Pennsylvania College and Cornell University were withdrawn, but they have been restored and the chapters are prosperous. The chapters at Howard College, Marvin College, Mississippi College, Carolina Military Institute, South Carolina Military Academy, Emory and Henry, Mississippi A. and M. College, Erskine College and Wofford College and South Carolina University were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The chapters were not known by the names of the States until after the war. There was for a time a branch of the chapter at the University of Missouri at Central College, Mo., but it did not receive a charter.

The chapter at Mount Union College was formed from

a chapter of Δ T Δ, the charter of which had been withdrawn, unjustly, as claimed by the active members. The chapter at Louisiana University was formed from a local society called Φ A. The St. Stephens chapter was formed from a local society called Σ Φ, Pennsylvania from Υ Π, Maine from I Φ, Minnesota from A K Φ, Wisconsin from Φ Φ Φ, Kansas from Z T, Chicago from Γ P, Kentucky State from Φ A, Case from Σ P, George Washington when revived from B Λ B, V. M. I. when revived from Λ B, Dartmouth from X T K, Oklahoma from I T, Millikin from A Σ Θ and South Dakota from P. H. P. Some over enthusiastic alumni in 1905 attempted to revive the chapter at Simpson College by the initiation of the members of a local called K Θ Ψ. This action was repudiated by the fraternity and the alumni implicated were expelled.

The government of the fraternity was at first vested in one chapter, called the grand chapter, which was responsible only to the general conventions. In 1885 this system was replaced by a government by a supreme council of six, since reduced to five. The fraternity is divided for convenience of administration into provinces.

The conventions have been held at Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1858; Columbia, S. C., 1859, 1887; Columbus, Ga., 1860; Nashville, 1867, 1871, 1875, 1885, 1888 and 1898; Oxford, Miss., 1868; Athens, Ga., 1869, 1876, 1884; Memphis, 1870, 1904; Atlanta, 1872, 1881, 1886, 1892, 1906; Louisville, 1873, 1883; Augusta, Ga., 1874, 1878, 1882; Richmond, 1877; Charlotte, N. C., 1899;

Cincinnati, 1891; Chattanooga, 1893; Washington, 1894, 1902; St. Louis, 1896; Boston, 1900; Atlantic City, 1909; Kansas City, 1910.

The grand chapters were Alabama Mu, 1856–58; North Carolina Xi, 1858–60; Virginia Kappa, 1860–61; Virginia Omicron, 1865–66; Georgia Beta, 1869–76; Virginia Sigma, 1877–88, and Tennessee Omega (University of the South), 1883–85. The conventions are now biennial, province conventions being held in the alternate years.

Alumni associations exist at Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Macon, Ga.; Evanston, Ills.; Carrollton, Mo.; Clarksville, Tenn.; Columbia, S. C., Columbus, Ga.; Columbus, O.; Dallas, Des Moines, Duluth, Hartford, Conn.; Jackson, Tenn.; Hutchinson, Kan.; Lincoln, Neb.; Milwaukee, Nashville, Oklahoma City, Portland, Ore.; Providence, San Antonio, Seattle, Sheridan, Wyo., and Wichita, Kans.

The catalogue has been published six times; First, in 1859, compiled by the North Carolina chapter and printed at Washington; second, in 1870, compiled by the Virginia chapter and printed at Baltimore; third, in 1877, compiled by the Kentucky Military Institute chapter, with a supplement in 1880; fourth, in 1887, compiled by the University of Georgia chapter; fifth, in 1892, compiled by Joseph D. Clemens, and sixth, in 1904, compiled by William C. Levere. In 1906 the publication of an annual series of letters from the chapters accompanied by chapter lists

forming a catalogue was begun. A *Manual* of information concerning the fraternity was published at Los Angeles in 1904. It was edited by George H. Kress. It contains much valuable information, but is badly arranged and poorly printed and bound. A very full and much detailed history of the fraternity by William C. Levere was published in 1911. It was in three large octavo volumes and is fully illustrated. It devotes much space to the life of Noble L. De Votie, the principal founder of the fraternity. A song book was issued in 1907.

The journal of the fraternity is called the *Record*. It was first published in March, 1880, by Maj. R. H. Wildberger. It has had a number of editors and is now a quarterly. A secret journal, called at first the *Hustler* and since 1894 the *Phi Alpha*, is also published.

The badge is diamond-shaped, a little less than an inch in diameter, and bears on a groundwork of black enamel the device of Minerva, with a lion crouching at her feet, above which are the letters "Σ A E" in gold. Below are the letters "Φ A" on a white ground in a wreath. The colors of the fraternity are purple and old gold, having been changed from royal purple in 1883. The flower is the violet.

*Among the alumni are Wm. L. Wilson, Postmaster General; Charles B. Howry, U. S. Attorney General and Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War; U. S. Senator William A. Harris; Congressmen, Newton N. Clements, William L. Wilson, William H. Fleming, Au-

*L. Q. C. Lamar, John G. Carlisle, William McKinley and Philander C. Knox are omitted from the list because they are honorary members.

gustus O. Stanley, Patrick Henry, John W. Lawson, Joseph C. Hutcheson, Thomas H. B. Browne, James W. Stokes, Thomas E. Watson, George P. Harrison, Henry D. Flood, George M. Gordon, Politte Evans, Thomas W. Sisson, Stanley H. Dent, Jr., Byron P. Harrison and Gilbert B. Patterson; Judge C. B. Howry, of the U. S. Court of Claims; Governors Vaughan, of Utah, Atkinson, of Georgia, Gilchrist of Florida and Beckham, of Kentucky, John P. Lee, Lieutenant Governor of Arkansas; Wilmot H. Gibson, Secretary of State of Idaho; William W. Brandon, State Auditor of Alabama; William H. Washington, Attorney General of Tennessee; Edgar W. Sutherlin, Attorney General of Louisiana; Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for the presidency; Charles A. Collier, President of the Cotton States Exposition; Samuel Spencer, Railroad President, Robert F. Maddox, Mayor of Atlanta; Julius Kruttschnitt, vice-president of the Southern Pacific System; John M. Glenn, Secretary of the Russell Sage Foundation; Dr. Otis T. Mason,, Ethnologist; Henry Sydnor Harrison, the author of "Queed;" Oliver J. Bond, Superintendent of the South Carolina Military Academy; Charles M. Bishop, president of Southwestern University and Wm. H. McMaster, president of Mt. Union College.

Sigma Chi



SIGMA Chi is one of the "Miami Triad," as the three societies originating at Miami are frequently called, the other members being Β Θ Π and Φ Δ Θ. It was established June 28, 1855, by Thomas C. Bell, James P. Caldwell, Daniel W. Cooper, Benjamin P. Runkle, Frank H. Scobey, Isaac M. Jordan and William L. Lockwood, who, with the exception of the last named, had been members of the Kappa chapter of Δ Κ Ε. A disagreement arose in that chapter in reference to the election of one of its members to an office in a certain literary society. The above-named persons refused to cast their votes for their brother, alleging as their reason his incompetency to discharge the duties of the situation. The chapter being evenly divided on the subject, punishment could not be extended to the recalcitrants, and the trouble ended by the final voluntary withdrawal of the six persons named, who immediately organized another society under the name of Σ Φ. No explanation of the adoption of that name has ever been offered, save that no significance attaches because of the identity of title with the fraternity of Σ Φ which then existed at Union.

Of the beginning the Sigma Chi catalogue, published in 1890, says: "The confidence of the founders of Sigma Chi was based upon a belief that the principles which they professed, and the ideals of fraternity which they sought, were but imperfectly realized in the organizations by which they were surrounded. The establishment of Sigma Chi was a protest against artificiality and pretense, a plea for personal independence, and for congeniality and genuine friendship as the only natural basis of association in a college brotherhood. It was a repudiation of the theory that would subordinate fraternity to strength of organization, or of numbers, or to any form of undergraduate ambition. The standard with which the fraternity started at the beginning was declared by Hon. Isaac M. Jordan to be that 'of admitting no man to membership in it who was not believed to be a man of good character, of fair ability, of ambitious purposes, and of congenial disposition.' It was established upon no narrow ideal of manhood, but upon the principle that true strength lies in a well-rounded and symmetrical development of individual character." The new fraternity formulated a ritual, adopted by-laws, and performed the other preliminaries necessary to a permanent institution.

A secret organization was maintained for a short time, but its existence having become known it was not accorded a hearty welcome, and some of its rivals entered into a plan to steal its ritual and records, which was successfully done in January, 1856. Thereupon a new constitution and ritual were prepared, and the name Σ X

adopted. Previous to this time a charter had been granted to petitioners at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and on Christmas-eve, 1855, the new charter was instituted under the name Gamma. On June 28, 1857, the first biennial convention was held in Cincinnati. During the same year the Eta chapter was founded at the University of Mississippi, and in 1858, Iota was established at Jefferson College and Lambda at the University of Indiana. During this year the parent chapter at Miami, which was known as Alpha decided to disband, and by common consent the Gamma was made its successor, the name Alpha being transferred to it, by which name it was known until 1892, when the original Alpha was revived.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1855.	A, Miami University	147
1855.	Γ, Ohio Wesleyan University	402
1856.	E, University of Nashville (1857)	9
1857.	H, University of Mississippi (1912)	369
1858.	I, Jefferson College (1869)	71
1858.	Λ, Indiana University	460
1859.	N, Washington College (1863)	29
1859.	Ξ, DePauw University	408
1859.	O, Dickinson College	271
1860.	Π, Erskine College (1861)	38
1860.	Σ, LaGrange College (1861)	11
1860.	Ψ, University of Virginia	304
1863.	Θ, Pennsylvania College	206
1864.	K, Bucknell University	287
1864.	E, George Washington University	196

1865. P, Butler College....254
1865. Υ, Polytechnic College of Penn'a (1876)....140
1866. Z, Washington and Lee University....197
1867. Φ, Lafayette College....196
1868. M, Denison University....211
1869. Ω, Northwestern University....287
1869. Σ, Princeton University (1882).... 49
1871. X, Hanover College....188
1872. Σ Σ, Hampden-Sidney College (1902)....107
1872. T, Roanoke College (1901)....143
1872. Π, Howard College (1885).... 74
1872. Δ, University of Georgia.... 75
1872. N, Cumberland University (1880).... 54
1873. B, Wooster University....176
1873. B B, Mississippi College (1874).... 25
1874. Γ Γ, Randolph-Macon College (1901).... 88
1874. E E, Monmouth College (1878).... 21
1875. Δ Δ, Purdue University....261
1875. Φ Φ, University of Pennsylvania....201
1876. I I, University of Alabama (1877).... 8
1876. Z Z, Central University....203
1877. Θ Θ, University of Michigan....403
1879. X X, Southern University (1882).... 23
1880. Δ X, Wabash College (1894).... 74
1881. K K, University of Illinois....293
1882. Z Ψ, University of Cincinnati....193
1882. A H, University of Iowa....118
1882. A Θ, Massachusetts Institute of Technology...249
1882. A Γ, Ohio State University....210
1882. A Z, Beloit College....217

1882. X Ψ, University of Louisiana (1882)..... 3
1883. A E, University of Nebraska.....194
1883. A Δ, Stevens Institute of Technology (1891)... 24
1883. A I, Illinois Wesleyan University.....183
1883. A K, Hillsdale College (1866)..... 25
1884. A Λ, University of Wisconsin.....233
1884. A Ξ, University of Kansas.....243
1884. A N, University of Texas.....181
1884. A M, Virginia Military Institute (1885)..... 19
1886. A O, Tulane University.....125
1886. A Π, Albion College.....180
1886. A B, University of California.....149
1887. A P, Lehigh University.....137
1888. A Σ, University of Minnesota.....188
1889. A T, University of North Carolina (1900)..... 45
1889. A Υ, University of Southern California.....135
1890. A Φ, Cornell University.....257
1891. A X, Pennsylvania State College.....196
1891. A Ψ, Vanderbilt University.....190
1891. A Ω, Stanford University.....118
1892. A A, Hobart College.....114
1893. H H, Dartmouth College.....290
1893. Λ Λ, Kentucky State College.....104
1894. N N, Columbia University.....187
1895. M M, University of West Virginia.....162
1896. Ξ Ξ, University of Missouri.....169
1897. O O, University of Chicago.....136
1902. P P, University of Maine.....143
1903. T T, Washington University..... 77
1903. Υ Υ, University of Washington..... 73

1904. Ψ Ψ, Syracuse University..... 83
1905. B Γ, Colorado College.....167
1906. Ω Ω, University of Arkansas..... 78
1906. B Δ, University of Montana..... 88
1908. B E, University of Utah..... 76
1909. B Z, University of North Dakota..... 66
1909. B H, Case and Western Reserve University.... 94
1909. B Θ, University of Pittsburgh..... 58
1910. B I, University of Oregon..... 66
1912. B K, University of Oklahoma..... 29
1912. B Λ, Trinity College (N. C.)..... 25

Active chapters, 64; inactive chapters, 23; membership, 11,925.

All of the Southern chapters were killed by the war. Those at the Universities of Virginia, Georgia and Mississippi were revived, the latter became inactive from anti-fraternity legislation. The Erskine chapter was *sub rosa* during its brief existence. The Nu chapter, at Washington College, lost most of its members by their enlistment in the army, and it was not revived after its extinction in 1863, in view of the approaching union of the college with Jefferson College. The chapters at Princeton, the University of Georgia, Howard College, Mississippi College, Monmouth College, the University of Alabama, V. M. I. and the University of Illinois were killed by anti-fraternity laws, the last named chapter being revived in 1891. The Princeton chapter was first established in 1869. About a year thereafter it was disbanded owing to a belief on the part of its members that its charter had been withdrawn. It was reorganized in 1875, and be-

came inactive, owing to the prevalent hostility to the fraternities.

The chapter at the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania was permitted by its charter to initiate students from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1875 these petitioned to be made a distinct chapter, and their withdrawal weakened the parent chapter to such an extent that it soon became inactive. The University of Pennsylvania chapter died also a few years later, but was revived in 1896. The Denison chapter was *sub rosa* for many years, owing to faculty opposition. The chapters at George Washington University, Hampden-Sidney College, Cumberland University and Richmond College became inactive from what the members of the chapter deemed lack of suitable material to carry them on. The first named has been revived. The Hampden-Sidney chapter was revived in 1890, but died in 1902.

The Theta chapter in 1874 absorbed the chapter of Υ Β, located at the Pennsylvania College, and indirectly caused the disruption of that entire fraternity. The Kappa chapter was formed from a local society called the Iota, the Wabash chapter from a similar organization called the "Athenæum," and the Beloit chapter from a local called Ω Σ Θ. The Omega chapter was formerly a chapter of Κ Φ Λ, the Sigma Chi petitioners having first obtained a charter from that fraternity in order to maintain their organization. The Washington University, Albion and Chicago chapters were formed from local organizations not bearing Greek names. The Dartmouth chapter was formerly the society of Φ Ζ Μ, which

had maintained a successful career since 1857 in the Chandler Scientific School. The Maine chapter was formed from the Δ P, the Syracuse chapter from X A Σ, the Case and Western Reserve chapter, which is a joint chapter located at both institutions which adjoin each other, from K T Φ at Case and X O at Western Reserve. The Montana chapter was formed from H Φ M, and the Oklahoma chapter from Λ X.

The Purdue chapter was the means of bringing the question of faculty opposition to the fraternities to a judicial determination, and its long struggle with the college authorities and its final triumph form a most interesting chapter in the history of the fraternities. The chapter at the Southern University became inactive by reason of the failure of any of its members to return to college after the close of a vacation, and the same reason may be assigned for the death of the chapters at Roanoke, Randolph-Macon and North Carolina. The charter of the Hillsdale chapter was withdrawn. The Miami, Illinois, Georgia and Lehigh chapters have all been inactive for a period.

A unique feature in the history of Sigma Chi, and one which has no parallel in the records of other fraternities, was the existence, during the war, of a chapter in the Confederate army, composed of members serving under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in the Army of the Tennessee. It was called the "Constantine chapter," and was organized by several Sigma Chi comrades for the purpose of perpetuating the fraternity in the South during the most intense period of the war. It made a few initiations,

was never officially chartered by the fraternity, and became inactive upon the disbanding of the army.

The following chapters own houses: Hanover ($4,500), Cornell ($30,000), Pennsylvania College ($10,000), Michigan ($15,000), Illinois ($20,000), Stanford ($8,000), Denison ($10,000), Lafayette ($10,000), Maine ($8,000), Albion ($3,000), Vanderbilt ($10,000), California ($16,000), Dartmouth ($12,000), Dickinson ($6,500), Indiana ($17,500), DePauw ($23,000), Nebraska ($9,000), Beloit ($9,500), Kansas ($10,000), Lehigh ($16,500), Purdue ($7,500), West Virginia ($14,000), Missouri ($17,500), Syracuse ($14,000), Montana ($6,000), Utah ($4,400), Mississippi ($8,000) Pennsylvania State ($15,000) and Miami ($20,000). The Miami house is a Memorial to the founders of the fraternity. Thirteen chapters rent houses. An endowment fund for the building of chapter houses was established in 1897. At the present time it amounts to $27,000.

The alumni of the fraternity have formed graduate chapters at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Columbus, Ohio; Washington, D. C.; New York, Louisville, New Orleans; Lincoln, Neb.; Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Nashville, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Denver, Detroit, Pittsburgh; Peoria, Ills.; St. Louis, San Francisco, St. Paul, Minneapolis; Toledo and Cleveland, O.; Bloomington, Ills.; Dallas, Tex.; Danville, Ky.; Dayton, Des Moines, Hamilton, O.; Harrisburg, Little Rock, Manila, Memphis, Missoula, Mont.; Oklahoma City, Phoenix, Ariz.; Portland, Ore.; Salt Lake City, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma and Troy, N. Y.

Previous to 1882, the executive government of the fraternity was vested in one chapter, subordinate to the decrees of the general convention, and to the votes of a majority of the chapters during the recess of that assembly. At the time indicated the administration of the fraternity's affairs were placed in the hands of an executive council, composed of graduates, and the fraternity has been prosperous under its guidance. In 1897 this system was somewhat modified in details. The present system of government is through a biennial convention called a Grand Chapter with an ad interim government by a Grand Council made up of general officers and some others, and an executive committee of five. The officials are named by designations peculiar to Σ X.

The fraternity was incorporated in 1899 under the laws of Illinois as "The Grand Council of the Sigma Chi Fraternity."

Conventions have usually been held biennially as follows: Cincinnati, Ohio, 1857, 1865, 1884, 1895, 1905; Columbus, Ohio, 1872, 1886; Philadelphia, 1870, 1876, 1899; Delaware, Ohio, 1859; Pittsburgh, 1864, 1865, 1911; Washington, 1866, 1880, 1890; Chicago, 1882, 1888; 1893, 1909; Wheeling, 1861; Louisville, 1868; Richmond, 1874; Indianapolis, 1878, 1892; New York, 1893; Nashville, 1897; Buffalo, 1901; Detroit, 1903; Jamestown, Va., 1907.

A preliminary catalogue was published in 1872, followed by the first regular edition in 1876. It was handsomely bound and illustrated, but contained a mere list of 1750 names. The next edition, after hav-

ing been in preparation for several years, was issued in 1890. It contained the best features of modern catalogues, and was handsomely illustrated with photographs of the buildings of the institutions in which the chapters are located.

In 1902 a residence directory was published containing chapter rolls, geographical and alphabetical indices and the history brought down to date. In 1908 a combined Manual and Directory, edited by Fred A. Perine was published at Chicago, a similar volume edited by Earl D. W. Hostetter was published at the same place in 1910. A new edition is in press. A hand book, a manual of information for members only, appeared in 1905.

A history of the Omega chapter, published in 1885 at Chicago, is very frank and interesting. A song book was published in 1884 under the auspices of the Wooster chapter. Later editions were used in 1898, 1994 and 1909.

The journal of the fraternity, called at first, the *Sigma Chi*, was issued under the editorship of the Theta chapter, in 1881, as a bi-monthly. After the publication of three volumes at Gettysburg, it was transferred to Hanover, Ind., and in 1884 to Chicago, where it has since been published, except from 1898 to 1903, when it was issued at Albion, Mich., practically under the same management, in 1887 the name was changed to the *Sigma Chi Quarterly*. In 1887 this fraternity made a new departure in fraternity journalism by commencing the publication of a secret monthly journal called *The Bulletin*, printed on thin paper and sent to members in sealed envelopes, and which

contained matters deemed to be too private for insertion in the quarterly journal, which was read by outsiders as well as members of the fraternity. *The Bulletin* was a happy thought, and has been very successful.

The badge of the Sigma Chi is a cross of gold and white enamel. In the center is an elliptical plate of black enamel displaying the letters "Σ X" in gold. On the upper arm of the cross are two crossed keys; on the right arm a scroll, and on the left an eagle's head. On the lower arm is a pair of clasped hands above seven stars. Two small chains connect the upper arm of the cross with the horizontal bar. The colors are blue and gold. The flower is the white rose. The flag consists of two bars, blue and gold, displaying the Σ X cross.

*Among the prominent members of the fraternity are: Cabinet officers, Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior; George D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War; George H. Gorman, Assistant Attorney General.

U. S. Senator Alpheus Felch of Michigan. Congressmen, Isaac M. Jordan, William Allen, David H. Mercer, George D. Meiklejohn, Edmund H. Hinshaw, Patrick O. Hawes, John B. Storm, Lincoln Dixon, David K. Watson, George L. Yaple, Arch Lybrand, James S. Smart, William G. Stahlnecker, Edward C. Venable, John H. O'Neall, George W. Cooper, LaFayette Pence, John C. Kyle, Thomas Spight, Frank L. Coombs, Joseph E. Throp, Henry A. Cooper, Francis R. Lassiter, James F. Burke, Frank T. Shaw, Frank A. McLain, Thomas Reed Cobb.

*Ex President Cleveland is not included in this list because he was not an undergraduate member but was initiated after he became president.

Robert S. McCormick, Ambassador to France, Russia and Austria; Luther Short, Minister to Turkey; Judson Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili and George W. Caruth, Minister to Portugal.

Governors, John M. Hamilton of Illinois; Andrew H. Longino of Mississippi; Alpheus Felch of Michigan; William E. Glasscock of West Virginia; Charles H. Aldrich of Nebraska and Isaac P. Gray of Indiana. Lieutenant Governors, James T. Ellyson of Virginia; Edmund B. Fairchild of Michigan; Harry L. Gordon of Ohio; Thomas Hanna of Indiana; James T. Harrison of Mississippi, Robert S. Robertson of Indiana; Francis G. Higgins of Montana.

Judges of State Supreme Courts, Richard W. Walker, and John R. Tyson, Alabama; James H. Price and Frank A. McLain, Mississippi; Michael W. Jacobs and John P. Elkins, Pennsylvania; George W. Caruth, Arkansas; William W. Chase, New Hampshire; Fletcher M. Doan, Arizona; Leander J. Monks, Oscar H. Montgomery, Cyrus F. McNutt and Quincy A. Myers, Indiana.

Among college presidents are James H. Smart, Purdue; Richard C. Hughes, Ripon; George H. Denny, Alabama; Richard H. Jesse, Missouri; John F. Goucher, Woman's College of Baltimore; Edmund B. Fairchild, Nebraska; Scot Butler, Butler; John H. Harris, Bucknell; Robert G. Ferguson, Westminster; Oscar J. Craig, Montana; George L. Machintosh, Wabash; John G. Bowman, Iowa; Winfield S. Matthews, Southern California; James P. Hall, Dean of the University of Chicago Law School; Henry A. Christian, Dean of Harvard

Medical School; Charles R. Brown, Dean of Yale Divinity School.

Authors, writers and journalists, George Ade, Booth Tarkington, Brand Whitlock, Walter Malone, John R. Scott, Robert S. MacKenzie, Edgar L. Wakeman, Benjamin G. Lovejoy, Thomas C. Shotwell of the *New York Journal*; John T. McCutcheon, cartoonist of *Chicago Tribune*; Fontaine T. Fox, Jr., cartoonist of *Chicago Evening Post.*

Publishers, William A. Harper, Charles W. Merrill of the Bobbs Merrill Co., David D. Thompson, editor *Northwestern Christian Advocate* and John C. Eastman, publisher *Chicago Journal.*

Among others Burr McIntosh, the actor and publisher; James E. Deering, president of International Harvester Co.; John M. Studebaker, manufacturer of South Bend, Ind.; Alfred I. DuPont, Maurice DuPont and Thomas C. DuPont of Delaware; John F. Miller, vice-president of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co.; John E. Watkins, superintendent of the U. S. National Museum; John J. Piatt, Librarian of Congress; William A. Stead, Attorney General of Illinois; Merrill Moores, Indiana; Harry S. New of Indiana; Winslow S. Pierce, attorney of New York city; John F. Parker, Captain in the U. S. Navy; Benjamin P. Runkle, General U. S. Army, retired; Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., of the Army; Rev. Wallace Radcliffe of Washington, D. C.; Fielding H. Yost, football coach; Garland Stahl, manager Boston American League Ball Club and George A. Dorsey, curator Field Museum, Chicago.

Sigma Nu



THE Sigma Nu fraternity was founded January 1, 1869, at the Virginia Military Institute. The fall of 1866, and the two years following, brought to this institution a large body of students, who, although still boys in years were men of experience, many having been in the Confederate army. The times were still troubled, and a general feeling of restlessness pervaded the institute. Numerous organizations were formed, and out of one of these grew the Sigma Nu fraternity. The immediate cause of the organization was opposition to the parent chapter A T Ω, which was founded in 1865. The founder was James Frank Hopkins, of Mablevale, Ark. He was assisted in the enterprise by J. W. Hopson, of Memphis, Tenn.; Greenfield Quarles, of Helena, Ark.; J. M. Riley, of St. Louis, a native of Kentucky, and R. E. Semple, of Mississippi. An organization was perfected, and a constitution, badge, signs and symbols were adopted, and vigorous measures for establishing new chapters were undertaken. They did not succeed very well, however; the chapters first established were *sub rosa* or otherwise weak. In 1883 but three survived. The fraternity then

seemed to take a new lease of life, and since that time its extension has been steady. The roll of chapters is as follows:

1869.	A, Virginia Military Institute	170
1870.	B, University of Virginia	143
1871.	Γ, Bailey Law School, Asheville, N. C. (1871).	1
1873.	M, University of Georgia	273
1874.	Θ, University of Alabama	340
1879.	I, Howard College	220
1881.	K, North Georgia Agricultural College	270
1882.	Λ, Washington and Lee University	139
1883.	Z, Central University (1901)	101
1883.	E, Bethany College	103
1884.	H, Mercer University	233
1884.	N, University of Kansas	231
1884.	Ξ, Emory College	256
1884.	O, Bethel College (1904)	133
1885.	Π, Lehigh University	149
1886.	Δ, South Carolina University (1897)	57
1886.	P, University of Missouri	219
1886.	Σ, Vanderbilt University	184
1886.	Υ, University of Texas	162
1886.	T, South Carolina Military Academy (1891)	36
1887.	Φ, Louisiana State University	159
1888.	X, Cornell College, Iowa	143
1888.	Ψ, University of North Carolina	148
1888.	B Φ, Tulane University	106
1889.	B A, Yale University (1890)	43
1889.	B O, University of the South (1893)	25
1890.	B B, DePauw University	163

1890. B Θ, Alabama Polytechnic College.....169
1891. B Γ, Missouri Valley College (1896)..... 16
1891. B Δ, Drake University (1894) 15
1891. B E, Upper Iowa University (1894)..... 9
1891. B Z, Purdue University.....185
1891. B N, Ohio State University.....175
1891. B X, Stanford University 161
1891. Δ Θ, Lombard College 126
1892. B H, Indiana University.....179
1892. B I, Mt. Union College 202
1892. B K, Southwest Kansas College (1897)..... 32
1892. B Λ, Central College, Missouri (1902) 57
1892. B Ψ, University of California.....167
1893. B M, University of Iowa 161
1894. B Ξ, William-Jewell College.....125
1894. B P, University of Pennsylvania.....113
1895. Γ P, University of Chicago 85
1895. B T, N. C. Coll. of Agr. and Mech. Arts.....133
1895. B Υ, Rose Polytechnic Institute 114
1895. Γ Γ, Albion College.....136
1896. Γ A, Georgia School of Technology.....173
1896. Γ X, University of Washington 144
1898. Γ B, Northwestern University.....117
1898. B Σ, University of Vermont.....131
1900. Γ Δ, Stevens Institute of Technology..... 86
1900. Γ E, Lafayette College.....103
1900. Γ Z, University of Oregon 87
1901. Γ H, Colorado School of Mines.....101
1901. Γ Θ, Cornell University 129
1902. Γ I, State College of Kentucky..... 69

1902. Γ K, University of Colorado 112
1902. Γ Λ, University of Wisconsin..... 130
1902. Γ M, University of Illinois 131
1902. Γ N, University of Michigan 146
1903. Γ Ξ, Missouri School of Mines..... 79
1903. Γ O, Washington University, Mo..... 67
1904. Γ Π, West Virginia University..... 89
1904. Γ Σ, Iowa State College 73
1904. Γ T, University of Minnesota 63
1904. Γ Υ, University of Arkansas..... 74
1905. Γ Ξ, University of Montana..... 53
1906. T Ψ, Syracuse University 93
1907. Δ A, Case School of Applied Science..... 44
1907. Δ B, Dartmouth College..... 93
1908. Δ Γ, Columbia University..... 65
1908. Δ Δ, Pennsylvania State College..... 66
1909. Δ E, University of Oklahoma..... 48
1909. A Z, Western Reserve University 43
1909. Δ H, University of Nebraska..... 42
1910. Δ I, Washington State College 62
1910. Δ K, Delaware State College..... 62
1912. Δ Λ, Brown University..... 34

Active chapters 67, inactive 12. Membership 9,227.

The chapters at first were not given Greek-letter names, but were designated by Roman numerals in the order of their establishment. The parent chapter granted a wide license to members to establish branches and chapters, Gamma, at the Bailey Law School, and Delta, at Tarboro, N. C., the latter consisting of young business men of the town, were formed in a somewhat irregular way. Such

chapters soon ceased to exist. In fact, Delta was an alumnus chapter, as it had no connection with any educational institution. In 1879, the parent chapter alone survived. After the establishment of Kappa chapter, the fraternity exhibited remarkable energy in improving its condition, and in April, 1883, with but three chapters in existence, Alpha, Kappa and Lambda, it began the publication of a journal called the *Sigma Nu Delta*, the triangular name being suggested by the trio of existing chapters.

Alpha, at the Virginia Military Institute; Mu, at the University of Georgia; Theta, at the University of Alabama; Iota, at Howard College, and Chi, at Cornell College, were killed by anti-fraternity laws; and Epsilon, at Bethany, and Sigma, at Vanderbilt, from indifference. All have since been revived.

Tau, at the South Carolina Military Academy, was at first formed as a branch of the chapter at the University of South Carolina and subsequently chartered as a separate organization. It was killed by a hostile faculty. Phi, at the Louisiana State University, was formerly the Alpha chapter of the now defunct order of Κ Σ Κ, which was established in 1885; Beta Alpha, at Yale, was founded mainly by professional students, and did not long survive.

There are alumni chapters in St. Louis, New York, Denver, Chicago, Des Moines, Boston, Cleveland, Columbus, Ohio, Portland, Oregon, Wilmington, N. C., Pittsburg, Pa., Spokane, Seattle, Providence, R. I., Wilmington, Del., Indianapolis, Atlanta, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, New Orleans,

Dallas, Tex., Wheeling, W. Va., and Washington, D. C. There are also division associations each comprising one of the geographical divisions of the fraternity.

The following chapters own houses: Bethany ($6,000), Kansas ($12,000), North Carolina ($4,200), Indiana ($15,000), Mt. Union ($6,500), William Jewell ($5,400), Oregon ($10,000), Cornell ($37,500), Wisconsin ($18,000), Michigan ($22,000), University of Washington ($10,000), Dartmouth ($8,500), Columbia ($30,000), Washington State College ($8,000), Delaware State College ($7,500), Northwestern ($7,000), Stanford ($26,000), California ($15,000), Louisiana ($8,500), Cornell (Iowa) $3,000), Purdue ($20,000) and Minnesota ($9,500). And thirty-seven chapters rent houses.

The early form of government in the fraternity, and which remained in force until 1884, was through a grand lodge, the executive officers of which were called the regent and vice-regent, elected every five years by state presidents, who were in turn chosen by the chapters. J. M. Riley was the first regent and J. F. Hopkins the first vice-regent.

This system was changed in 1884 to the familiar one of an executive body called High Council, with fourteen division chiefs, these latter being subordinate administrative officers having jurisdiction over the chapters within eight districts, into which the territory covered by the fraternity is divided.

The first convention was held at Nashville in 1884, and since then conventions have been held as follows: Lexington, Ky., 1886; Birmingham, Ala., 1887; Asheville, N. C.,

1888; Chattanooga, 1889; St. Louis, 1892, 1896; Indianapolis, 1894, 1902, 1910; Nashville, 1897; Atlanta, Ga., 1898; Chicago, 1900, 1906–7, 1908; and New Orleans 1904.

The principal publication of the fraternity has been a periodical journal called the *Delta*. This was founded in April, 1883, by John Alexander Howard, at Dahlonega, Ga. In 1884 it was transferred to Lawrence, Kansas, in 1890 to Hiawatha, Kansas, in 1894 to Richmond, Ky., and in 1911 to Deland, Fla.

The catalogue of the fraternity has been published by Grant W. Harrington, of Hiawatha, Kansas, in 1890, and in 1894, by F. H. Heywood, of Columbus, Ohio, in 1902, and by S. F. Pegues of Chicago in 1911. A song book has also been published by Dr. Isadore Dyer of New Orleans in 1910.

The badge is from a design made by J. F. Hopkins. It is of gold, with five white arms meeting in a center of black enamel, on which is coiled a golden serpent; each arm contains a pair of crossed swords and a letter, forming the sequence "Σ N E T T."

The color originally chosen for the fraternity was sky-blue, but it has since been superseded by black, white and gold. In 1892, the fraternity chose as a distinctive emblem the white rose.

The fraternity has no honorary members. Among its more prominent alumni are the following: U. S. Senator L. H. Ball of Delaware, Congressmen H. D. Clayton and J. P. Stallings of Alabama; Bertram F. Clayton of New York; Tazewell Ellett of Virginia; Samuel Barney of

Wisconsin; Harvey Helm of Kentucky; W. H. Heald of Delaware; Geo. K. Favrot of Louisiana and Chas. G. Edwards of Georgia; A. H. Alford of Idaho, Speaker of the House; James L. Keitt of South Carolina; M. L. Smith, Speaker of the House, South Carolina; Wade H. Ellis, of Ohio; Harvey H. Hanna, Attorney General of Tennessee; J. A. Graham, Chief Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas; Archibald Henderson, biographer of Bernard Shaw; Dr. Isadore Dyer of New Orleans, Leprologist; Dr. E. S. Meany, Secretary of the American Historical Society; J. C. Woodward, President of the Georgia Military Institute; Dr. George Harter, President of Delaware State College; Rev. Paul Mansfield Spencer, Pastor of the Church of the Strangers in New York City and Lee Worsham, State Entomologist of Georgia.

Sigma Phi



SIGMA PHI was founded at Union College, March 4, 1827, by Thomas F. Bowie, '27, John T. Bowie, '29, Thomas S. Witherspoon, '28, and Charles T. Cromwell, '27. It is next to the oldest of the modern Greek-letter fraternities, and was the first of them to establish a branch chapter in another college. The fraternity has grown very slowly, and in the matter of extension has heretofore exhibited an intense conservatism. The chapter roll is as follows:

1827. *N. Y.* A, Union College.....473
1831. *N. Y.* B, Hamilton College.....451
1834. *Mass.* A, Williams College.....420
1835. *N. Y.* Γ, New York University (1848)..... 77
1840. *N. Y.* Δ, Hobart College.....367
1845. *Vt.* A, University of Vermont.....336
1853. *N. J.* A, Princeton University (1858)..... 45
1858. *Mich.* A, University of Michigan.....282
1887. *Pa.* A, Lehigh University. 125
1890. *N. Y.* E, Cornell University.....129
1908. *Wis.* A, University of Wisconsin..... 21
1912. *Cal.* A, University of California..... 18

Active chapters, 10; inactive, 2; membership, 2,744.

The Union ($20,000), Hamilton ($28,000), Williams ($50,000), Hobart ($16,000), Vermont ($20,000), Michigan ($25,000), Lehigh ($20,000), and Cornell ($15,000) chapters own their houses and the Wisconsin chapter rents one. Each chapter is incorporated under the law of its own State, and the fraternity as a whole was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1885. The house of the Williams chapter was, at the time of its erection, the first chapter house built of the modern style and comprising a dormitory. It contained a memorial of the deceased Princeton chapter. It was burned in 1893, and was replaced in 1895. The chapter at New York University surrendered its charter in the belief that a successful chapter could not be maintained in a city college, where the students met only at recitations. The Princeton chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The Williams chapter was formed from a local society called the "Φ A," and the Lehigh chapter from a similar organization called the "B B."

The government of the fraternity as a whole is vested in an annual convention of delegates from the chapters, which meets with each chapter in turn at the time and place appointed by that chapter. Prior to 1887 annual conventions were held at Schenectady, N. Y., on the 4th of March. Reunions of the alumni are frequently held in New York, Detroit, Boston, Rochester, Denver, Minneapolis, and Chicago. There are no alumni chapters. While each fraternity claims for itself that its alumni are more than usually loyal, yet each would probably be glad

to see an increase in the strength of the tie that unites its graduate and undergraduate members, and Sigma Phi is really entitled to pre-eminence in this respect. There are no honorary members.

The catalogue of the society has been issued in 1834, 1837, 1841, 1844, 1846, 1850, 1853, 1856, 1859, 1862, 1865, 1870, 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1892. It was the first society to print a geographical distribution of its membership in its catalogue. Collections of songs, the last one published in Boston in 1909, and with music as well as words, and an occasional reunion address, have been printed for private circulation. The fraternity likewise issues an annual report.

The badge is a monogram of the letters made by placing the "Σ" over the "Φ." The former is usually jeweled. The colors are light blue and white.

Among the prominent alumni of the fraternity are: Vice-President James S. Sherman; U. S. Senators Theodore Otis, J. J. Ingalls, and Elihu Root; Charles J. Folger, late Secretary of the Treasury; Elihu Root, Secretary of War; John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency; A. D. White, U. S. Minister to Germany; John Bigelow, to France; H. C. Christiancy, to Peru; John N. Pomeroy, of California.

Congressmen Thomas T. Bowie, John Cochrane, C. B. Cochrane, C. P. Shaw, T. T. Davis, Charles B. Sedgwick, Andrew Oliver, G. C. Walker, A. B. Olin, A. N. Laflin, O. Cole, Samuel I. Knox, J. Mullen, John W. Wadsworth, W. W. Campbell, E. Einstein, T. A. Merriman, A. B. Darragh, and James S. Sherman.

Andrew D. White, President of Cornell; M. H. Buckham, of the University of Vermont; G. W. Eaton, of Colgate University; John LeConte, of the University of California; M. W. Stryker, of Hamilton College; W. A. Shanklin, of Wesleyan University and Israel W. Andrews, of Marietta.

Governors Beall of Wisconsin; Hoffman of New York; Hartranft of Pennsylvania; Walker of Virginia and Foss of Massachusetts. Generals, Daniel Butterfield, Lewis Benedict and William H. Ludlow. Admirals, Nicoll Ludlow and A. S. Kenny. Monsignor Thos. S. Preston; Bishops Worthington of Nebraska, Wells of Spokane and Cheney of Chicago. General Emmons Clark; A. Oakey Hall; Joel B. Erhardt and John E. Parsons of New York City.

Professors Whitney of Yale; A. C. Kendrick, Elias Peissner and John Foster of Union; Oren Root of Hamilton; Jas. R. Wheeler of Columbia; Mortimer E. Cooley and C. S. Denison of the University of Michigan; Brainerd G. Smith and Geo. P. Bristol of Cornell; Theo. Sterling of Kenyon; Matthew Hale of the Albany Law School; Thos. S. Hastings and Geo. W. Knox of the Union Theological Seminary and Anson J. Upson, Chancellor of the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Editors, Robt. W. Patterson of the *Chicago Tribune;* Chester S. Lord of the *New York Sun;* and G. W. Hinman of the *Chicago Inter-ocean*; Rev. Chas. A. Stoddard of the *New York Observer*; and Henry M. Field, editor of the *Evangelist* and author; Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, the surgeon; United States District Judges, P. L. Wickes and C. P. Orr of Pennsylvania.

Sigma Phi Epsilon



THIS fraternity was founded at Richmond College, Richmond, Va., in November, 1901, by Carter A. Jenkins, '02; Benjamin D. Gaw, '04; W. Hugh Carter, '02; William A. Wallace, '03; Thomas T. Wright, '04; and William L. Phillips, '03, the basis of the organization being a society called the "Saturday Night Club."

The fraternity was at first intended to be local, but circumstances induced its extension, and as four of the first nine chapters were placed in Medical Colleges the idea that it was a Medical fraternity gained credence. Extension in this direction has been discontinued and all but one of the charters (P. & S. of Illinois) have been withdrawn.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1901. *Va.* A, Richmond College *71
1902. *Va.* B, University College of Medicine (1904) ... 3
1902. *Pa.* A, Washington and Jefferson College (1906) . 25
1903. *W. Va.* A, Bethany College (1905) 10
1903. *Va.* Γ, Roanoke College (1906) 13
1903. *W. Va.* B, University of West Virginia 87
1903. *Pa.* B, Jefferson Medical College (1911) 84

*The above numbers represent actual initiates, excluding all transfers.

1903. *Pa.* Γ, University of Pittsburgh, (1911)..... 74
1903. *Ill.* A, College of Physicians & Surgeons (Univ. of Ill.)..... 107
1904. *Colo.* A, University of Colorado..... 92
1904. *Pa.* Δ, University of Pennsylvania..... 104
1904. *S. C.* A, University of South Carolina (1906)... 13
1904. *Va.* Δ, College of William and Mary..... 59
1905. *N. C.* B, North Carolina A. and M. College..... 46
1905. *Ohio* A, Ohio Northern University..... 164
1905. *Ohio* B, Wittenberg College (1907)..... 7
1905. *Indiana* A, Purdue University..... 78
1905. *N. Y.* A, Syracuse University..... 100
1906. *Va.* E, Washington and Lee University..... 50
1906. *Va.* Z, Randolph-Macon College..... 44
1907. *Ga.* A, Georgia School of Technology..... 53
1907. *Dela.* A, Delaware State College..... 52
1907. *Va.* H, University of Virginia 30
1907. *Ark.* A, University of Arkansas..... 35
1907. *Pa.* E, Lehigh University..... 59
1908. *Va.* Θ, Virginia Military Institute (1911)..... 45
1908. *Ohio* Γ, Ohio State University..... 53
1908. *Vt.* A, Norwich University..... 60
1908. *Pa.* Z, Allegheny College (1908)..... 13
1908. *Ala.* A, Alabama Polytechnic Institute..... 45
1909. *N. C.* Γ, Trinity College..... 32
1909. *N. H.* A, Dartmouth College..... 61
1909. *D. of C.* A, George Washington University..... 47
1910. *Kan.* A, Baker University..... 56
1910. *Cal.* A, University of California..... 46
1911. *Neb.* A, University of Nebraska..... 34

1912. *Wash.* A, The State College of Washington..... 24
1912. *Mass.* A, Massachusetts Agricultural College... 29
1912. *Ohio* Δ, Wooster University 19

Active chapters, 29; inactive, 10; membership, 2,039.

A *sub rosa* chapter was maintained for two years at the University of South Carolina but this policy was looked upon with disfavor and the charter was withdrawn.

Originally the chapters were named by giving the state a Greek name and the chapters in the state a Greek name in the order of establishment. At the Chicago Conclave in April 1908, the Greek names for the states were discontinued and the state name given.

During the first two years of its existence the parent chapter met with much opposition even to attacks on its meeting rooms. At the time of its inception few, if any ministerial students were made fraternity men in Richmond. Σ Φ E admitted several to membership. This departure coupled with the fact that the badge was heart-shaped caused them to be dubbed the "Sacred Hearts."

Having no prestige in the early days, the tendency toward honorary membership was strong, especially in the medical college chapters, but while not entirely abandoned, honorary membership is being discouraged.

The government of the fraternity was vested in the parent chapter until December, 1903, when the first convention or "Grand Council" assembled. As usual, this consisted of one delegate from each chapter. Until 1908, the matter of granting charters was in the hands of a

committee of three, known as the Charter Committee, when the committee was increased to five and named the Executive Committee. This body governs the fraternity between Conclaves. The fraternity was incorporated in 1902. In October 1910, the fraternity was divided into four districts, each to be in charge of a Deputy.

Several of the early chapters were formed for the purpose of becoming chapters of Σ Φ E, but most of the latter ones were local clubs or fraternities. Virginia Beta was a local called Φ I Σ. Pennsylvania Delta was organized to form a chapter of Σ Φ E, but when the chapter of Ω Π A resigned from that fraternity, twelve of its fifteen members were initiated into Σ Φ E. The Ohio Alpha chapter grew out of a chapter of Θ N E. The Syracuse chapter was the local Adelphian society and Randolph-Macon the Midnight Marauders. The Georgia "Tech" chapter was a local social club and the Delaware chapter a local called Δ X. The Arkansas chapter, as a local, was for a number of years called A Z Φ and then A Δ. The Lehigh chapter was formed by the resigning members of Ω Π A. The Norwich chapter was a local called Δ K Ψ; the Allegheny chapter a local called Θ Δ Ψ; the Dartmouth chapter a local Ω Π Σ. The George Washington chapter started as K Σ Π; Baker at Φ Σ Φ and California as the Palomar club. Nebraska was K T E. Washington State College started as the "Blue Lion" later changing to B A. The Massachusetts Agricultural chapter was formed from a local called Σ T Δ, and the Wooster chapter from Θ Δ Σ.

Twenty-one of the chapters live in rented houses and

six have permanent meeting places in public buildings. The Virginia Alpha chapter meets in rooms supplied by the College.

The fraternity has no alumni chapters but associations of alumni have been formed at Denver, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Boston, New York, Washington, Norfolk, Atlanta and Birmingham, Ala.

Conclaves have been held at Richmond, Va., 1904–1907; Pittsburgh, Pa., and Washington, Pa., 1905; Philadelphia, 1906; Chicago, 1908; Washington, D. C., 1910; Detroit, Mich., 1912.

Since April 1908 a paid secretary giving his entire time to the work has been employed.

A catalog of the fraternity was published in April, 1911, showing the date of initiation, full name and address, general and chapter numbers and whether or not a graduate of every initiate as well as the name, address and occupation of the alumni.

A history of each chapter, as well as a history of the fraternity is now in preparation.

The fraternity issues a quarterly periodical called the *Sigma Phi Epsilon Journal*. It was published at Richmond, Va., until 1910, then removed to Menasha, Wis., for one year and then returned to Richmond.

The badge is heart shaped, displaying the skull and cross-bones and the letters "Σ Φ E" in gold on a background of black enamel. The colors are purple and red.

Sigma Phi Sigma

THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Pennsylvania in 1908 by Bryce H. Long, Percy H. Wood and Guy P. Needham.

The chapter roll is:

1908. A, University of Pennsylvania.....42
1909. Γ, Cornell University.....63

Active chapter 2, inactive 0. Membership 105.

Both chapters rent houses. A charter was issued to a Beta chapter to be organized at the Carnegie Technical Institute but the chapter was not established.

The government is of usual form.

The badge is a monogram of the three letters "Σ Φ Σ."

Sigma Pi*

THIS fraternity grew out of the union or consolidation of the local societies, viz: Φ Κ Φ at Ohio State University, Τ Φ Δ at the University of Vincennes and the Sphinx Club of the University of Illinois. A meeting of delegates from these organizations was held in May 1908 but a permanent union was not effected until a year later in May 1909 when delegates from these societies and two others, viz: Σ Δ of the Temple University in Philadelphia

*This fraternity has no connection with and is not derived from the Sigma Pi, a literary society of Illinois College.

and Σ Ο Π of the University of Pennsylvania effected a permanent organization and adopted a constitution and ritual.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1907. Α, University of Vincennes (1910)..... 11
1908. Φ, University of Illinois..... 61
1908. Γ, Ohio State University..... 76
1909. Κ, Temple University..... 26
1909. Δ, University of Pennsylvania..... 39
1910. Ε, Ohio University..... 38
1912. Ζ, Ohio Northern University 6

Active chapters, 6; inactive, 1; membership, 257.

The Epsilon chapter was formed from a local society called Σ Θ Γ and the Zeta from Φ Χ Ψ.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly called the *Emerald*.

The government is through the convention called the Grand Council, which is intended to meet biennially. The National officers govern the fraternity in the interim.

Conventions have been held at Vincennes, Ind., 1908; Columbus, O., 1909, and Pittsburgh, Pa., 1910.

The badge is a Greek cross of gold bearing in the center an oval of blue with an emerald in the center between the letters Σ and Π. The corners of the cross display respectively a scroll, a balance, a wreath and ten stars. The flag is a pennant having a lavender field displaying the letters Σ Π in white. The flower is the lavender orchid.

Tau Kappa Epsilon

THIS fraternity was organized January 10, 1899 by Joseph L. Settles, Clarence A. Mayer, Owen I. Truitt, James C. McNutt and Charles R. Atkinson at the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1899. A, Illinois Wesleyan University..... 91
1909. B, James Millikin University..... 42
1912. Γ, University of Illinois..... 14

Active chapters, 3; inactive, 0; membership, 147.

The Alpha chapter owns a house ($9000). The Beta chapter rents one. The Beta chapter was formed from a local society called X P Σ.

The government of the fraternity is through the convention of delegates from the chapters. During its recess it is in the hands of a Grand Council composed of seven members. The Conventions have been held at Bloomington, Ill., 1909, 1910 and 1912, and at Decatur, Ill., in 1911.

The fraternity publishes quarterly a journal called the *Teke*.

The badge is a scroll surmounted by a triangle displaying a skull and bones. On the scroll are the letters "T K E." The colors are cherry and gray. The flower is the red carnation.

Theta Chi



THE Theta Chi fraternity was organized at Norwich University then located at Norwich but not at Northfield, Vt., in 1856 by Arthur Chase, '56 and Frederick Norton Freeman, '57. The fraternity name and badge were suggested by Egbert Phelps. It was incorporated in 1888. It was originally founded as a literary society. Although its constitution provided for more than one chapter, it remained a local society for forty-six years.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1856. A, Norwich University.....428
1902. B, Massachusetts Institute of Technology..... 84
1907. Γ, University of Maine.....101
1908. Δ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute..... 43
1909. E, Worcester Polytechnic Institute..... 80
1910. Z, New Hampshire State College..... 62
1911. H, Rhode Island State College..... 49
1911. Θ, Massachusetts Agricultural College..... 40
1912. K, Colgate University..... 24
1912. K, University of Pennsylvania..... 19

Active chapters, 10; inactive, 0; membership, 930.

Several of the chapters were formed from local societies: Maine from Δ M, Worcester from Π Ω Π, New Hampshire

from Δ Ξ, Rhode Island from Σ Δ, Massachusetts Agricultural from Θ Φ and Pennsylvania from Φ Β Α. The Norwich ($8,500), Worcester ($10,000) and Maine ($12,000) chapters own houses, and seven chapters rent them. There are alumni associations in Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Providence and Western Vermont.

Questions of government were referred to the parent chapter previous to the first national convention December 22, 1906, and after that date to the convention till the organization of the Grand chapter, February 22, 1908. The Grand Chapter is composed of graduates and was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, June 16, 1908. The legislative power is now vested in the convention; the administrative, executive and judicial in the Grand Chapter. The Constitution was revised in 1893 and again in 1909.

Conventions of the fraternity were held at Boston, Mass., December 22, 1906, February 22, 1908 and February 20, 1909, Apr. 12, 1912; at Worcester, Mass., with Epsilon chapter, February 19, 1910 and at Troy, N. Y., March 4, 1911.

Three rosters of the fraternity have been published, two by Alpha chapter, one in 1894 and the other in 1906, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the fraternity, the third in 1910 by the Grand Chapter.

The official badge is a coiled serpent with its tail crossed to form a "Θ" and two crossed swords to form a "X." A secondary badge has the serpent and crossed swords mounted on enamel with a "Θ" above and a "X" below the emblem. The edges are jewelled.

Among the prominent alumni are, Charles Foster Sayles, engineer on construction of Hoosac Tunnel; Edward Bancroft Williston, Brigadier General U. S. A., Governor Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.; George Albert Converse, Rear Admiral U. S. N; Joseph Stedman, M.D., Boston; Henry Elijah Alvord, College President and prominent agriculturist; Julius Jacob Estey, Captain U. S. A. and bank president; William Rutherford Mead, architect; Henry Moses Phillips, Captain U. S. A.; Mayor, State Senator, State Treasurer of Massachusetts; Joseph Hiram Goulding, Lieut. U. S. A., Military Secretary of Vermont; Benjamin Kearney Roberts, Brigadier General U. S. A. Retired; Holland Newton Stevenson, Chief Engineer U. S. Navy; George Brainard Blodgett, Genealogist and Historian; Samuel W. Shattuck, Comptroller University of Illinois; William Richard Cutter, Librarian, William Henry Wentworth, Civil Engineer; Walter Dole, clergyman; Burleigh Franklin Spaulding, member of Congress; Charles Horace Spooner, President Norwich University; Henry Blanchard Hersey, Meteorologist and aerial navigator; Edward Aiken Shuttleworth, Captain U. S. A.; DeWitt Clinton Webb, Civil Engineer, U. S. Navy.

Theta Delta Chi



THIS fraternity was founded at Union College in the year 1848 by Abel Beach, Andrew H. Green, Theodore B. Brown, Wm. G. Aikin, Wm. Hyslop and Samuel F. Wile, of the class of 1849, of whom four were members of Φ B K. The first recorded meeting was held June 5, 1848, although the six founders had met as early as May, 1847, and formed a pact. Andrew H. Green was the chief compiler of the constitution and ritual. While some changes have been made in the working parts of the constitution, owing to the growth of the fraternity, the ritual of initiation remains practically without change. Union College was at its zenith of prosperity in 1848, and the class of 1849 was the largest the college had known.

In this fraternity the word "charges" is used to designate the chapters. The list of charges is as follows:

1848. Δ, Union College (1867) 120
1848. *B P, Ballston Law School (1849) 14
1852. Γ, University of Vermont (1857)..... 24
1853. Δ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1896)... 163
1853. E, William and Mary College..... 115

*The "P" stands for "Proteron."

1853. Z, Brown University.....300
1854. H, Bowdoin College.....399
1854. Θ, Kenyon College (1896).....118
1856. I, Harvard University.....357
1856. K, Tufts College.....382
1857. M, University of North Carolina (1860)..... 27
1857. N, University of Virginia..... 37
1857. Ξ, Hobart College.....216
1857. O, Wesleyan University (1863)..... 28
1858. Π, Washington and Jefferson College (1872).. 90
1861. Σ, Dickinson College (1895).....116
1863. T, Princeton University (1867)..... 12
1865. Υ, Bucknell University (1871)..... 37
1867. Φ, Lafayette College.....233
1867. X, University of Rochester.....185
1868. Ψ, Hamilton College.....199
1869. O Δ*, Dartmouth College.....484
1869. P, Washington and Lee University (1872).... 19
1870. B, Cornell University.....321
1877. Λ, Boston University (1912).....313
1879. Υ Δ, Wabash College (1882)..... 11
1881. Π Δ, College of the City of New York 144
1883. P Δ, Columbia University 218
1884. N Δ, Lehigh University.....158
1885. M Δ, Amherst College 268
1887. E Δ, Sheffield Scientific School (1900) 99
1889. Γ Δ, University of Michigan 158
1890. Θ Δ, Mass. Institute of Technology 94
1891. I Δ, Williams College 175

The "Δ" stands for "Deuteron," and is written like an exponent in algebra.

1892. Τ Δ, University of Minnesota 156
1895. Σ Δ, University of Wisconsin 164
1896. Χ Δ, George Washington University..... 115
1900. Δ Δ, University of California 87
1901. Ζ Δ, McGill University 78
1903. Η Δ, Stanford University 75
1908. Κ Δ, University of Illinois 70

Active charges, 26; inactive, 15; membership, 6,389.

The charter of the Union charge was surrendered in 1867, owing to lack of suitable material. The charter of the Beta proteron, at the Ballston Law School, was withdrawn in 1849, and the members affiliated to Alpha. The Delta, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, ceased to exist in 1870. It was revived November 2, 1883, and after a checkered existence, owing to the decline of the college, surrendered its charter in 1896. The Gamma, at the University of Vermont, died in 1857 from lack of interest and isolation. The Epsilon, at William and Mary, was killed by the Civil War. It was revived about 1870, but lived only a short time. It was again revived in 1904 by the active members of a chapter of the fraternity of Μ Π Λ, which disbanded. The Zeta, at Brown, was inactive between 1878 and 1887. It was originally formed by ex-members of Δ Ψ, who had resigned because of a misunderstanding with their fraternity. The Rochester charge was inactive for a number of years. The Eta, at Bowdoin, died in 1866, but was re-established in 1872. The Iota retired with other Harvard societies in 1862. It was revived in 1880 and died in 1889, but was re-established June 8, 1892. Kappa at Tufts, and Xi, at Hobart,

are the only old charges which have enjoyed a continuous and prosperous existence. The Mu, at North Carolina, the Nu, at Virginia, were killed by the war, and the records of the two latter were lost. The Nu was revived in 1872, but lived only five years. It was again revived in 1910.

The Sigma, at Dickinson, became inactive in 1876, was re-established in 1881, and surrendered its charter in 1896. The Tau, at Princeton, and Upsilon, at Bucknell (then called Lewisburg University), were withdrawn on account of anti-fraternity laws. The Cornell charge was at first called the Alpha Delta, but received its present name in 1871. The Pi Deuteron, at the College of the City of New York, was composed largely of ex-members of the extinct fraternity Δ B Φ; the Upsilon Deuteron, at Wabash College, of ex-members of Δ T Δ. There were no initiates made by this charge there being fewer students at Wabash in 1879–80 than at any time in its history. The Wisconsin charge was formed from a local society called Σ Δ Σ. The McGill charge was formed from a local society called Σ Φ. The Psi, at Hamilton was formed from a local society called Z Φ, itself the successor of a society called the Phœnix, almost coeval with the existence of Hamilton College, but the former members of these societies were not initiated or made members. The Illinois charge was formed from a local called O A X and the Hobart charge from one called Z Φ. There was a New York Graduate charge, called the Λ, in existence from 1856 to 1858.

Chapter-houses are owned by the charges at Cornell ($25,000), Michigan ($25,000), Bowdoin ($10,000), Tufts

($8,500), Minnesota ($14,000), Lafayette ($30,000), Amherst ($10,000), Hamilton ($7,000), Williams ($12,000), Brown ($12,500), Stanford ($10,000), Columbia ($29,000), Wisconsin ($18,250), Rochester ($11,000) and Dartmouth ($10,000), and nine other charges rent them.

Theta Delta Chi has established a fund the interest of which is to go to that chapter the scholastic standing of which is highest for the year ending at each annual convention. If a chapter loses a member through poor scholarship such chapter is debarred from participating in the fund that year.

There are no alumni chapters, but alumni associations exist, covering different sections, with headquarters at New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Providence, Los Angeles, Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, Rochester, Bangor, Kansas City, Montreal, Hartford, Springfield, Ill., Seattle, Cleveland, Portland, Ore., Richmond, Va. and Syracuse. Each of these associations holds an annual reunion and banquet and in fifteen of the larger cities the graduates meet once a week at a weekly luncheon.

The government of the fraternity was in the hands of the Alpha charge (except during the college year 1857–8 when a trial of graduate control resulted in a return to government by the Alpha) until the convention of 1867, when the Alpha surrendered its charter, and a grand lodge was created composed of one graduate and two undergraduate members, the graduate member being president thereof. In 1908 a graduate secretary and graduate treasurer were added. The members are

elected annually by the convention of delegates from each chapter, and have supreme power in the interim. They also have sole power to call conventions, and act as officers of the same. It would seem that Θ Δ X was the first fraternity to thus form an executive governing body.

Since the administration of 1882, the visitation of charges and graduate associations by the president has become the strongest up-building force of the fraternity. Local conditions being unduly magnified by collegiate minds these visits are very effective toward a mutual appreciation of individual chapter problems. The presidents of recent years also meet college executives to discuss complaints and criticisms. It follows, therefore, that several graduates are always available at the annual convention equipped with a thorough knowledge of fraternity problems at the various colleges.

Conventions are held once each year, and usually in New York or Boston. The list is as follows: New York, 1857, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1880, 1881, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1887, 1888, 1890 1891, 1893, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1902, 1904, 1907, 1908, 1911. Boston, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1882, 1886, 1889, 1892, 1895, 1899, 1903, 1906, 1909; Washington, D. C., 1858, 1900, 1912; Chicago, 1905, 1910; Troy, N. Y., 1853, 1859, 1867; Schenectady, N. Y., 1849, 1854; Providence, R. I., 1855; Williamsburg, Va., 1856; Geneva, N. Y., 1861; Cleveland, O., 1878; Buffalo, N. Y., 1901.

There was incorporated under the laws of New York, in 1900, "The Association of Theta Delta Chi," the purpose of the same being "to advance the interests of the

Θ Δ X fraternity," chiefly by the accumulation of money through gifts, bequests, etc. This made it unnecessary to incorporate the fraternity itself.

One manuscript and six printed catalogs of the fraternity have been issued. The manuscript catalog, edited by John W. Little, appeared in 1859, and the first printed catalog was published in 1867, by Col. Wm. L. Stone, of New York. The second, in 1875, was in charge of Franklin Burdge, of New York, who illustrated it with a series of unique charge cuts, designed by himself, representing the Greek letter by which the charge was known. A more elaborate catalog was compiled and published in 1891 by Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira, N. Y., which embodied in addition to the regular charge lists an alphabetical list, and also a geographical index. In 1895 a revision of this catalog was compiled and issued by Clay W. Holmes. In 1901 a new catalog was compiled by Frederic Carter, which, in addition to the material of the catalog of 1895, contained a table of relationships and other interesting information. The sixth catalog, edited by Edward S. Griffing, was published in 1911. Local lists of members have been published from time to time.

A song book was first issued in 1867. Since then several of the chapters have issued local books. Lately the *Songs of Theta Delta Chi* have been edited and published by S. E. Barrett. Sheet music specially compiled for and dedicated to Θ Δ X has been issued by A. Bushnell, Kansas City, and others.

The fraternity journal is called *The Shield*. The convention of 1868 directed the publication of a periodical

by this name, and one number was published under date of June, 1869. As it failed to receive support it was not continued. In January, 1884, a periodical under the same name was started in Boston, and published there for two years. It was then removed to New York, where it was published till 1889, when the sole editorial and business control was given over by the convention to Clay W. Holmes, of Elmira, N. Y., who continued to edit and publish it until 1898. The volume for 1899 was published by Prof. E. W. Huffcut, of Cornell. For the next eighteen months it was edited at Williamstown, Mass., and since that time it has been edited in New York City, Rochester, N. Y., Ithaca, N. Y., Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va.

In 1898 Clay W. Holmes edited and published at Elmira, N. Y., a Memorial History of the fraternity. In 1900 the Cornell charge published a history and biographical catalogue, and the same year an album, containing portraits of all but six of its members.

The badge is a shield of gold with a face of black enamel displaying the letters Θ Δ X, surmounted by two five-pointed gold stars with diamond center; below are two arrows crossed. The border of the shield is studded with pearls. It was formerly an unwritten law that graduates should wear a monogram badge, but it was not kept up because not practical. In 1891 the convention made the present badge official—in one size.

The colors of the fraternity are black, white and blue. The ruby is the emblematic gem, and the ruby red carnation, the flower of the fraternity. The fraternity flag is

composed of three vertical stripes, black, white and blue, the total length being twice the width. In the center of the black stripe is the letter "Θ" in white, in the white stripe "Δ" in black and in the blue stripe "X" in white. This flag was first displayed from the Astor House, in New York City, in February, 1870, having been adopted by the previous convention. It is probably the first time a flag was ever adopted or displayed by a college fraternity.

Among the prominent members of the fraternity may be mentioned the late John Hay, Ambassador to Great Britain and Secretary of State; Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuban Minister to Germany; W. W. Thomas, Minister to Norway and Sweden; H. L. Wilson, Ambassador to Mexico; G. H. Bridgman, Minister to Bolivia; W. H. Merriam, Minister to Siam; J. L. Rathbone, Consul General at Paris; John W. Griggs, Attorney-General of the United States, and Governor of New Jersey; W. D. Bloxham, Governor of Florida; the late U. S. Senator Nathan F. Dixon, D. N. Lockwood, H. J. Spooner, Henry R. Gibson, J. D. Bellamy, T. B. Kyle, F. C. Stevens, J. C. Nicholls, C. H. Sinnickson, J. C. Coit, and James McLachlan, members of Congress; S. F. Nixon, Speaker of the New York Legislature; E. W. Huffcut, Dean Cornell Law school; Hosea M. Knowlton, late Attorney-General of Massachusetts; Allen C. Beach, Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and Lieutenant-Governor Henry C. Brockmeyer of Missouri. Among federal judges, C. F. Templeton and J. B. McPherson.

Rev. Elmer H. Capen, late President of Tufts College; Frederick W. Hamilton; Rev. David Gregg, President of

the Western Theological Seminary; Rev. Rufus S. Green, President of Elmira College; Rev. John C. Ferguson, President of Nanyang University; Geo. Williamson Smith, President of Trinity College; Merrit C. Fernald, President of the University of Maine; Wm. L. Stone, the historian; the late Alexander L. Holley, author and steel expert; Willis S. Paine, New York; Rt. Rev. J. D. H. Wingfield, Bishop of California; Rt. Rev. M. N. Gilbert, Assistant Bishop of Minnesota; Rt. Rev. A. M. Randolph, Bishop of Virginia; Rt. Rev. Cameron Mann, Bishop of North Dakota; the late John Goforth, of Philadelphia; Gen. William Smith, Paymaster General, U. S. A.; Thos. E. Rogers of the U. S. Treasury Department; Thomas Smith, Chief Justice of New Mexico; Col. William Lamb, of Virginia, the hero of Fort Fisher.

Charles Macdonald, President Union Bridge Co.; C. F. Nason, President Rhode Island Locomotive Works; Elbert S. Carman, editor of the *Rural New Yorker;* Oliver P. Baldwin, editor of the *Baltimore Sun;* Charles R. Miller, editor of the *New York Times;* G. P. Upton, editor of the *Chicago Tribune;* Rear Admiral B. P. Lamberton.

Zeta Beta Tau



THE Zeta Beta Tau fraternity was founded December 29th, 1898, at the Jewish Theological Seminary, being originally intended as an organization of Jewish college men designed to foster and encourage the spirit of Judaism. The charter members were David Lewine, Aaron Eiseman, David Liknoitz, Aaron Drucker, Menachim M. Eichler, Bernard C. Ehrenreich, Herman B. Sheffield, Isidor Delson, Louis Posner, Bernhard Bloch and Bernard Saxe.

For the first year and a half of its existence the organization flourished. Monthly meetings in the style of the German "Kneippe" were held, at which addresses on different phases of Jewish endeavor work would be read, or an inspired talk given by some Jewish scholar. The influence of members was felt at every Jewish gathering of any importance, and a committee on Press and Propaganda worked industriously to keep the fraternity before the Jewish public. The reaction soon came. The small group of earnest Jewish-endeavor men whose influence had been strongest in the beginning gradually became scattered throughout the country, and the society came into the

control of those who saw the great possibilities of a Jewish college fraternity. However, it took several years more for the ideas of this group to prevail. At a meeting in 1901, the aim and object of the fraternity was written in its constitution as being to promote a fraternal union among Jewish college men. Efforts were then made to extend the fraternity, and from this period its activities centered about the colleges, the parent chapter becoming known as the home fraternity.

Chapters are as follows:

1898.	The Home Fraternity (1905)	40
1902.	A, College of City of New York	95
1903.	B, Long Island College Hospital	89
1904.	Γ, University and Bellevue Medical College	71
1905.	Δ, Columbia University	48
1906.	E, New York University	51
1907.	Z, Jefferson Medical College (1908)	10
1907.	Θ, University of Pennsylvania	41
1907.	K, Cornell University	38
1908.	M, Boston University	38
1909.	Λ, Western Reserve University	35
1909.	Z, Case School of Applied Science	16
1909.	Σ, Tulane University	28
1909.	H, Union University	26
1910.	I, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn	17
1911.	N, Ohio State University	15
1911.	Ξ, Massachusetts Institute of Technology	11
1911.	O, Syracuse University	19
1911.	Π, Louisiana State University	10
1911.	P, University of Illinois	9
1912.	Φ, University of Michigan	7

Active chapters, 19; inactive chapters, 2; total members, 715.

The letter "Zeta" was given to the Case chapter upon its installation, due to the revocation of the charter of the Jefferson chapter, to which it had been assigned originally, because of the lack of the proper spirit in its members.

The C. C. N. Y. chapter, soon after its organization, was strengthened by the absorption of Ο Ε Π, a local fraternity, and has ever since enjoyed a prosperous career. The Case chapter suffered from a dearth of men to draw from soon after its installation, and in the early part of 1911 consisted of only one member, but it has since been revived. The Case chapter occupies a house together with the Western Reserve chapter. The Syracuse chapter owns its home ($8,000). In addition to the undergraduate chapters, the constitution provides for the formation of Graduate Clubs in any city where there may be gathered together a large number of fraternity graduates. The club in New York City is the continuance of the original Home Fraternity in an altered form, and there are also Graduate Clubs in Philadelphia and Boston.

Up to 1905 the government of the fraternity was wholly in the hands of the "Home Fraternity."

All the governing powers of the fraternity, including that of chartering new chapters, are vested in a Supreme Council, which meets at stated intervals during the year in New York City. Chapters at a distance are represented by proxies chosen from members of the fraternity living in New York City. The actual work of the fraternity is

accomplished by several standing committees, each delegated to a distinct department of activity under general supervision of the Council. The activities of the Supreme Council are reported to the fraternity each year at the annual convention. Conventions thus far have all met in New York City, and have been held in 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911.

In 1910 the fraternity issued a catalogue of all its members arranged by chapters, including a short account of each chapter. In 1911 a similar, but more complete catalogue was published, in which the names of the members were arranged alphabetically, the names of undergraduate members also appearing by chapters.

The badge is diamond shaped edged with pearls. In the center, which is slightly raised, are the letters Z B T in gold on a black background, running along the short diagonal. Above the letters are a skull and cross-bones in white, and below is the six-pointed Star of David in light blue. The colors are light blue and white.

Zeta Psi



THE Zeta Psi fraternity was founded at the University of the City of New York, in the spring of 1847, by John B. Yates Sommers, '49; William Henry Dayton, '49, and John M. Skillman, '49, all of whom are now deceased. Intimately associated with these was Rev. William Henry Carter, D.D., an eminent divine of Florida. Dayton engaged in the enterprise for the purpose of establishing a chapter at the University of North Carolina simultaneously with that at New York University. An illness which induced him to go South proved fatal before he could accomplish his purpose.

The fraternity was extended rapidly, and its chapter roll is as follows:

1846.	Φ, University of New York	442
1848.	Z, Williams College	270
1848.	Δ, Rutgers College	335
1850.	O, Princeton University (1884)	139
1850.	Σ, University of Pennsylvania	375
1850.	X, Colby College	438
1852.	E, Brown University	317
1852.	P, Harvard University (1892)	306

1852. A, Dickinson College (1855)..... 32
1855. Ψ, Dartmouth College (1874)..... 94
1855. K, Tufts College.....375
1857. Θ, Union University (1873)..... 47
1857. T, Lafayette College.....301
1858. Υ, University of North Carolina.....236
1858. Ξ, University of Michigan.....333
1858. Π, Amherst College (1859)..... 10
1861. H, Pennsylvania College (1870)..... 39
1864. Ω, University of Chicago (1887)..... 50
1865. Π, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1893)...129
1868. A, Bowdoin College.....355
1868. B, University of Virginia.....183
1869. Ψ, Cornell University 355
1870. I, University of California.....284
1874. Γ, U. S. Naval Academy (1874)..... 8
1875. Γ, Syracuse University.....163
1879. Θ Ξ, University of Toronto 256
1879. A, Columbia University.....191
1883. A Ψ, McGill University 288
1885. N, Case School of Applied Science.....159
1889. H, Yale University.....613
1892. M, Stanford University.....131
1899. A B, University of Minnesota 125
1909. A E, University of Illinois..... 61
1910. Λ Ψ, University of Wisconsin 36

Active chapters, 24; inactive, 10; membership, 7,476.

The Williams chapter died in 1852, but was revived in 1881 by the absorption of a chapter of Φ Γ Δ, which had given up its charter. The Omicron continued its

existence for many years in spite of the anti-fraternity laws at Princeton, initiating its members at Rutgers and the University of Pennsylvania. The charter was withdrawn in 1884. The Brown chapter was suspended in 1862, by the enlistment of the entire chapter, with one exception in the First Rhode Island Light Artillery. It was re-established in 1864 upon the return of some of its members to college, but was suspended from 1876 to 1888. The Harvard chapter became inactive through the operation of anti-fraternity laws, and remained dormant from 1856 to 1863; it was revived and again suspended in 1870. It was again revived in 1881, and was prosperous for a time, but the Harvard Club system seemed incompatible with its existence in harmony with the principles of the fraternity, and the charter was surrendered. The Dickinson chapter was killed by faculty opposition. The Dartmouth chapter was withdrawn in 1863 on account of the introduction into Dartmouth of the Yale system of limiting membership to the two upper classes. It was revived in 1871, but did not live long. The Union chapter never recovered from the loss of its best men during the war, and resigned its charter in 1868. The North Carolina chapter was one of the few fraternity chapters in the South that survived the war. It initiated members down to the class of 1868, but died during the days of reconstruction in North Carolina. It was revived in 1885.

The Amherst chapter surrendered its charter after a brief existence. The chapter at Rensselaer, which was organized from an existing local organization, voluntarily sur-

rendered its charter in 1983. The Omega, at the old University of Chicago, was suspended from 1872 to 1878 and died with the university. The Virginia chapter was suspended from 1876 to 1893. The Cornell, Toronto, McGill, Tufts, Stanford and California chapters were the pioneers at their respective institutions. The Syracuse chapter became inactive in 1885, and was re-established in 1905. Gamma, at the Naval Academy, was obliged to suspend on account of a regulation forbidding the existence of secret societies in the Naval Academy. Zeta Psi was the first fraternity to enter Canada. The chapters not especially mentioned have had continuous and prosperous careers.

The chapters at New York ($41,000), Williams ($40,000), Rutgers ($8,000), Pennsylvania ($40,000), Bowdoin ($21,000), Tufts ($12,000), North Carolina ($4,000), Toronto ($19,000), Cornell ($38,000), California ($48,000), Michigan ($25,000), Lafayette ($35,000), Syracuse ($15,000), and Yale ($30,000), own houses, and five other chapters rent them.

The fraternity aims to make good fellowship its chief characteristic. It has no honorary members. The alumni have organized associations at New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Seattle, Pittsburgh, Newark, N. J. and Washington, D. C.

The fraternity is governed by a grand chapter, consisting of delegates from each chapter and officers, and past officers of the fraternity. This meets annually,

usually as the guest of one of the active chapters. Between the sessions of the Grand chapter the affairs of the fraternity are administered by a board of trustees with headquarters in New York. There is a permanent secretary.

The catalogue of the fraternity has been issued in 1859, 1867, 1874 and 1883, with a supplement to 1889 and 1899. The last edition contained unusually full data concerning each member. It also contained a brief history of each chapter and views of the different chapters and some of the chapter houses. Directories of members were issued in 1889, 1893, 1910 and 1912.

A periodical called the *Zeta Psi Monthly* was first published at Toronto, in November, 1882. After the issue of four numbers it was removed to Newark, N. J., and suspended in 1883. In 1884 the first number of a *Quarterly* was issued from New York, but it suspended in April, 1886. A monthly called *The Circle* is now published from the central office of the fraternity. The first number was issued in June 1909. There are several pieces of instrumental music dedicated to the fraternity. Song books were published in 1872, 1890, 1897 and 1903. The latter is of large size and beautifully bound, with the badge of the fraternity embossed on the cover. A collection of the poems of Zeta Psi, with an account of the celebration of the semi-centennial of the fraternity in 1897, was published in 1903 under the title of "The Jubilee of Zeta Psi."

Conventions of the Zeta Psi have been held as follows: Williamstown, Mass., 1849; Newburgh, N. Y., 1850;

New Brunswick, N. J., 1851, 1856, 1874; Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1852; Brooklyn, N. Y., 1853; Springfield, Mass., 1854; Hartford, Conn., 1855; New York, N. Y., 1855, 1856, 1857, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1884, 1887, 1890, 1896, 1897, 1911; Waterville, Me., 1858; Providence, R. I., 1859, 1871, 1891, 1902; Hanover, N. H., 1860; Boston, Mass., 1862, 1875, 1883, 1892, 1905; Schenectady, N. Y., 1864; Chicago, Ills., 1866, 1889; Philadelphia, Pa., 1870, 1876, 1880, 1885, 1892, 1900; Ithaca, N. Y., 1873, 1894; Easton, Pa., 1874, 1886, 1898, 1907; Cleveland, O., 1877; Troy, N. Y., 1879; Toronto, Ont., 1881, 1895, 1909; Montreal, Ont., 1899; Portland, Me., 1901; Charlottesville, Va., 1903; Minneapolis, Minn., 1904; Detroit, Mich., 1908; San Francisco, Cal., 1910; Atlantic City, N. J., 1912. Sometimes two conventions were held in the same calendar year.

The badge is formed of a monogram of the two Greek letters "Z" and "Ψ," the "Z" over the "Ψ;" on the "Ψ" is a star and a Roman fasces; above the lower bar of the "Z" is an "A," and below the upper bar the letter "O." The fraternity color is white, each chapter having a distinctive color. The flower is the white carnation. The flag is white with "Z Ψ" in solid color.

Among the prominent alumni are: P. E. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska; Congressman Robt. T. Thorp, Charles L. Bartlett, George D. Robinson, John E. Leonard, Nicholas Longworth, Nelson Dingley, Charles A. Sumner, S. G. Hillborn, Horatio Bisbee, Benj. T. Cable, Asher C. Hinds, Wm. S. Kirkpatrick, and John S. Henderson; Edmund J. Bristol, Member of Canadian Parliament.

Governors, F. T. Congdon, of Yukon Territory; J. H. Budd, of California; Elisha Dyer, of Rhode Island; George D. Robinson, of Massachusetts; J. E. Pillsbury, of Illinois; Seldon Connor, of Maine; D. H. Goodell, of New Hampshire; Wm. T. Cobb, of Maine; Lawrence Townsend, Minister to Portugal and Belgium; Lloyd Griscon, Ambassador to Italy and Brazil; Charles S. Francis, Ambassador to Austria; J. E. Cramer, Minister to Denmark; Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior; Joseph Nimmo, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics; Federal Judges, Andrew Kirkpatrick, of New Jersey; Walter G. Charlton, of Georgia; Allan McC Kimbrough, of Mississippi; R. T. W. Duke, Jr., of Virginia; Thomas I. Chatfield, of New York; George T. Garrison, of Virginia, and H. H. Swan, of Michigan. Charles W. Cross, Attorney General for Alberta; Richard L. Larramore, of the Supreme Court of New York; A. C. Niles, of the Supreme Court of California; Alex. T. McGill, Chancellor of New Jersey; Bishops D. A. Goodsall and J. D. Krum; Arch Deacon Wm. H. Carter; Paul B. Barringer, President of the University of Virginia; Charles C. Harrison, and William Pepper, Provosts of the University of Pennsylvania; Alfred Owen, President of Denison University; H. E. Webster, President of Union College; Almon Gunnison, President of St. Lawrence University; Generals J. G. McNeel, Samuel C. Lawrence, Francis Reeder, William Ames, A. D. Hazen, Robt. F. Stockton; Rear Admiral Geo. A. Lyon; Commodore A. C. Rhodes; Rev. Jos. F. Sutton, Rev. Geo. F. Purves, Rev. Chas. H. Eaton, Rev. C. DeWitt Bridgeman

Stephen B. Leacock of Montreal; William M. Dargie of the *Oakland Tribune*; William H. McElroy of the *New York Tribune*; Rodney Welch of the *Chicago Times*; Liberty E. Holden of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*; Wm. H. Steffens; Carl Blenner of New York; Lewellyn F. Barker of Baltimore; William B. Story, vice-president of the Sante Fe R. R.; Robert Garrett, president of the B. & O. R. R.; Louis Starr, Howard A. Kelly, Adolph E. Borie; Prof. James B. Greenough of Harvard, and Prof. Geo. A. Wentworth of Exeter.

MEN'S FRATERNITIES—Unclassified

Explanatory Note

THERE is included under this classification four fraternities which on account of their distinctive criteria of membership can not readily be placed elsewhere.

Acacia is a fraternity of free-masons. It resembles the usual undergraduate college fraternity but in most of its chapters admits members of the general fraternities.

Theta Xi is a professional fraternity in the sense that its chapters are confined to engineering schools, but it does not admit to membership members of the undergraduate college fraternities and on the other hand its members join other professional fraternities like Phi Delta Phi.

Delta Chi was organized as a professional legal fraternity and for several years confined itself to students in schools of law and admitted members of the general men's fraternities. It now no longer admits such members. It also takes into its ranks undergraduate college students who intend to study law, and some of its chapters occupy houses.

Theta Lambda Phi is a professional fraternity and admits members of the men's general fraternities but two of its chapters, viz., at Cornell and Union exclude such members and admit undergraduate students.

Acacia

(Student Freemasons)

THIS fraternity was established at the University of Michigan in 1904 by James M. Cooper, Benjamin E. DeRoy, Edward E. Gallup, J. Waldo Hawkins, Clarence G. Hill, Harvey J. Howard, George A. Malcolm, Ernest R. Ringo, William J. Marshall, Harlan P. Rowe, Ralph B. Scatterway, Charles A. Sink, Harvey B. Washburn and William S. Wheeler.

It was an outgrowth of a Masonic club in the university which was incorporated June 5, 1895 and had a flourishing existence for several years. When interest in its work seemed to be lessening, some of the more active of its members began to plan for a college Masonic organization of national scope. They met weekly during the winter and spring of 1903–4 at a boarding house, No. 236 South Thayer street in Ann Arbor. On January 30, 1904 they appointed a committee on national organization. On April 30, 1904 the decision was reached to establish the fraternity which was to be known as Acacia. At the same time the Michigan chapter was named Aleph. The Hebrew alphabet was adopted in chapter nomenclature because of the close connection between Semitic history and the ritualistic work and the traditions of Masonry, and also because it was desired to distinguish the organization from the Greek-letter societies. On May 11, 1904 the members of the Michigan chapter elected their officers and the next day the new fraternity was incorporated under the laws of the state.

Masonic clubs in other institutions were quick to appreciate the advantages of the new fraternity so that its growth was rapid from the start. Chapters have been established as follows:

1904.	Aleph,	University of Michigan	128
1904.	Beth,	Stanford University	68
1904.	Gimel,	University of Kansas	126
1904.	Daleth,	University of Nebraska	138
1905.	He,	University of California	76
1906.	Waw,	Ohio State University	128
1906.	Zayin,	Dartmouth College (1908)	23
1906.	Teth,	Harvard University	100
1906.	Heth,	University of Illinois	135
1906.	Yodh,	University of Pennsylvania	117
1906.	Kaph,	University of Minnesota	30
1906.	Lamedth,	University of Wisconsin	102
1907.	Mem,	University of Missouri	112
1907.	Nun,	Cornell University	79
1907.	Samehk,	Purdue University	75
1908.	Ayin,	University of Chicago	42
1909.	Pe,	Yale University	51
1909.	Tsadhe,	Columbia University	62
1909.	Koph,	Iowa State College	60
1909.	Resh,	State University of Iowa	75
1909,	Shin,	Pennsylvania State College	41
1909.	Tav,	University of Oregon	40
1910.	Aleph-Aleph,	Washington State University	28
1910.	Aleph-Beth,	Northwestern University	62
1911.	Aleph-Gimel,	University of Colorado	43
1911.	Aleph-Daleth,	Syracuse University	26

Active chapters 25, inactive 1. Membership 1967.

The Dartmouth chapter was not well established and soon gave up its charter because of lack of material having the fundamental Masonic requirement for membership. The chapters at Cornell ($12,000), Michigan ($10,000), and Wisconsin ($17,000), own their houses. All of the chapters except those at Chicago, Columbia and Northwestern occupy houses.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a Grand Conclave composed of delegates from the several chapters. These conclaves have been held as follows: Ann Arbor, Mich., 1905; Chicago, Ill., 1906; Lawrence, Kans., 1907; Champaign, Ill., 1908; Philadelphia, Pa., 1909, Columbia, Mo., 1910. The supreme executive body, the Grand Council, is composed of the four grand officers, president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

The official publication is the *Journal*, established in 1906. But one number was issued in 1906 and in 1907. Two appeared in the college year 1908–1909, and now three numbers are printed each year.

The fraternity has published no regular catalogue, but a complete list of members has been printed each year in the *Journal*.

The badge is a right-angled triangle of gold with jeweled border, within which are three smaller triangles marked respectively by the Hebrew letters Shin, Teth and He.

Delta Chi

(Schools of Law and Colleges)



THIS fraternity was organized at Cornell University on October 13th, 1890, by Monroe M. Sweetland, Myron M. Crandall, Albert S. Barnes, J. M. Gorham, Peter S. Johnson, Edward R. O'Malley, A. D. Stillman, A. J. Sullivan and F. M. Whitney. It differs from most professional fraternities in that it does not admit to membership those who belong to college fraternities. It did admit college fraternity men for many years but legislation excluding them was finally enacted. It is a combination literary-law fraternity, taking its membership from both the literary and law departments of the institutions at which its chapters are located. In the case of students in the literary department, a prerequisite to admission is a present bona-fide intention to study law. It more nearly resembles the general college fraternity than the professional fraternity, in that it enters into competition with the general fraternities rather than with the professional fraternities.

Chapters have been located at the following institutions:

1890. Cornell University.....267
1891. New York University.....318
1892. Union University.....165

1892. University of Minnesota.....229
1892. DePauw University (1896)..... 33
1892. University of Michigan.....254
1893. Dickinson College 200
1893. Northwestern University 103
1894. Chicago-Kent Law School 156
1897. University of Buffalo.....165
1897. Osgoode Hall of Upper Canada.....114
1899. Syracuse University 146
1902. University of West Virginia (1908) 74
1902. Ohio State University.....100
1902. New York Law School (1905)..... 73
1903. University of Chicago..... 86
1903. Georgetown University.....135
1904. University of Pennsylvania..... 85
1905. University of Virginia.....116
1905. Stanford University 115
1906. Washington University (1910)..... 49
1907. University of Texas..... 89
1908. University of Washington..... 53
1909. University of Nebraska..... 63
1910. University of Southern California..... 32
1910. University of California 34

Active chapters 21, inactive chapters 4. Membership 3,254.

The chapters are named after the institutions in which they are located.

The Cornell ($20,000), Michigan ($16,000), Minnesota ($8,500), Osgoode Hall ($20,000) and Stanford ($20,000) chapters own houses. The chapters at New York Univer-

sity, Union University, Dickinson, Buffalo, Syracuse, Ohio State, University of Chicago, Georgetown, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Texas, Washington, Nebraska, Southern California and California rent houses. The chapter at Chicago-Kent Law School maintains apartments.

The chapter at DePauw was withdrawn because of the removal of the law department to Northwestern University, where members of the DePauw chapter established the chapter at Northwestern. The chapter at Albany Law School, now Union University, was inactive from 1894 to 1901, because of the fact that the school at that time was only a one year law school. The New York Law School charter was returned because of the chapter's inability to comply with the requirement that the chapter maintain a chapter house. The charters at Northwestern and Washington Universities were returned because the chapters found they were unable to maintain creditable chapters without admitting members of the general fraternities, and the chapter at West Virginia was withdrawn for constitutional violations.

The present government of the fraternity rests in biennial conventions, which are held with the various chapters. Between conventions a body of 15 men called the "XX," constitute a governing body. The officers are chosen by this body. The "XX" are elected for four years, one-half of the number being elected each two years.

The fraternity publishes the Delta Chi *Quarterly* at Ithaca, New York. It commenced publication in 1903 and has continued publication to date. It published a provisional catalogue in 1895, a biographical catalogue in 1899 and a directory in 1904, 1907 and 1910.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1894, 1906; Ithaca, N. Y., 1897, 1904, 1909; Chicago, Illinois, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1911; Carlisle, Penn., 1899; Buffalo, N. Y., 1901; New York, 1903; Toronto, Canada, 1905; Washington, D. C., 1907· Syracuse, New York, 1908; Columbus, Ohio, 1910.

The badge is a jewelled "Δ" resting upon a gold "X."

Among the alumni are Judges William L. Day, Charles L. Kelby of New York, John G. Park of Missouri, Frederick S. Nave of Arizona, United States District Attorneys James H. Wilkerson of Chicago and Daniel W. Baker of the District of Columbia; Clark H. Hammond, Corporation Counsel of Buffalo; John F. Murphy, Corporation Counsel of Seattle, Wash;. Willis V. Elliott, Corporation Counsel of Denver; Congressman Bennet of New York and Harding of Ohio; Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuban Minister to Germany; Frederick W. Carpenter, former Secretary to President Taft and now United States Minister to Morocco; and Thomas W. Brahaney, Secretary of the Tariff Board.

Theta Lambda Phi

(Schools of Law and Colleges)

THIS fraternity was founded February 18, 1903, at the law school of Dickinson College by Thomas S. Lanard and Walter P. Bishop. The fraternity usually admits members of the undergraduate fraternities to membership but at Cornell and Union admits undergraduates and is a rival of such fraternities. The chapters called "Senates" are named after eminent lawyers.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1903. *Holmes*, Dickinson College 82
1903. *Cooley*, Detroit College of Law 147
1900. *Finch*, Cornell University 110
1904. *Bleckley*, University of Georgia 56
1904. *Freeman*, University of Tennessee 47
1907. *Kent*, New York Law School 83
1907. *Day*, Western Reserve University 73
1907. *Lurton*, Chattanooga College of Law 78
1908. *Burks*, Washington Lee University 49
1910. *Marshall*, Ohio Northern University 39
1911. *Parker*, Union College 33
1911. *Von Moschzisker*, University of Pennsylvania ... 25
1911. *White*, Georgetown University 23
1911. *Jefferson*, Richmond College 12
1912. *Field*, University of South California 11

Active chapters 15, inactive 0. Membership 868.

The Georgia chapter was inactive from 1910 to 1911 and the Tennessee chapter from 1908 to 1911. The Cornell

chapter owns its house ($18,700) and the chapters at Dickinson, Detroit, Western Reserve, Union and Georgetown rent them.

The conventions called National Senates are intended to meet annually. They have been held at New York, 1908, Washington, 1910, Ithaca, 1911 and Chattanooga, 1912. During the recess of the conventions the fraternities' affairs are administered by a board of officers called the Supreme Senate.

The fraternity has published a quarterly called the *Paper Book* since 1903. A directory is in press.

The badge is a monogram of the letters "Θ Λ Φ." The colors are green and pink. The flower is the violet.

Sigma Alpha Mu

(Schools of Medicine and Colleges)

THIS is a society originating at the College of the City of New York and located in colleges and medical schools. (See Index for further reference.)

Theta Xi

(Schools of Engineering and Science)



THIS fraternity was the first professional fraternity. It was founded at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1864, and has confined its members to students of engineering and science. It is a rival of the chapters of the regular undergraduate fraternities at the different institutions where it is located, and does not admit their members to its ranks; in short, it has the same status as the general fraternities, with the one restriction that it is confined to technical schools. The fraternity was an offspring from a local society at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, with the following founders: Peter Henry Fox, Ralph Gooding Packard, Christopher Champlin Waite, George Bradford Brainerd, Samuel Beuel, Jr., Henry Harrison Farnum, Thomas Cole Raymond and Nathaniel Henry Starbuck.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1864. A, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....262
1865. B, Sheffield Scientific School, Yale.....301
1874. Γ, Stevens Institute of Technology.....219

1885. Δ, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....183
1899. E, Columbia University 86
1903. Z, Cornell University..... 88
1904. H, Lehigh University 55
1905. Θ, Purdue University..... 63
1905. I, Washington University, Mo 63
1907. K, Rose Polytechnic Institute 28
1907. Λ, Pennsylvania State College 48
1909. M, Iowa State College..... 31
1910. N, University of California..... 38
1912. Ξ, University of Iowa..... 12

Active chapters 14, inactive 0. Membership 1477.

The Yale chapter was suspended from 1899 to 1909. The chapters all rent houses except the Yale chapter which owns one called Franklin Hall ($76,000).

The fraternity is governed by a Grand Lodge of seven elected by its Convention. It has held a Convention annually. Formerly this was with each chapter in turn, but for the past twenty years it has been held in New York.

There have been five catalogues of the fraternity published, the last one in 1911, in New Haven, Conn.

The fraternity began the publication of the *Theta Xi Quarterly* in 1892. It was a small quarto in size. In 1903 its place of publication was changed to New Haven, Conn., where it was published until 1902. It was then removed to Troy, N. Y., and published there until 1911 when it was again transferred to New Haven, Conn., where it is now published. It is edited by the Secretary of the Fraternity.

The badge consists of a monogram made by placing the Θ diagonally over the Ξ. The Θ is set with a jewel.

Among the prominent alumni are Congressman William H. Wiley of New Jersey; Butler Ames of Massachusetts, and William A. Thomas of Ohio, Admiral Mordecai Endicott, U. S. N., President Palmer C. Ricketts of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Prof. William E. Mott of the Carnegie Technical School, Prof. Charles Felton Scott of Yale.

MEN'S PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES

Explanatory Note

There is included under this classification all of the men's fraternities which confine their membership to students in professional schools. Some of these schools are undergraduate in character and in the nature of the course pursued but most of them are post-graduate. Almost without exception, the professional fraternities admit to membership members of the regular undergraduate college fraternities and they have largely been built up by the efforts of such members with prior administrative experience. Some of them have well managed systems of government and some have not; some devote much time and attention to professional work inside of their chapters and some do not, some occupy houses and some do not.

The multiplication of fraternities of this class has been the striking feature of the development of the fraternity system in recent years.

An endeavor has been made to secure a complete list of the fraternities of this class and adequate information about them, but in some instances the fraternity officials were unable to furnish the information desired and it may be that some fraternities of this class have not been listed at all. Under loose systems of administration inquiries are passed from one official to another and not attended to.

MEN'S FRATERNITIES IN SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE, PHARMACY AND DENTISTRY

Alpha Kappa Kappa

(Allopathic)



THIS fraternity was founded at the medical department of Dartmouth College, September 28, 1888. In 1889 it was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Hamsphire. Honorary members are provided for, but they must be graduates in medicine.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1888.	A, Medical Department, Dartmouth College.	283
1893.	Γ, Tufts Medical School	280
1894.	Δ, University of Vermont	230
1896.	Z, L. I. Coll. Hospital Medical School	224
1897.	Θ, Maine Medical School (Bowdoin)	186
1898.	Ψ, University of Minnesota	171
1899.	B, Coll. Physicians & Surgeons, † San Francisco.	170
1899.	Σ, University of California	83
1899.	H, Coll. Physicians & Surgeons, Chicago	183

†The expression "College of Physicians and Surgeons" so frequently used to designate a medical school is in some of these lists abbreviated to "P and S."

1899.	I, University of Syracuse	145
1900.	E, Jefferson Medical College	244
1900.	K, Milwaukee Medical College	135
1901.	Λ, Medical Department Cornell Univ., N. Y.*	74
1901.	M, University of Pennsylvania	116
1901.	N, Rush Medical College	147
1901.	Ξ, Northwestern University	130
1901.	O, Miami Medical College	159
1902.	Π, Ohio Medical University, Columbus	101
1903.	P, Denver and Gross Medical College	88
1903.	Υ, University of Oregon	89
1903.	Φ. University of Nashville (1911)	152
1903.	X, Vanderbilt University	61
1903.	Ω, University of Tennessee (Nashville)	116
1903.	T, University of the South (1909)	28
1903.	A B, Tulane University	127
1904.	A Γ, University of Georgia	70
1904.	A Δ, McGill University	97
1905.	A E, University of Toronto	94
1905.	A Z, George Washington University	86
1906.	A H, Yale Medical School	57
1906.	A Θ, University of Texas (Galveston)	49
1906.	A I, University of Michigan	54
1906.	A K, University College of Medicine	54
1908.	A Δ, Medical College of South Carolina	58
1908.	A M, St. Louis University	51
1909.	A N, University of Louisville	32

*This medical school is located in New York City. There is also a medical department at Ithaca, N. Y. It frequently happens that the medical department of a University is located in a city where clinical material is abundant, far distant from the site of the other departments.

1909. A Ξ, Western Reserve University..... 29
1911. A O, University Med. Coll., Kansas City..... 40
1911. A Π, University of Pittsburg..... 32

Active chapters 38, inactive 1. Membership 4,467.

The Michigan chapter at Ann Arbor ($10,000) and the Texas chapter at Galveston ($8,500) own houses and 23 chapters rent them.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a board of six officers known as the Council. An annual convention is held, at which each chapter is entitled to be represented by two delegates. Conventions have been held as follows: Hanover, N. H., 1895, 1899; Burlington, Vt., 1896; Boston, 1897, 1900; Brooklyn, N. Y., 1898; Philadelphia, 1902; Chicago, 1903; St. Paul, 1904; Cincinnati, 1904; Milwaukee, 1905; Nashville, 1906; Augusta, 1908; New Orleans, 1909; Columbus, O., 1910.

In the fall of 1903 the publication of a quarterly, called *The Centaur*, was begun. Its first volume was numbered "X". It has been ably conducted and regularly published since. A memorabilia catalogue compiled by Edward Louis Heintz was published at Chicago in 1909.

The badge is a crescent, between the horns of which is held a book. On the crescent is displayed the letters "A K K," and two serpents are coiled around the crescent facing each other. The colors are dark green and white.

Alpha Mu Pi Omega

(Allopathic)

THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Pennsylvania, January 7, 1891, by Aaron M. Billstein, Joseph C. Bloodgood, Henry H. Doan, S. Potts Eagleton, G. T. Lamson, Arthur J. Patek, W. E. Robertson, G. H. Richardson and Fred. Wilson. The purpose of the organization was to have an association in which practicing physicians and students could meet. Each chapter is presided over by an alumnus and the officers are largely from the alumni. In fact this is essentially an organization of physicians and not an undergraduate fraternity. A majority of the members have always been physicians.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1891. University of Pennsylvania.....
1893. Columbia University (1904).....
1895. *Milwaukee, Wis*.....
1898. University of Texas.....
1900. Ohio Medical College.....
1901. *Denver, Colo*
1908. *New York, N. Y*.....
1909. Tulane University.....

Collegiate chapters, 4; inactive, 1.

The chapters in Milwaukee, Denver and New York are not connected with any medical school, but are composed of graduate physicians.

The charter of the Columbia chapter was withdrawn. The Texas chapter owns a house ($8,000).

The government of the fraternity is vested in a Grand Chapter or convention which meets triennially and consists of the original founders, the past presidents, the present presidents and vice-presidents and one delegate for every twenty members or fraction thereof. These conventions have been held in Philadelphia, 1894, 1897, 1900, 1906 and 1909, and in Milwaukee in 1903.

The fraternity issues a publication called the *Asclepiad* and has issued catalogues.

The badge is a shield displaying a skull in front of rays of lightning, two stars and the letters "A M Π Ω." The shield is encircled by a serpent with its tail in its mouth. The colors are blue and gold.

Chi Zeta Chi

(Allopathic)



THIS fraternity was founded at the Medical Department of the University of Georgia, in October, 1903, by J. Ansley Griffin, '05, and W. W. Battey, Jr., '04.

The chapters were originally named after distinguished physicians, who were in past relationship with the institution at which the chapter is located but the alphabetical system was adopted in 1907.

The chapter roll is as follows. In each instance it will be understood that the chapter is located in the medical department of the institution where it is located:

1903. A, University of Georgia 94
1904. B, Columbia University 64
1904. Γ, N. Y. Polyclinic Med. School (1905)..... 18
1904. Δ, University of Maryland 66
1905. E, Atlanta Coll. of P. & S. 105
1905. Z, Baltimore Medical College..... 45
1905. H, Johns Hopkins University (1906)..... 12
1906. Θ, Vanderbilt University 72
1906. I, University of South Carolina (1907)..... 12
1906. K, Atlanta School of Medicine..... 70

1906. Λ, Memphis Coll. of P. & S..... 64
1906. M, Tulane University 98
1906. N, University of Arkansas 104
1906. Ξ, St. Louis University..... 39
1907. O, Washington University 65
1907. Π, University of Illinois (Chicago) (1909) 14
1907. P, Baltimore Coll. of P. & S..... 69
1908. Σ, George Washington University 50
1908. T, Jefferson Medical College (1910) 13
1908. Υ, Fordham University 72
1908. Φ, Lincoln Memorial University 40
1909. X, Long Island Hospital Medical College..... 38
1910. Ψ, Medical College of Virginia..... 29
1911. Ω, Birmingham Medical College..... 15

Active chapters 19, inactive 5. Membership 1178.

The Xi chapter was inactive from 1909 to 1911. Four chapters rent houses.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a Supreme Council of six officers chosen at the annual conventions. The conventions have been held at Atlanta in 1905, 1907, Baltimore, 1908. Nashville, 1909 and Little Rock, 1910, Richmond, 1911.

There is a quarterly journal published called the *Chi Zeta Chi Medical Record.* A song book has been published.

The badge comprises two triangles one over the other. The rear triangle displays the letters "X Z X" and on the front one is shown the skull and bones and the word *Physician* in Greek. The colors are purple and gold. The flower is the white carnation.

Nu Sigma Nu

(Allopathic)



THIS is a fraternity composed of medical students and physicians. It was organized at the University of Michigan, in the regular medical department, March 2, 1882, by B. G. Strong, F. C. Bailey, R. D. Stephens, W. J. Mayo, C. M. Frye and John L. Gish.

The roll of chapters is as follows:

1882.	A, University of Michigan	306
1889.	B, Detroit College of Medicine	203
1890.	Γ, Medico-Chirurgical College, Phila.(1893).	1
1891.	Δ, University of Pittsburg	203
1891.	E, University of Minnesota	257
1891.	Z, Northwestern University	230
1892.	H, University of Illinois, (Chicago)	233
1892.	Θ, University of Cincinnati	181
1893.	I, Columbia University	112
1893.	K, University of Chicago	262
1896.	Λ, University of Pennsylvania	161
1896.	M, University of Syracuse	178
1896.	N, University of Southern California (1910).	88
1897.	Ξ, New York University	153

1898. O, Union University, N. Y. (Albany) 123
1900. A K Φ, Washington University, Mo. 146
1900. P, Jefferson Medical College 116
1900. Σ, Western Reserve University 125
1900. T, Cornell University, N. Y. 150
1900. Υ, Cooper Medical College 118
1900. Φ, University of California 83
1902. X, University of Toronto 110
1904. Π M, University of Virginia 90
1904. B A, University of Maryland 78
1905. B B, Johns Hopkins University 105
1905. I.C. I., University of Buffalo 181
1906. B Δ, University of Iowa 72
1906. B E, University of Nebraska 69
1907. Δ E I, Yale University 90
1908. B H, University of Indiana 68
1909. B Θ, University of Kansas 62
1910. B I, Tulane University 21

Active chapters 30, inactive 2. Membership. 4375.

The charter of the Gamma was withdrawn and all the members expelled but one. The charter of the Nu was also withdrawn. The Washington chapter was formed from a local called A K Φ; the Virginia chapter from the parent chapter of Π M, which has since been reëstablished; the I. C. I. chapter from a society of that name which dates from the early days of the University, and the Yale chapter from a local called Δ E I.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a convention of delegates from the several chapters, which holds biennial sessions. During the interval between its sessions

the administration of the fraternity is conducted through its general officers, elected at the conventions. Conventions have been held at Pittsburg, 1891; Chicago, 1893; Minneapolis, 1895; Philadelphia, 1897; Ann Arbor, 1900; Cincinnati, 1902; St. Louis, 1904; Syracuse, 1906; Toronto, 1908; Cleveland, 1910.

The fraternity has provisions for honorary membership, but has created very few of this class.

A catalogue was compiled in 1894, containing an alphabetical list of all the members to that date, with a geographical distribution of the names. It was published in Detroit. A directory was published in 1897 from Chicago. It contained an appendix of seven songs. In 1899 there was published a complete catalogue. In 1903 and 1907 directories were also published in Chicago. In intervening years geographical catalogues were issued. In 1911 the custom was established of publishing Chapter Bulletins yearly which are sent to the alumni of each chapter, complete bound copies being sent to each chapter.

Chapter houses are owned by the Michigan, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Maryland and Buffalo chapters.

The badge of the fraternity is a monogram of the letters, the two "N's" being superimposed, with the "Σ" between them.

Omega Upsilon Phi

(Allopathic)



THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Buffalo, Nov. 15, 1894, by Amos T. Baker, John M. Garratt, Frank O. Garrison, Lawrence Hendee, Elbert W. LaWall, Geo. H. Minard, Geo. S. Staniland, Edward A. Southall, Townsend Walker, Henry Joslyn, and Ross G. Loop.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1894.	A, University of Buffalo	271
1896.	B, Niagara University (transferred to A)	
1897.	Γ Union University (Albany, N. Y.)	117
1898.	Δ, University of Colorado, (Denver)	147
1899.	E, University & Bellevue Hospital Med. Coll.	139
1899.	Z, University of Toronto	143
1900.	H, University of Colorado, (Boulder)	87
1900.	B, University of Cincinnati	161
1901.	Θ, Cornell University (N. Y.)	101
1901.	I, Stanford University	118
1902.	Θ Δ, Cornell University, (Ithaca) (1910)	20
1902.	K, Columbia University	71
1903.	Λ, Miami Medical College, (1906)	38

1904. M, Northwestern University..... 108
1905. N, Medical College of Virginia..... 77
1905. Ξ, University College of Medicine..... 59
1907. O, University of North Carolina..... 45
1908. Π, University of Pennsylvania..... 76
1908. P, Jefferson Medical College..... 92
1908. Σ, University of Minnesota..... 35
1908. T, North Carolina Medical College..... 34
1909. Υ, Medico-Chirurgical College..... 45

Active chapters 19, inactive 2. Membership 2034.

In 1899 the Medical Department of Niagara University was absorbed by the University of Buffalo and the members of Beta chapter were transferred to Alpha. Gamma chapter was inactive from 1897 to 1903. When the Medical Department of the University of Denver became part of the University of Colorado, both Delta and Eta chapters voted to maintain an independent existence. Theta Deuteron chapter at Cornell University became inactive 1910 when the medical work at Ithaca was largely transferred to New York City. With the union of the medical department of the University of Cincinnati and Miami Medical College, Lambda chapter became inactive.

No chapter houses are owned. Twelve chapters occupy rented houses. There are alumni associations at Buffalo, N. Y., Ohio Valley, Lake Keuka, Chicago, Colorado, Pacific Coast, New York, Philadelphia and Virginia.

The Cincinnati chapter was formed from a local society called Θ N E. The Stanford chapter was a local called Π Γ E. The Pi, Rho and Tau chapters were derived from the Kappa Phi fraternity. The chapter at the University

of Minnesota was a local K Δ Φ existing in the medical department of Hamline University when it was consolidated with the medical department of the University of Minnesota.

The government is through the usual system of conventions called the Grand Chapter and composed of three delegates from each chapter together with the officers and past officers of the said Grand Chapter. Conventions are held annually. Conventions have been held in Buffalo in 1897, 1899, 1901, 1904, and 1912. Niagara Falls, 1900. New York, 1902 and 1906. Norfolk, Va., 1907. Chicago, 1908. Philadelphia, 1909. Cincinnati, 1910. Richmond, Va., 1911.

Directories of the fraternity have been published in 1901 and 1912. The Omega Upsilon Phi *Quarterly* was first issued in 1901; the Annual of Omega Upsilon Phi in 1912.

The badge is a shield displaying a monogram of the letters Omega Upsilon Phi below an eye. The colors of the fraternity are crimson and gold. The flower is the red carnation.

There are four degrees in the ritualistic work of the fraternity, three secret undergraduate degrees and one open honorary degree, known as the Hippocratic Degree, which is conferred by vote of the Grand chapter, regularly assembled, upon members who have done particularly meritorious work for the fraternity. For this latter degree, nominations lay over from one convention to the next before being voted upon.

Phi Alpha Sigma

(Allopathic)



PHI Alpha Sigma was founded April 9, 1888 by Herman A. Haubold, Edmund Y. Hill, John E. Hutcheson, Jesse T. Duryea, Walter H. Dade, Frank Hollister and Nathan B. Van Etten, at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. It was established on the basis of an older organization called K Δ Φ.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1888. A, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.....276
1890. B, University of Pennsylvania.....295
1899. Γ, Cornell University (N. Y. City).....148
1899. Δ, Jefferson Medical College.....172
1903. E, University of Texas.....67
1910. Z, Northwestern University.....26

Active chapter 6, inactive 0. Membership 984.

Four of the chapters rent houses.

The fraternity is incorporated under the general law of New York.

The fraternity published a preliminary catalogue in 1908, a directory in 1910 and a combined manual, cata-

logue and directory in 1912 (Philadelphia) the last named edited by Dr. E. J. G. Beardsley.

The government is vested in the convention and between its sessions in an Executive Council.

The badge is a caduceus of gold with two winged serpents, the letters "Φ Α Σ" in platinum being arranged vertically along the rod.

Phi Beta Pi

(Allopathic)



PHI Beta Pi was founded at the West Pennsylvania Medical College, now a department of the University of Pittsburg, March 10, 1891, by a number of students who organized themselves into an anti-fraternity society, in order to limit the influence of the fraternities existing in the institution. It was at first called Π Β Φ but changed its name out of deference to the prior existing sorority of that name. After a while finding that the society prospered and was inculcating the same fraternal spirit as its rivals, it dropped its anti-fraternity character and became a fraternity.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1891.	A, University of Pittsburg	354
1898.	B, University of Michigan	176
1900.	Γ, Starling-Ohio Medical College (1905)	63
1901.	Δ, Rush Medical College (Univ. of Chicago)	151
1901.	E, McGill University (1908)	22
1901.	Z, Baltimore Coll. Physicians and Surgeons	215
1902.	H, Jefferson Medical College	137

1902. Θ, Northwestern University (Chicago).....160
1902. I, University of Illinois (Chicago).....157
1903. K, Detroit College of Medicine.....119
1903. Λ, St. Louis University.....142
1903. M, Washington University, Mo.....134
1904. N, Kansas City University Medical College...124
1904. Ξ, University of Minnesota.....101
1905. O, University of Indiana (Indianapolis).....103
1905. Π, University of Iowa..... 89
1906. P, Vanderbilt University..... 77
1906. Σ, University of Alabama (Mobile)..... 71
1906. T, University of Missouri..... 66
1906. Υ, Western Reserve University (1911) 43
1906. Φ, Univ. College of Medicine (Richmond, Va.). 54
1906. X, Georgetown University..... 56
1906. Ψ, Medical College of Virginia..... 62
1906. Ω, Cooper Medical College..... 58
1907. A A, Creighton Medical College..... 67
1907. A B, Tulane University..... 71
1907. A Γ, Syracuse University 79
1907. A Δ, Medico-Chirurgical College..... 60
1907. A E, Marquette University..... 71
1908. A Z, University of Indiana (Bloomington)..... 64
1909. A H, University of Virginia..... 56
1909. A Θ, University of Pennsylvania..... 44
1910. A I, University of Kansas..... 73
1910. A K, University of Texas (Galveston)..... 39

Active chapters 30, inactive 3. Membership 3358.

The charters of the Gamma, Epsilon and Upsilon chapters were withdrawn at the dates stated for indifference

and poor management. The Beta ($12,000), Xi ($14,000), and Alpha Iota ($12,000) chapters own houses and the Alpha, Delta, Zeta, Eta, Theta, Iota, Kappa, Lambda, Pi, Chi, Omega, Alpha Epsilon, Alpha Zeta and Alpha Kappa chapters rent them.

The fraternity issues a quarterly journal now in its ninth volume called the *Phi Beta Pi Quarterly*. It published a directory in 1909 (Chicago) intended to be reissued every four years. A manual is in preparation.

The government is through the conventions called the Supreme chapter, and a Supreme Council of Officers. The latter meets two or three times a year. The conventions have been held as follows: Pittsburg, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1905; Columbus, O., 1901; Ann Arbor, 1902, 1911; Chicago, 1903, 1908; St. Louis, 1904; Baltimore, 1906; Jamestown, Va., 1907; New Orleans, 1909; Philadelphia, 1910.

The badge is a diamond of gold with emerald corners and pearl sides. The centre is of black enamel displaying in gold the skull and pelvis and the letters "Φ Β Π." The colors are green and white and the flower is the white chrysanthemum.

Phi Chi

(Allopathic)

PHI Chi, as at present constituted, is due to the union of two fraternities of the same name, a Northern and a Southern society.

The Northern society was organized at the University of Vermont in 1889, and built up the following chapter roll:

1886. A, University of Vermont.....288
1893. B B, Baltimore Medical College.....162
1900. Γ Γ, Medical School at Bowdoin College..... 98
1902. Δ Δ, Baltimore College of P. & S..... 87
1903. Θ Θ, Maryland Medical College.....73

The Southern society was organized at the Louisville Medical College in 1894, and established the following chapters:

1894. A A, Louisville Medical College.....422
1986. B, *Kentucky School of Medicine**.....000
1896. Γ, *University of Louisville**.....000
1897. Δ, *Hospital College of Medicine (Ky.)**.....000
1899. Θ, Univ. Coll. of Medicine, Richmond, Va.. 88
1900. E, *Kentucky University*.....000
1902. K A K, Georgetown University Medical School.. 86
1903. H, Medical College of Virginia..... 66
1903. O, Tulane University 62
1903. M, Medical College of Indiana..... 74
1903. N, Birmingham, Ala., Medical College..... 68
1903. Z, University of Texas 74

*These three chapters were merged into the Alpha Alpha.

1903.	X, Jefferson Medical College	67
1904.	Φ, George Washington University	44
1904.	I, University of Alabama	38
1905.	Λ, Western University of Pennsylvania	87
1905.	Σ, Atlanta College of P. & S	90
1905.	Π, Vanderbilt University	65
1905.	P, University of Chicago	42
1905.	Σ Θ, University of North Carolina	57
1905.	Ψ, University of Michigan	63
1906.	A Θ, Coll. of Phys. & Surg. (Ohio Wesleyan University) Cleveland, O	88
1906.	Π Σ, University of Maryland	62
1906.	Σ M X, Chattanooga Medical College (1910)	32
1906.	T, Medical College of South Carolina	18
1907.	Ξ, University of Fort Worth, Ark	43
1907.	Υ, Atlanta, Ga., Medical College	36
1907.	Φ Σ, Chicago Col. of Med. & Surg. (Valparaiso, University)	42
1907.	X Θ, Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia	52
1908.	K Ψ, Coll. of Phys. & Surg., St. Louis, Mo	36
1908.	Π Δ Φ, L. A. Dept. of Medicine, U. of California	52
1908.	Υ Π, University of Pennsylvania	63
1909.	Ψ P Σ, Northwestern University	44
1909.	I Π, Coll. of Phys. and Surg., So. California	38
1909.	Θ Υ, Temple University	27
1910.	K Δ, Johns Hopkins University	19
1910.	A M, Indiana University	24

Active chapters, 37; inactive, 2. Membership, 2877.

The two societies united in February, 1905. The Beta and Delta were merged with Alpha Alpha by a consolida-

tion of institutions and Epsilon and Gamma were similarly merged together and then with Alpha Alpha. The chapter at Georgetown was originally called Kappa. Its charter was withdrawn in 1905 for insubordination. It was revived in 1906. The Sigma Mu Chi chapter became inactive when the college was closed.

There are two alumni chapters, one at Louisville, Ky., and the other at Richmond, Va.

The government of the fraternity is the usual one of a convention, called the "Grand Chapter," the sessions being held annually. An Executive Committee, composed of the officers of the grand chapter, constitute an administrative board during the interim between the conventions.

The fraternity journal is called the *Phi Chi Quarterly*, and it was first published in 1904 by the Southern society.

The badge is a gold skull and cross-bones, with a bow of enamel ribbon beneath the bones. The initials of the college are displayed between the bones and the letters "Φ X" on the skull. The colors are olive green and white. The flower is the lily-of-the-valley with leaves.

Phi Delta

(Allopathic)

PHI Delta was organized at the Long Island Hospital College in 1901. The chapters are all termed "Alphas." The chapter roll is as follows:

1901. A A, Long Island Hospital College.....126
1902. A B, Starling Medical College..... 70
1902. A Γ, Union University (Albany, N. Y.)..... 65
1903. A Δ, Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons 50
1903. A E, University Medical College, Kansas City (1910) 54
1903. A Z, Washington University 66
1903. A H, Michigan College of Medicine & Surgery 42
1904. A Θ, Sioux City Medical College (1909)..... 41
1904. A I, Toronto Medical College (1910)..... 31
1904. A K, Columbia University (1911) 23
1904. A Λ, Dearborn Medical College (1908) 35
1904. A M, University of Minnesota..... 52
1905. A N, Chicago College of Physicians & Surgeons 70
1905. A Ξ, St. Louis Medical College 46
1906. A O, University of Illinois (Chicago) 42
1912. A Π, Loyola University (Chicago) 12

Active chapters, 11; inactive, 5. Membership 825.

The chapters at Sioux City and Dearborn Medical Colleges became inactive when the institutions with which they were connected were closed. Each chapter rents a house.

The fraternity publishes a year book called *Black and Gold*.

The government is of usual form except that the conventions meet triennially and have been held either in New York or Chicago.

The badge is a monogram of the letters, the "Φ" being superimposed over the "Δ," with the chapter designation in the circle of the "Φ" one letter on each side of the upright bar.

The flag is a black pennant with a red Geneva cross in the center, a "Phi" to the left and a "Delta" to the right of the cross in gold.

Phi Delta Epsilon

(Allopathic)

PHI Delta Epsilon was founded in 1904 at the Cornell Medical College. It was organized on the basis of a prior organization of a more social character.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1904. A, Cornell University Medical College..... 88
1905. B, N. Y. & Bellevue Hospital Medical College.. 83
1905. F, Columbia University 108
1906. Δ, Baltimore Medical College 56
1906. E, University of Maryland..... 72
1906. Z, Long Island Hospital College..... .. 84
1907. Θ, Fordham University 86
1907. I, College of Phys. and Surg. of Baltimore.... 52
1907. K, Medico-Chirurgical College (Phila.) 43
1909. Λ, Jefferson Medical College 66
1910. M, Johns Hopkins University..... 33
1911. N, University of Pittsburg 28

Active chapters, 12; inactive, 0. Membership 809.

Six of the chapters occupy houses.

The government of the fraternity is through a convention of delegates which is called the Senate and consists of three delegates from each chapter and which meets biennially. During the recess between the conventions, the affairs of the fraternity are administered by a Board of five officers.

The badge comprises the three letters of the fraternity name in skeleton form grouped together.

The colors are blue and gold.

Phi Rho Sigma

(Allopathic)



PHI Rho Sigma was founded at the Northwestern Medical School then the Chicago Medical College, October 31, 1890, by Milbank Johnson assisted by T. J. Robeson, H. H. Forline and J. A. Poling.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1890. A, Northwestern University.....267
1894. B, University of Illinois.....168
1895. Γ, University of Chicago.....231
1896. Δ, University of Southern California..... 71
1897. E, Detroit College of Medicine.....174
1897. Z, University of Michigan.....144
1900. H, Creighton University.....173
1900. Θ, Hamline Medical College (united with Tau)
1901. I, University of Nebraska (Omaha).....111
1901. K, Western Reserve University..... 88
1901. Λ, Medico-Chirurgical College.....170
1902. M, University of Iowa.....113
1902. N, Harvard University..... 76
1903. Ξ, Johns Hopkins University (1904)..... 13

1903. O, Wis. Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons.... 93
1903. Π, University of Indianapolis.....136
1904. P, Jefferson Medical College..... 79
1904. Σ, University of Virginia..... 60
1905. Θ T, University of Minnesota.....154
1906. Υ, University College of Medicine..... 49
1906. Φ, University of Pennsylvania..... 46
1907. S&S Yale University..... 52
1908. X, University of Pittsburgh..... 95
1909. Ψ, University of Colorado..... 27
1911. A O Δ, University of Buffalo..... 40

Active chapters 23, inactive 1. Membership 2,630.

Sixteen of the chapters rent houses.

Many of the chapters have been formed from prior existing organizations. Gamma from the "Ancient Order of Ananias," Epsilon from M K Φ founded in 1890, Eta from T Σ, Iota from Λ Π, Lambda from A Π Υ, Mu from Δ Σ, Omicron from Φ A Φ, Rho from T B A, Chi from A K Φ, and the Buffalo chapter from the parent and sole surviving chapter of A O Δ the name of which has been retained as a chapter name. The Yale chapter was formed from a local society called the Skull and Sceptre which had been founded in 1894. It was allowed to retain its name as a chapter designation although its name is not in harmony with the fraternity's system of chapter nomenclature. The Hamline Medical College where the Theta chapter was located united with the Medical department of the University of Minnesota when the Tau chapter was located and the two chapters united under the name of Theta Tau. In 1902 the Omaha

Medical College where Iota is located became the medical department of the University of Nebraska, and as part of the instruction was carried on at Lincoln and part at Omaha, the chapter divided into two parts Eta Iota-Alpha at Lincoln and Iota-Beta at Omaha. The Pi chapter is in somewhat similar fashion authorized to establish a sub chapter at Bloomington, Ind. The Iota chapter publishes a small magazine called the *Iota*.

Only one chapter is inactive namely that at Johns Hopkins. Its charter was withdrawn in 1904.

The Alpha chapter granted charters to B and Γ chapters and was the head of the fraternity until early in 1896, when three members from each of the then existing chapters were appointed to take charge of the affairs of the general fraternity. These nine representatives were elected yearly and the body was known as the grand chapter. They elected their own officers and had full power to grant charters, enact laws, and perform other duties devolving upon them. By this body charters were granted to Δ, E and Z. A revised constitution was adopted March 20, 1899, which specifies that the grand chapter shall consist of two delegates from each chapter, and that it shall hold its meetings biennially. In accordance with this act the first general convention was called to Chicago, July 3d, 4th and 5th, 1899. From this meeting dates in reality the national scope of the fraternity. In the interim between conventions the executive power of the fraternity is vested in a Grand Council composed of seven members who all reside in the same vicinity.

Conventions have been held as follows: Chicago 1899, 1901, 1903, 1904, Philadelphia 1907, Indianapolis 1908 and Omaha 1910.

The fraternity issues a periodical called the Phi Rho Sigma *Journal.* Its publication was begun in 1901. After some little irregularity in issue it became a quarterly in 1910. In 1912 a history and directory edited by Dr. D. E. W. Wenstrand of Milwaukee was published. This is a large octavo volume with many illustrations of places and persons in connection with the text of the history. In the directory the names are listed in alphabetical order under each chapter designation, and the chapter lists are followed by geographical and name indexes.

The badge of the fraternity was originally a gold shield with the letters Φ, P and Σ in black enamel, surrounding a raised pair of clasped hands in gold over an open book in gold. The Φ was in the upper left hand corner, the P in the upper right hand corner, and the Σ below at the apex of the shield. Now the official badge consists of a gold monogram outline of the letters Φ, P and Σ, the Φ being placed on a separate plane above the other two letters and its face set with pearls. The change was made in 1895. The colors of the fraternity are scarlet and gold.

Pi Mu

(Allopathic)



THIS fraternity was founded December 13, 1892, at the University of Virginia by John W. Mallet, Hugh I. Cummings, Powell C. Fauntleroy, Hugh McGuire, E. L. Hobson, Nicholas Worthington, Rawley Penick, Charles E. Morrow, James S. Irving, Rawley Martin and Hugh H. Duke. Dr. Mallet designed the name and motto. Honorary members are provided for. They are always distinguished members of the medical profession.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1892.	A, University of Virginia	167
1893.	B, University College of Medicine	133
1896.	Γ, Medical College of Virginia	177
1904.	Δ, *Louisville Medical College*	
1904.	E, *University of Louisville*	
1905.	Z, *University of Kentucky*	
1907.	H, *Hospital College of Louisville*	
1908.	Δ E, University of Louisville	172
1908.	Θ, Jefferson Medical College	48
1908.	I, Medical College of South Carolina	56
1908.	K, University of Nashville	41

1910. Λ, Vanderbilt University 14
1910. M, Johns Hopkins University..... 26

Active chapters 9, inactive 0. Membership 834.

The Gamma and Mu chapters rent houses.

The Alpha chapter became inactive in 1904 on account of internal dissensions. Its members became a chapter of N Σ N. It was revived in 1908. In 1907 Eta chapter combined with Delta and Epsilon with Zeta on account of the merging of the medical schools in which they were established and in 1908 owing to a further amalgamation these two chapters were united and now form the Delta Epsilon chapter.

The government of the fraternity is vested in the conventions which meet annually at Richmond, Va. During its recess the administration is in the hands of a board of national officers called the Senior Council.

The fraternity published an annual which was begun in 1901. It contained chapter letters, a directory of members and the usual contents of a periodical. It will hereafter be called the *Cerebrum* and will appear quarterly.

The badge is a Greek cross with skull and bones at the center. The skull is set with emerald eyes and the letters "Π M" are displayed on the horizontal arm of the cross.

Phi Alpha Gamma

(Homeopathic)



PHI Alpha Gamma was founded at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, March 25, 1894, by Thomas D. Buchanan, Thomas F. Davies, Edmund M. De Vol, Robert M. Jones, Brooks DeF. Norwood, Arthur B. Smith and Harry S. Willard. A second chapter was founded at the Boston University School of Medicine, November 26, 1896. In January following delegates from these chapters met delegates from a similar society called K T, which had been established a month previous at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and the two societies were united under the name of Φ A Γ. The Minnesota and Iowa chapters were formed from the two chapters of a fraternity called Π K T, established with the view of confining it to homeopathic schools of medicine.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1894. A, New York Homeopathic Medical College..205
1896. B, Boston University School of Medicine.....133
1897. Γ, Hahnemann Medical Coll. of Philadelphia.192
1897. Δ, University of Minnesota (1909)..... 67
1897. E, University of Iowa 39
1897. Z, Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College..132

1897. H, Chicago Homeopathic Medical College....123
(*United with Lambda.*)
1899. Θ, Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati (1901). 18
1899. I, Homeopathic Med. Coll. of Missouri (1909). 46
1900. K, University of Michigan..... 88
1900. HΛ, Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago...102
1906. M, Hahnemann Med. Coll. of The Pacific..... 47
1906. N, Kansas City Hahnemann Med. College.... 53

Active chapters 9, inactive 3. Membership 1245.

The Alpha chapter owns its house ($25,000) and the Eta Lambda, Mu, Nu, Epsilon, Beta, Gamma and Zeta rent houses.

The Delta and Iota chapters were killed by the closing of the schools in which they were located. The Eta and Lambda chapters were united when the schools in which they were located were united. The charters of the Epsilon and Theta were revoked. The Epsilon was revived in 1906.

There are alumni chapters in Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, N. Y., Wisconsin, Cleveland and Pittsburg.

The catalogue was issued by the authority of the grand chapter in 1899. A directory of the fraternity was published in 1905 and a history in 1912.

The *Phi Alpha Gamma Quarterly* is also published under the authority of the grand chapter. It was founded in 1902, and is now published in Chicago.

The government of the fraternity is through a Grand Chapter composed of two undergraduate delegates, and

one graduate delegate from each active chapter. It elects its own officers and meets annually in November.

Conventions have been held at Boston, 1896, 1900, 1905; New York, 1897, 1902, 1909; Philadelphia, 1897, 1906; Chicago, 1898, 1901, 1908; Cleveland, 1899, 1904; Ann Arbor, 1903, 1910; Jamestown, Va., 1907, and Buffalo, N. Y., 1911. Between the sessions of the conventions the fraternity's affairs are administered by an Executive Council composed of the three general officers.

The badge of the fraternity is the middle phalanx of the little finger of a human hand, mounted in gold, with the letters Φ A Γ in gold upon a field of black enamel. The color of the fraternity is violet, and its flower is the violet.

Pi Upsilon Rho

(Homeopathic)

THIS fraternity was founded at the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ills., in 1876 by Dr. A. E. Rockey. The chapters are called "Vertebrae" and are named after the Latin numerals. The fraternity was originally called the "Ustion" but its name was changed to the present one in 1909:

The chapter roll is as follows:

1876. *Prima*, Hahnemann Med. Coll., Chicago.....490
1893. *Tertia*, Cleveland Homeopathic Med. Coll.....152
1901. *Quarta*, Hahnemann Med. Coll., Phila.....127
1902. *Quinta*, Denver Homeopathic Med. Coll. (1906). 23
1903. *Sexta*, Detroit Homeopathic Med. Coll..... 60
1905. *Septa*, New York Homeopathic Med. Coll..... 50
1906. *Octa*, University of Michigan..... 37

Active chapters 6, inactive 1. Membership 939.

The government of the fraternity is through a convention called the Supreme Corpus.

A periodical called *The Torch* is issued quarterly.

The badge is a diamond displaying the letters "Π Υ Ρ" along the shortest diagonal. Above these are three torches and below two crossed bones.

Alpha Psi

(Veterinary)

ALPHA Psi was founded at the College of Veterinary Medicine of the Ohio State University, January 18, 1907, by twenty-two students of that college. The stated purpose of the organization is "To promote a stronger bond between the veterinary colleges of the United States and Canada, to create a better feeling among the students of all veterinary colleges, and to infuse a deeper interest in the study of veterinary science."

The chapter roll is as follows:

1907. A, Ohio State University.....107
1907. B, Cornell University..... 89
1907. Γ, Chicago Veterinary College.....173
1908. Δ, Kansas City Veterinary College.....125
1908. E, University of Pennsylvania..... 85
1910. Z, Colorado State Agricultural College..... 25
1912. H, Kansas State Agricultural College..... 15
1912. Θ, Alabama Polytechnic Institute..... 12

Active chapters 8, inactive 0. Membership 631.

The Alpha, Beta and Epsilon chapters occupy rented houses.

The Beta chapter was formed from a local society called Γ Δ.

The fraternity is governed by a National Council, whose members control the affairs and direct the policies of the fraternity during the recesses of bi-annual conventions,

which have been held as follows: Columbus, Ohio, in 1908; Chicago, Illinois, in 1910; Philadelphia, Pa., has been selected for 1912.

The badge is diamond shaped, with the letters A Ψ arranged along the shorter diagonal. Below is a horseshoe and above is a star. The colors are dark blue and bright gold. The flower is the red carnation.

Omega Tau Sigma

(Veterinary)

OMEGA Tau Sigma was founded at the University of Pennsylvania in 1907 by Frank A. Lentz, George A. Schwartz, Edward A. Parker, Jr., Howard H. Custes, William G. Haines and Gerrett P. Judd. Membership is limited to students of veterinary medicine.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1907. A, University of Pennsylvania..... 110
1911. B, Cornell University 31
1911. Γ, Ohio State University 19

Active chapters 3, inactive 0. Membership 160.

The three chapters each rent houses.

Conventions have been held at Ithaca, 1911, and Philadelphia, 1911.

The badge is a diamond on which in black enamel is displayed a square panel enclosing the letter "Ω" above the letters "T Σ." Above and below the square are stones in colors corresponding to the college colors of the institution at which the wearer of the badge was initiated.

Iota Tau Sigma

(Osteopathic)

THIS fraternity was founded December 3, 1902, at the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Missouri, by Lamar K. Tuttle, William C. Hall, O. S. Miller, Fred Graham, R. L. Starkweather, Harry Gifford, Louis A. Myers, Robert Switzer and Alexander F. McWilliams.

The chapters are as follows:

1902. A, American School of Osteopathy.....198
1903. B, Still College of Osteopathy 86
1908. Γ, Los Angeles School of Osteopathy..... 97
1909. Δ, Philadelphia College of Osteopathy..... 53
1910. E, Massachusetts College of Osteopathy 36
1911. Z, Littlejohn College of Osteopathy (Chicago).. 31

Active chapters, 6, inactive, 0. Membership, 501.

Beta chapter, which is at Des Moines, Iowa, was inactive from June, 1905, until March, 1908. Delta was formerly the Humerus Club of the Philadelphia College.

The government is vested in an Executive Committee of four members which administers the affairs of the national organization, subject to the vote of chapters as a whole.

The Alpha, Delta and Gamma chapters rent houses.

The badge is a black enamelled diamond with gold bevels displaying clasped hands. The letters "I T Σ" and nine stars in gold. The colors are emerald green and white.

Kappa Phi

(Medical—Pharmaceutical)

KAPPA Phi was organized by Benjamin H. Frayser and G. W. Ackley in the pharmaceutical department of the University of the South in 1909. The chapters are as follows:

1909. *Tenn.* A, University of the South (1911) 9
1909. *Tenn.* B, Lincoln Memorial University. 13
1910. *Va.* A, University College of Medicine (1911).. 7
1911. *Ala.* A, University of Alabama.....12

Active chapters 2, inactive 2. Membership 41.

The badge is a shield displaying the skull and bones and the letters "K Φ." The colors are scarlet and gold.

Kappa Psi

(Medical—Pharmaceutical)



KAPPA Psi had its origin in an academic society founded at the Military Academy, Cheshire, Connecticut in 1879. There were chapters also at Russell's Military Academy and the Hillhouse High School at New Haven, Conn. In 1898 it established a chapter at the University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., and has since that time established its chapters in schools of medicine and pharmacy.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1898.	B, University College of Medicine	78
1898.	Γ, Columbia University	274
1898.	Δ, University of Maryland	219
1901,	E, Maryland Medical College	172
1902,	Z, Georgetown University (1906)	44
1903,	H, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy	201
1904.	Θ, Medical College of Virginia (1906)	20
1905.	I, University of Alabama (Mobile)	115
1906.	K, Birmingham Medical College	95
1907.	Λ, Vanderbilt University	97

1907.	M, Mass. College of Pharmacy	98
1907.	N, Medical College of South Carolina	82
1908.	Ξ, University of West Virginia	44
1908.	O, University of Nashville (1912)	56
1908.	Π, Tulane University	59
1909.	P, Atlanta Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons	78
1909.	Σ, Baltimore Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons	48
1909.	T, University of Alabama (Tuscaloosa)	8
1909.	Υ, Louisville College of Pharmacy	45
1910.	Φ, Northwestern University	70
1910.	X, University of Illinois	74
1910.	Ψ, Baylor University	54
1910.	Ω, Southern Methodist University	57
1910.	B B, Western Reserve University	29
1910.	B Γ, University of California	61
1910.	B Δ, Union University (Albany, N. Y.)	40
1911.	B E, Rhode Island Coll. of Phys. and Surgeons	62
1911.	B Z, Oregon Agricultural College	17
1912.	B H, Jefferson Medical College	12

Active chapters 26, inactive 3. Membership, 2,309

In addition to the above there are 12 known members of the Hillhouse Academic chapter. The following were formed from prior organizations: Eta from Δ Γ Φ; Upsilon from Di Mu; Phi and Chi from the A and B chapters of Φ Γ Σ; Omega from K Λ and Beta Epsilon from Ψ B. Ten of the chapters rent houses.

The fraternity is governed by a Grand Council or Alpha chapter which met in convention annually from 1896 to 1908 and since then biennially. During the interim between its sessions the administration of the fraternity's

affairs is in the hands of the officers of the Grand Council. Conventions have been held at New Haven until 1899, New York 1900, 1905, Baltimore 1901, 1902, 1906, Richmond 1902, Washington 1903, Philadelphia 1904, 1907, Charleston, S. C., 1908, Birmingham, Ala., 1910.

The fraternity has published its constitution, an esoteric publication called the *Agora* which contains the directory and which was published annually from 1903 to 1909 and is intended to be issued every five years, and a periodical called the *Mask* issued every month during the college year from 1904 to 1907 and since then issued quarterly.

The badge is a diamond displaying a mask and the letters "K Ψ." The eyes of the mask may be jewelled. The colors are scarlet and gray. The flower is the red carnation.

Beta Phi Sigma

(Pharmacy)

A FRATERNITY founded in the Department of Pharmacy at the University of Buffalo, in 1889, by Dr. Henry G. Bentz, S. Hobart Dorr and Frederick S. Marsh.

The chapter roll is:

1889. A, Department of Pharmacy, Univ. of Buffalo..408
1900. B, Department of Pharmacy, Univ. of Pittsburg.450
1911. Γ, Medico-Chirurgical Coll. Pharmacy, Phila... 31

Active chapters 3. Membership 889.

The Alpha and Beta chapters rent houses.

The badge is a monogram of the letters "Β Φ Σ." The colors are blue and white.

Phi Delta Chi

(Pharmacy)



PHI Delta Chi was founded in the department of Pharmacy, at the University of Michigan, November 2, 1883, by Charles E. Bond, F. H. Frazee, Llewellyn H. Gardner, Charles P. Godfrey, Arthur G. Hoffman, A. G. Hopper, G. P. Leamon, A. S. Rogers, Azor Thurston, A. T. Waggoner, and Charles F. Hueber. At this time it was known as the Φ X Society and was organized largely at the suggestion of Dr. A. B. Prescott who was then the Dean of the College of Pharmacy.

On the night of the second meeting of this society a motion was made and lost to change the name to Φ Δ X. This was reconsidered in March, 1909, and the change of name then made. The Society was reorganized into a Greek letter fraternity in the year 1887, at which time symbols, signs, ritual and regalia were adopted.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1883. A, University of Michigan.....300
1896. B, Northwestern University.....245
1898. Γ, Columbia University 196
1900. Δ, University of Wisconsin (1905)..... 54
1901. E, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.....175
1902. Z, University of California.....148

1902. H, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.....144
1904. Θ, University of Minnesota..... 90
1905. I, University of Maryland (1907)..... 33
1905. K, University of Washington (1912)..... 46
1905. Λ, University of Texas..... 72
1907. M, University of Pittsburgh 87
1907. N, University of Iowa (1910) 59
1908. Ξ, Ohio State University 36
1909. O, University of Southern California..... 18
1912. Π, University of Nebraska 10

Active chapters 12, inactive 4. Membership 1853.

The Alpha, Beta, Zeta, Eta, Theta, Lambda, Mu, Xi, and Omicron chapters rent houses.

The fraternity is governed by a representative body called the *Grand Council* consisting of one alumnus and one active member from each chapter who meet once each year, elect officers who carry on the work throughout the year, and transact all the business of the fraternity. The Grand Council has met as follows: Chicago, 1900, 1902, 1907, 1909; Ann Arbor, 1901, 1911; Philadelphia, 1904; New York, 1903; Boston, 1905, 1912; Baltimore, 1906; Minneapolis, 1908.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly known as the *Phi Delta Chi Communicator*, which is published at Boston. It is the intention of the fraternity to publish a history and a directory in 1912 which will be revised and published thereafter every two years.

The badge is a plain gold triangle with the point at the bottom, displaying the letters "Φ Δ X." The flower is the red carnation. The colors are old gold and dregs of wine.

Delta Sigma Delta

(Dental)



DELTA Sigma Chi was founded at the University of Michigan on March 5, 1883, by Louis M. James, Charles W. Howard, Louis J. Mitchell, Clarence J. Hand and E. L. Kern, and designed to be confined to schools of dentistry. It was the first in this field.

The chapter roll is as follows, the chapter being in each case in the dental department of the institution referred to:

1882.	A, University of Michigan	362
1885.	B, Chicago College of Dental Surgery	677
1891.	Γ, Harvard University	237
1891.	E, University of Pennsylvania	320
1891.	Z, University of California	161
1893.	H, Northwestern University	438
1894.	Θ, University of Minnesota	205
1895.	I, Detroit College of Medicine (1909)	108
1897.	K, Vanderbilt University	155
1897.	Λ, Western Reserve University	139
1897.	M, Boston Dental College	211
1898.	N, Kansas City Dental College	118
1900.	Ξ, Indiana Dental College	143

1901. O, Marion-Sims Dental College.....121
1901. Π, University of Buffalo.....129
1901. P, University of Illinois.....143
1903. Σ, Pittsburg Dental College.....108
1904. T, University of Cincinnati (1908)..... 39
1904. Υ, Washington University, Mo..... 82
1906. Φ, Colorado College of Dental Surgery..... 59
1906. X, University of Southern California..... 49
1907. Ψ, North Pacific Dental College..... 66
1910. Ω, Creighton University..... 35
1911. A A, Georgetown (D. C.) University..... 11

Active chapters 22, inactive 2. Membership 4,115.

The Detroit and Cincinnati chapters surrendered their charters for lack of material. Nine of the chapters rent houses.

In addition to the above there are alumni chapters (called in the nomenclature of the fraternity "auxiliaries") in Detroit, Chicago, Boston, St. Paul, Cleveland, San Francisco, Indianapolis and Kansas City. These chapters have power to initiate practicing dentists who receive an unanimous vote of the chapter and of the supreme council.

The organization of this fraternity differs from all others. The alumni constitute the "supreme chapter," with its own ritual and body of law, and governed by a supreme council. The active chapters are termed "subordinate" chapters and have their own organization. The convention of delegates from the subordinate chapters constituted until 1908 a "grand subordinate chapter,"

which met at the same time and place as the supreme chapter, and presented the results of its deliberation to the supreme chapter. In 1908 there was created a Council of deputies comprising practicing dentists residing in the places where the subordinate chapters exist. These deputies attend the meetings of these chapters and advise and assist them as may be required and have real authority. There is one deputy for each subordinate chapter. They meet annually as a Council at the same time and place as the supreme chapter. Thus chapter problems are considered by men who are with the students year after year. About seventy-five per cent. of the subordinate chapters join the supreme chapter.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly journal called the *Desmos*, which was commenced in October, 1894, and is now in its fourth volume. It is under the control of the council. The first three volumes were published in Chicago; the fourth volume was issued from Ann Arbor, Mich., and since 1900 it has been published at Indianapolis.

This fraternity until 1901 held semi-annual as well as annual conventions, the former in winter and the latter in summer. The semi-annuals were held at Chicago, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897; Philadelphia, 1898, 1899; Cincinnati, 1898; Nashville, 1901; Pittsburg, 1901. The annual conventions have been held as follows: Ann Arbor, Mich., 1884, 1885, 1886, 1888; Chicago, 1887, 1889, 1893, 1894, 1896, 1900, 1906; Lake Geneva, Wis., 1890, 1891; Detroit, 1895, 1897; Put-in-Bay, O., 1898; Niagara Falls, 1899, 1902; Indianapolis, 1901; Asheville, N. C., 1903; St. Louis, 1904; Buffalo, 1905; Minneapolis,

1907; Boston, 1908; Seattle, 1909; Denver, 1910; Cleveland, 1911, and Washington, D. C., 1912.

The badge of the fraternity is a monogram of the letters of the name, the "Σ" being superimposed over the two crossed "Δ's." The badge of members of the supreme chapter is surmounted by a crown and diamond. The colors are turquoise blue and garnet.

Psi Omega

(Dental)



THIS fraternity was organized at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1892. The fraternity aims to elevate the standard of the profession and to encourage scientific investigation and literary culture.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1892.		A, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery	421
1893.		B, New York College of Dentistry	358
1894.		Γ, Penn'a College of Dental Surgery (1910)	419
1895.		Δ, Tufts Dental College	319
1896.		E, Western Reserve University	164
1896.		Z, University of Pennsylvania	284
1896.		H, Philadelphia Dental College	344
1896.		I, Northwestern University	356
1896.		K, Chicago College of Dental Surgery	316
1896.		Λ, University of Minnesota (1903)	56
1897.		M, University of Denver	113
1897.		N, University of Pittsburg	349
1897.		Ξ, Marquette University	195
1897.		O, Louisville College of Dental Surgery	293
1897.	M	Δ, Harvard University Dental School	37
1898.		Π, Baltimore Medical College	206

1898. B Σ, San Francisco College of Physicians and Surgeons 218
1899. P, Ohio College of Dental Surgery..... 272
1899. Σ, Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia 180
1900. T, Atlanta Dental College..... 251
1900. Υ, University of Southern California..... 113
1900. Φ, University of Maryland..... 241
1900. X, North Pacific Dental College..... 156
1901. Θ, University of Buffalo..... 68
1901. Ψ, Starling-Ohio Medical University..... 200
1903. Ω, Indiana Dental College (1909)..... 29
1903. B A, University of Illinois (Chicago)..... 104
1903. B Γ, George Washington University..... 78
1903. B Δ, University of California..... 100
1903. B E, New Orleans College of Dentistry..... 94
1903. B Z, St.Louis Dental College..... 106
1904. B H, Keokuk Dental College (1909)..... 55
1904. B Θ, Georgetown University..... 77
1904. Γ I, Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Ga.... 201
1905. Γ K, University of Michigan..... 95
1906. Γ Λ, Coll. of Dental and Aural Surgery, N. Y... 98
1906. Γ M, University of Iowa..... 80
1906. Γ N, Vanderbilt University..... 85
1907. Γ Ξ, University College of Medicine (Va.)..... 12
1908. Γ O, Medical College of Virginia..... 26
1909. Γ Π, Washington University, St. Louis..... 8
1910. Δ P, Kansas City, Dental College..... 47
1912. Δ T, Wis. Coll. Physicians and Surgeons 16

Active chapters, 43; inactive, 5; membership, 7,240.

Twenty of the chapters rent houses. The Vanderbilt chapter was formed from a local called Λ Κ Δ and the Gamma Lambda chapter from one called Φ Θ Π.

There are alumni chapters at New York, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Seattle, Cleveland, Portsmouth, O. and Buffalo, N. Y., San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Washington, D. C., Atlanta, Ga., a joint chapter at Scranton and Wilkes Barre, Pa. and State Association in Connecticut, Iowa, New Jersey and Ohio.

The government of the fraternity is through a triennial convention called the Grand Chapter with a recess administration by a board of officers called a Supreme Council. Conventions have been held at Philadelphia 1895, Buffalo 1898, Detroit 1901, St. Louis 1904, Minneapolis 1907 and Denver 1910.

The journal of the fraternity is a quarterly called the *Frater*, the publication of which was begun in 1900.

The badge is an heraldic shield of gold with a slightly curved field of black enamel, on which is displayed a caduceus, the letters "Ψ Ω," and three ivy leaves. The colors are white and blue.

Xi Psi Phi

(Dental)

THIS fraternity was organized February 8, 1889, at the University of Michigan by F. P. Watson, A. A. Deyoe, L. C. Thayer, W. F. Gary, G. G. McCoy and E. Waterloo. On May 3, 1902, it was incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan. The chapter roll is as follows:

1889.	A, University of Michigan	*268
1893.	B, New York College of Dentistry (1908)	247
1893.	Γ, Philadelphia Dental College	299
1893.	Δ, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery (1907)	297
1893.	E, University of Iowa (1907)	124
1893.	Z, Penn. College of Dental Surgery (1908)	116
1893.	H, University of Maryland	316
1893.	Θ, Indiana Dental College	254
1894.	I, University of California	191
1896.	Λ, Chicago College of Dental Surgery	292
1897.	K, Starling Ohio Medical University	173
1898.	M, University of Buffalo	198
1899.	N, Harvard University Dental School	177
1899.	O, Royal College of Dental Surgery, Toronto	191
1899.	Π, University of Pennsylvania	162
1900.	P, Northwestern University Dental School	204
1901.	T, Washington University, Mo	113
1902.	Σ, University of Illinois (1910)	77
1904.	Ξ, University College of Medicine, (Richmond)	66

*The number of members is estimated.

1905. Υ, Ohio College of Dental Surgery (1908).... 22
1905. Φ, University of Minnesota 54
1905. X, Western Dental College (Kansas City).... 63
1905. Ψ, Lincoln (Neb.) Dental College..... 49
1905. Ω, Vanderbilt University 52
1906. A A, Detroit Medical College (1910)..... 44
1906. A B, Baltimore Medical College..... 54
1908. A Γ, University of Southern California (1911). 19
1908. A Δ, New Orleans College of Dentistry (1911) 21
1908. A E, North Pacific Dental College..... 31
1912. A Z, Southern Dental College, (Atlanta)..... 26
1912. A H, Atlanta Dental College 12

Active chapters, 22; inactive, 9. Membership 4,212.

The Michigan chapter owns a house ($7000) and twelve chapters rent houses.

There are alumni chapters at New York, Buffalo, St. Louis, Chicago and Minneapolis.

The government of the fraternity is vested in the convention called the "Supreme Chapter" which meets in February every second year. During its recess the administration is in the hands of the Supreme Chapter officers and a Board of Directors. The fraternity is divided into four divisions or districts. Conventions have been held at Buffalo, N. Y., 1901; Philadelphia, 1902, 1907; Chicago, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906; Columbus, O., 1908; Ann Arbor, 1909; Toronto, 1910 and Baltimore, 1912.

Catalogues have been published in 1901, 1903 and 1906. The journal of the fraternity is called the *Xi Psi Phi Quarterly* and it is published at Buffalo, N. Y. It is now in its tenth volume.

The badge is a shield with four concave sides displaying the letters Ξ Ψ Φ and surrounded by a border composed of four semi-circular cusps, the points of which are in a line with the diagonals of the inner shield. The colors are lavender and cream. The flower is the rose.

FRATERNITIES IN SCHOOLS OF LAW

Alpha Kappa Phi



ALPHA Kappa Phi was founded at the Northwestern University Law School Oct. 6, 1902.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1902. A, Northwestern University 88
1904. B, Illinois College of Law 64
1909. Γ, John Marshall Law School 32
1909. Δ, University of Chicago 38
1909. Z, University of Minnesota 27
1909. H, Chicago—Kent College of Law 31
1910. Θ, Washburn College 30
1910. I, University of Michigan 27

Active chapters 8, inactive 0. Membership 337.

The government of the fraternity is through its general officers in the interval between the sessions of the conventions.

The badge is a shield displaying the letters "A K Φ" on a diagonal band. Above this is a sword and below it a balance.

Delta Chi

(See page 353)

Delta Phi Delta



THIS fraternity was founded at the Cleveland Law School of Baldwin University, September, 1900, by C. E. Schmick, E. Quigley, F. W. Sinram, J. L. Barrett, W. F. Mackay, J. H. Orgill and Arthur Born.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1900 A, Cleveland Law School..... 161
1904. B, University of South Dakota.....108
1905. Γ, University of Minnesota.....145
1907. Δ, Detroit College of Law..... 92
1908. E, University of Arkansas.....104
1910. H, St. Paul College of Law..... 65
1912. Z, John Marshall Law School..... 22
1912. Θ, Creighton University..... 21

Active chapters 8, inactive 0. Membership 718.

The Beta, Gamma Eta and Theta chapters rent houses.

The fraternity is governed through biennial conventions and a national body called the "Senate" of seven men.

The fraternity issues a semi-annual journal called the *Syllabus* first issued at Cleveland in 1911.

The badge is a diamond of black enamel with the letters "Δ Φ Δ" in gold arranged along the longest diagonal.

Gamma Eta Gamma



THIS fraternity was founded at the law school of the University of Maine in 1901 by C., Vey Holman, and fifteen students.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1901. A, University of Maine (1910) 122
1902. B, Boston University 159
1904. Γ, Albany Law School (Union University) 91
1908. Δ, Syracuse University 62
1909. E, Cornell University 48
1911. Z, University of Michigan 31
1912. H, University of Indiana 34
1912. Θ, Creighton Univ. Law School 18

Active chapters 7, inactive 1. Membership 565.

The charter of the Alpha chapter was withdrawn. The Albany ($11,000), and Cornell ($16,000) chapters own houses, and the Boston, Indiana and Creighton chapters rent them.

The Creighton chapter was organized from the Bachelors Club.

The convention called the "Witan" has been held at Bangor in 1901, 1902, 1903, 1906. At Boston 1904, 1907, 1908, Syracuse 1909, Ithaca 1911, Albany, N. Y., 1912. During the interim between the sessions of the convention the fraternity is governed by a Council called the "Curia" composed of ten members of whom at least five must be alumni.

The badge is a shield displaying a lamp, a star and a fleur-de-lis above a triangle enclosing the letter "H." On two sides of the triangle are the letters "Γ," "Γ." Beneath the triangle is a balance.

The fraternity published a song book in 1909. An annual called the *Rescript* and a directory are in preparation to be published in 1912.

Phi Alpha Delta



THIS fraternity was organized in 1897 by students at several of the Chicago law schools. It was known as Λ E down to 1902 in which year it was reorganized and the present name selected. The chapters are named after eminent lawyers.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1897. *Blackstone*, Kent College of Law.....196
1897. *Story*, Illinois College of Law.....167
1900. *Fuller*, Northwestern University.....162
1901. *Webster*, Chicago Law School.....173
1902. *Marshall*, University of Chicago.....159
1903. *Ryan*, University of Wisconsin.....142
1903. *Magruder*, University of Illinois.....147
1905. *Campbell*, University of Michigan.....113
1906. *Hay*, Western Reserve University..... 58
1907. *Garland*, University of Arkansas..... 49
1908. *Benton*, Kansas City Law School..... 88
1908. *Capen*, Illinois Wesleyan University..... 52
1908. *Chase*, University of Cincinnati..... 38
1908. *Williams*, University of Oregon..... 44

1908. *Hammond*, University of Iowa..... 49
1909. *Lawson*, University of Missouri..... 56
1909. *Rapallo*, New York University..... 69
1909. *Taft;* Georgetown University..... 77
1909. *Calhoun*, Yale University..... 82
1909. *Green*, University of Kansas..... 68
1910. *Jefferson*, University of Virginia..... 38
1910. *Gunter*, University of Colorado..... 39
1910. *Hamlin*, University of Maine..... 65
1911. *Corliss*, University of North Dakota..... 25
1911. *Ross*, University of Southern California..... 39
1911. *Holmes*, Law Dept. Stanford University..... 27
1911. *Temple*, University of California..... 21
1912. *Staples*, Washington & Lee University..... 18

Active chapters 28, inactive 0. Membership 2271.

Eleven of the chapters rent houses.

The chapters admit law students only. The fraternity admits to honorary membership men eminent in the law.

The fraternity is governed by the usual convention with an all interim government by a board of national officers. Conventions have been held at Chicago, 1899, 1905, 1906, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911; Round Lake, Wis., 1901; South Haven, Mich., 1902; Pistaker Bay, Ills., 1903; Fox Lake, Ills., 1904; Madison, Wis., 1907.

Three directories have been published at Chicago in 1901, 1906 and Fargo, N. D., 1910. In these the names have appeared in one alphabetical list and in a geographical distribution. The members use the directory as a means for facilitating the exchange of business. The publication

of a quarterly called the *Phi Alpha Delta* was begun in 1906 and has continued uninterruptedly since.

The badge is an oblong hexagonal shield with concave sides displaying in vertical order a balance and the letters Φ A Δ. The colors are old gold and purple and the flower is the red carnation.

Phi Delta Phi



THE fraternity of Φ Δ Φ was founded at the law department of Michigan University in 1860, by John M. Howard, of the law class of '71. There had been a local society called the "A Φ," and having its membership confined exclusively to law students at Ann Arbor for a year or two previous to this time, but none of the original members of Φ Δ Φ seemed to have known about it, or designed to imitate it. Howard was a graduate of Monmouth College and a member of Φ Γ Δ, and when he entered the University of Michigan it was his intention to establish there a chapter of his fraternity if he found it possible, but seeing that the undergraduate department of the university was crowded with chapters, he abandoned this idea and turned his attention to the formation of a purely legal fraternity. The first meeting was held November 22, 1869, and a committee was appointed to correspond with officers of the Eastern law schools to ascertain whether such an organization already existed, and if possible to secure a charter from one, if this was found to be the fact. On December 13, finding that this

was not the case, a constitution and ritual were adopted for the society, and the chapter was placed in working order. The new fraternity was called Φ Δ Φ. It was intended to establish chapters only in law schools of high standing, and to admit only undergraduate students as regular members. Honorary members were provided for, it being required that such members should belong to the legal profession, and be elected and initiated in the usual way. Persons who were members of the college fraternities were encouraged to join the new organization and as the fraternity does not resemble the regular Greek brotherhoods except in name, there is no conflict of allegiance. The chapters were to be named after distinguished lawyers. Extension into other law schools was provided for, but no attempt to establish a second chapter was made until 1875, when the "Sharswood Club," a local law club of good standing in the University of Pennsylvania, was made a chapter under the name of the Sharswood chapter. The members, however, returned their charter shortly afterward, for the alleged reason that the prescribed initiation ceremony was puerile and unworthy of the dignity of men seriously engaged in professional study.

In 1878 a second chapter was established in the law department of the Illinois Wesleyan University, and called the *Benjamin* chapter. In 1880 a third chapter, called the *Booth* chapter, was placed in the Union College of Law at Chicago. In 1881 the *Story* chapter was established at the Columbia Law School. At this time it was felt that several changes were needed in the government of the

organization, and a convention was called, which met at Ann Arbor in March, 1882. At this convention the parent chapter surrendered its authority. The use of the ritual was made permissive, and not mandatory. The authority of the fraternity was vested in a council of three members. The badge was changed, and the organic law was remodeled upon purely constitutional principles.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1869. *Kent*, University of Michigan.... 710
1878. *Benjamin*, Law School, Bloomington, Ill.....144
1880. *Booth*, Union College of Law, Chicago.....446
1881. *Story*, Columbia University 687
1882. *Cooley*, Washington University.....330
1884. *Pomeroy*, University of California.....305
1884. *Marshall*, George Washington University.....376
1884. *Jay*, Albany Law School.....242
1885. *Webster*, Boston University.....476
1886. *Hamilton*, Cincinnati Law School.....349
1886. *Gibson*, University of Pennsylvania.....188
1887. *Choate*, Harvard University (1909).....372
1887. *Waite*, Yale University.....429
1888. *Field*, New York University.....406
1888. *Conkling*, Cornell Law School University.....361
1890. *Tiedemann*, University of Missouri.....361
1890. *Minor*, University of Virginia.....372
1891. *Dillon*, University of Minnesota.....282
1891. *Daniels*, Buffalo Law School.....207
1891. *Chase*, University of Oregon.....183
1891. *Harlan*, University of Wisconsin.....359

1893. *Swan*, Ohio State University.....251
1893. *McClain*, University of Iowa.....350
1895. *Lincoln*, University of Nebraska.....288
1896. *Osgoode*, Law School of Upper Canada..... 77
1896. *Fuller*, Chicago—Kent College of Law.....187
1897. *Miller*, Stanford University.....246
1897. *Green*, University of Kansas.....323
1899. *Comstock*, Syracuse University.....159
1899. *Dwight*, New York Law School.....145
1900. *Foster*, University of Indiana.....222
1901. *Ranney*, Western Reserve University.....127
1901. *Langdell*, University of Illinois.....174
1902. *Brewer*, University of Denver.....102
1903. *Douglas*, University of Chicago..... 80
1907. *Ballinger*, University of Washington..... 100
1907. *Malone*, Vanderbilt University..... 42
1907. *Evarts*, Brooklyn Law Sch.,(St.Lawrence Univ.).148
1907. *Thomas*, University of Colorado..... 78
1907. *Beatty*, University of Southern Cal..... 78
1908. *Reed*, University of Maine..... 36
1908. *Tucker*, Washington and Lee University..... 54
1909. *Roberts*, University of Texas..... 36
1909. *Shiras*, University of Pittsburg..... 49
1912. *Holmes*, University of Oklahoma..... 17
1912. *Ames*, University of South Dakota..... 17
1912. *Bruce*, University of North Dakota..... 24
1912. *White*, Tulane University..... 16

Active chapters 47, inactive 1. Membership, 11,011.

The above enumeration is exclusive of honorary members.

It is the settled policy of the fraternity not to antagonize the existing social or literary societies in the law schools in which it enters. It takes members of all of the college fraternities, and the majority of its chapters have been formed by their aid. It never attempts to rival any existing law club or society, but draws members from them all. The Michigan chapter of Σ X, confining its membership for a time to the law school, acted in some sense as a rival of the Kent chapter, but elsewhere members of Σ X freely joined the fraternity.

The government of the fraternity is through the conventions, and a Council acting during the time between its sessions. Conventions have been held at Ann Arbor, 1882, 1899; New York, 1889, 1909; Chicago, 1893, 1895, 1896, 1903; Washington, 1898; St. Louis, 1904.; Columbus, 1907; Iowa City, 1908, and Cincinnati, 1911.

The Osgoode chapter was inactive from 1899 to 1909 and the Jay chapter from 1894 to 1900.

The exercises of the chapters vary. Each chapter, at the time of its establishment, is recommended to frame such a schedule of work as will supplement the regular course of instruction in its law school.

There are alumni chapters at Chicago, New York, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Washington, D. C., Portland, Oregon, Denver, Colo., Cleveland, Ohio, Buffalo, N. Y., Seattle, Wash., Oklahoma City, Okla., and Richmond, Va.

After graduation, the members form a widespread exchange for the interchange of business and information. This feature is facilitated by the catalogue of the frater-

nity, of which eight editions have been published, viz., in 1880, 1881, 1883, 1886, 1889, 1892, 1897 and 1909. The last edition was complete and accurate, and will compare favorably with the best catalogue work of the undergraduate fraternities. During 1887–88 a periodical called *The Brief* was issued by the secretary of the fraternity council, but it was suspended after the publication of one volume. It was revived in 1900 as a quarterly, published at New York, and has been very successful, containing many legal articles of merit, as well as the usual fraternity news. A small song book was published in 1896 with subsequent revisions and additions.

The fraternity is only nominally secret. The motto, the grip, and the passwords are not communicated to outsiders; otherwise the entire organization is open.

The badge of the society from its foundation until 1882, was a shield-shaped lozenge, ending in a sharp point at the top, and with a rounded curve at the bottom. In the center was a field upon which was displayed five crosses; above this were the letters "Φ Δ Φ," with a star in each corner. The badge then adopted, and now in use, is a monogram. The fraternity colors are wine color and pearl blue. The flower is the jacqueminot rose.

The flag is a pennant with three diagonal panels, the upper and lower ones are plain and wine red in color, the middle one is pearl blue in color and displays the letters "Φ Δ Φ" in wine red.

Among the prominent alumni of the fraternity, and exclusive of honorary members are the following: President Roosevelt, *Story;* John B. Jackson, Minister to

Roumania, *Field;* Irving B. Dudley, Ambassador to Brazil, *Marshall;* Frank H. Hitchcock, Postmaster General, *Marshall;* Elliott Northcott, Envoy to Nicaragua *Kent;* Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of Navy, *Choate;* William B. Gilbert, U. S. Circuit Judge, *Kent;* W. F. Frear, formerly Chief Justice of Hawaii, *Waite;* Ashley M. Gould, Judge Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, *Marshall;* Pliny L. Soper, U. S. Attorney Indian Territory, *Story;* Charles S. Thomas, Governor of Colorado, *Kent;* Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, *Kent;* John L. Bates, Governor of Massachusetts, *Webster;* Herbert S. Hadley, Governor of Missouri, *Booth;* Charles E. Hughes, Governor of New York, now of U. S. Supreme Court, *Story;* Wilder S. Metcalf, Brigadier General, *Green;* Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Infantry, U. S. Army, *Dillon;* Norman Hapgood, editor of *Collier's Weekly*, *Story;* Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, *Story;* Arthur C. Denison, U. S. Circuit Judge, *Kent.*

Theta Lambda Phi

(See page 357)

FRATERNITIES IN OTHER PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

Alpha Chi Sigma

(Chemical)

THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Wissin in December, 1902, by J. Howard Matthews, Joseph G. Holty, Frank J. Petura, Alfred Kundert, Harold E. Eggers, James C. Silverthorn, E. G. Mattke and R. T. Conger. Its membership is drawn from students of chemistry who intend to make some phase of chemistry their life work. Members of the undergraduate fraternities are admitted. Honorary members are provided for.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1902. A, University of Wisconsin.....135
1904. B, University of Minnesota..... 70
1906. Γ, Case School of Applied Science..... 46
1907. Δ, University of Missouri..... 49
1908. E, University of Indiana..... 56
1908. Z, University of Illinois 69
1908. H, University of Colorado 47
1909. Θ, University of Nebraska 44
1909. I, Rose Polytechnic Institute..... 17
1909. K, University of Kansas 48
1910. Λ, Ohio State University..... 27
1911. M, New Hampshire College 26
1911. N, Pennsylvania State College..... 34

1911. Ξ, University of Maine..... 21
1912. O, Harvard University..... 17

Active chapters 15, inactive 0. Membership 706.

The Minnesota chapter was inactive from 1905 to 1908. Eight of the chapters rent houses.

There are alumni chapters in Chicago and Washington, D. C.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly called the *Hexagon*, the first number of which was issued in 1910.

The Government of the fraternity is vested in a Supreme Council of five. Conventions are held biennially and have been held in 1906, 1908, 1910 and 1912 at Madison, Wis.

The badge is a gold hexagon displaying in gold on a field of black enamel the letters "A X Σ," skull and bones, two stars and clasped hands. The flower is the dark carnation.

Phi Lambda Upsilon

(Chemical)



THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Illinois in 1899, by Paul F. A. Rudnick, F. C. Koch, Horace C. Porter, Harry Hasson, Arthur R. Johnston and E. Brigham Safford. It chooses its members on a basis of good fellowship, and high scholarship in chemistry. Its members are elected from the graduate students, the seniors and the juniors in their second semester. It does not conflict with the undergraduate fraternities.

The chapter roll is:

1899. A, University of Illinois.
1908. B, University of Wisconsin.
1909. Γ, Columbia University.
1909. Δ, University of Michigan.
1910. E, University of Washington.
1910. Z, University of Minnesota.
1911. H, Ohio State University.

The badge is a hexagon of white enamel, at the top of which are crossed retorts and a Liebig bulb. Across the center is a gold band displaying the letters "Φ Λ Υ." Above is written the formula of an organic compound. The colors are blue and red.

Alpha Zeta

(Agricultural)



THIS fraternity was established October 28, 1897, at the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State University by John F. Cunningham and Charles W. Burkett. It is a purely professional organization and does not conflict with the undergraduate fraternities. The chapter roll is as follows, the chapters being usually named for persons prominent in some way with respect to agriculture or after the locality of the chapter:

1897. *Townshend*, Ohio State University.....126
1898. *Morrill*, Pennsylvania State College..... 51
1900. *Morrow*, University of Illinois.....151
1901. *Cornell*, Cornell University.....142
1903. *Kedzie*, Michigan Agricultural College.....133
1903. *Granite*, New Hampshire Agricultural College.. 52
1904. *Nebraska*, University of Nebraska..... 91
1904. *Massie*, North Carolina A. and M. College..... 36
1905. *La Grange*, University of Minnesota..... 88
1905. *Green Mountain*, University of Vermont..... 81
1906. *Wilson*, Iowa State College.....129
1907. *Babcock*, University of Wisconsin..... 72

1907. *Centennial*, University of Colorado..... 33
1908. *Maine*, University of Maine..... 61
1908. *Missouri*, University of Missouri..... .. 49
1909. *Ellicott*, Washington State College..... 41
1909. *California*, University of California..... 41
1910. *Purdue*, Purdue University 51
1911. *Kansas*, University of Kansas..... 41
1911. *Dacotah*, N. Dakota Agricultural College..... 36

Active chapters 20. Membership 1396.

The Morrill chapter was inactive from 1900 to 1903. The Cornell chapter owns a house ($10,000). The Ohio State, Pennsylvania State and Minnesota chapters rent houses.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a "High Council" consisting of the five officers of the conventions. The conventions are biennial. They have been held at Columbus, O., in 1902, St. Louis, 1904, Urbana, Ills., 1906, Ithaca, N. Y., 1908, Ames, Iowa, 1910 and Lansing, Mich., 1912.

The fraternity publishes a journal called the *Alpha Zeta Quarterly*.

The badge is a monogram of the "A" over the "Z." The colors are mauve and blue.

Alpha Gamma Rho

(Agricultural)



THIS fraternity was organized by the union of two prior societies, Α Γ Ρ founded in 1903 at Ohio State University by F. L. Allen, R. L. Fromme, W. A. Martin, P. S. Poston, G. T. Snyder, and B. L. West and Δ Ρ Σ founded in 1906 at the University of Illinois by J. J. Mackay, R. E. Taylor, J. H. Craig, F. H. McKelvey, M. E. Greenleaf, J. H. Martin, R. E. Chambers, E. E. Chester and E. E. Stultz. In the spring of 1908 a union was effected the Ohio State chapter being called the Beta and the Illinois chapter the Alpha.

The roll is as follows:

1906. Α, University of Illinois 86
1903. Β, Ohio State University 75
1911. Γ, Pennsylvania State College..... 25
1911. Δ, Purdue University 23

Active chapters 4, inactive 0. Membership 209.

The Beta, Gamma and Delta chapters occupy rented houses.

The government of the fraternity is vested in the conventions and an interim Executive Council. The

conventions have been held at Chicago 1908, 1909, 1910, and Columbus, O., 1911.

A periodical called the *Sickle and Sheaf* was started in 1910. It is intended to be a semi-annual for the present.

The badge is a sheaf of wheat and a sickle combined with a crescent bearing the letters "Δ Γ Ρ." The colors are dark green and gold. The flower is the pink rose.

Delta Kappa Phi

(Textile)

THIS fraternity was organized November 16, 1899, at the Philadelphia Textile School by J. Paul Jones, Chas. E. Washburn, Harris A. Solomon and Leon H. Buck.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1899. A, Philadelphia Textile School.....142
1902. B, Lowell Textile School.....131

Active chapters 2, inactive 0. Membership 273.

Both chapters live in houses which they rent.

The government is through a convention of delegates from the chapters with an interim control by the officers elected at the conventions.

The fraternity publishes a directory of its members.

The badge is a diamond displaying the letters "Δ Κ Φ" a shield and a star. The colors are white and purple.

Theta Tau

(Engineering)



THETA Tau was founded at the University of Minnesota on October 15, 1904, by Erick J. Schrader, Edwin L. Vinal, W. Murray Lewis and Isaac B. Hanks. It was intended to be a purely professional engineering fraternity and it has admitted to membership persons belonging to the undergraduate Greek Letter fraternities. Membership is limited to students of engineering and the policy has been to enter no institution where mining or metallurgical engineering is not taught, but each chapter is at liberty to select its members from students following any course in engineering. Honorary membership is provded for. Originally the fraternity was called the "Hammer & Tongs." The name was changed in 1910.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1904. A, University of Minnesota 101
1906. B, Michigan College of Mines 109
1908. Γ, Colorado School of Mines 62
1911. Δ, Case School of Applied Science 41
1911. E, University of California 31
1912. Z, University of Kansas 22
1912. H. Mass. Institute of Technology 16

Active chapters 7, inactive 0. Membership 382.

The Beta chapter owns a house, ($18,000). The Beta chapter was formed from the Rhombohedron Club, the Gamma from the Square Set Club and the Delta from Σ K A.

There are alumni associations in Chicago, and in the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The government of the fraternity is through a biennial convention of delegates from the active and alumni chapters. Between its sessions the government is in the hands of an Executive Council of five members.

The fraternity publishes through the Beta chapter an annual called the *Gear* which contains chapter letters, portrait groups, and a directory of the members.

The badge is a golden gear wheel with a garnet at the hub, the lower side of the wheel being crossed by a hammer and a pair of tongs. The letters "Θ T" are displayed between the spokes of the upper part of the wheel. The colors are dark red and gold. The flower is the Jacqueminot rose. The badge was formerly a skull displaying the letters of the fraternity on the forehead and surmounting a crossed tongs and hammer.

Theta Xi

(See page 359)

*

Phi Mu Alpha

(Musical)



THIS fraternity which is commonly called Sinfonia was organized October 20, 1898, at the New England Conservatory of Music by Ossian E. Mills and thirteen associates. Its organization at first was that of a club, but in 1900 it was determined to expand and form a regular college fraternity, in musical schools of approved excellence The chapter roll is as follows:

1898. A, New England Conservatory of Music.....179
1900. B, Broad Street Conservatory of Music, Philadelphia 84
1900. Γ, American Institute of Applied Music (1900).. 16
1901. Δ, Detroit Conservatory of Music..... 85
1902. E, University of Michigan.....106
1902. Z, Chicago Auditorium Conservatory of Music (1904)..... 18
1903. H, Cincinnati College of Music..... 69
1904. Γ, Ithaca Conservatory of Music..... 44
1904. Θ, Syracuse University..... 87
1907. Σ, University of Missouri..... 29
1910. I, Northwestern University 15
1911. K, Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore.. 11

1911. Δ, DePauw University 10
1912. M, University of Oklahoma 13
1912. N, Denison University 22

Active chapters 13, inactive 2. Membership 788.

The Detroit, Syracuse, Michigan and Northwestern chapters rent houses. Other chapters would but for the problem of practicing during study hours.

The fraternity admits honorary members.

The government of the fraternity is in the hands of a board of "Supreme" officers constituting with a member of each chapter a Supreme Council. Conventions are held annually and have been held as follows: Boston, 1901, 1907, 1912; Philadelphia, 1902, 1908: Ithaca, 1903, 1910; Cincinnati, 1905; Ann Arbor, 1904, 1911; Syracuse, 1909.

The fraternity offers a gold prize medallion for the best musical composition from among young American musicians.

The fraternity has issued an annual since 1901. This contains chapter letters, portraits of the members, lists of initiates and the like. It also issues three times a year a periodical called the *Mystic Cat*. It has issued a song book.

The badge is a triangle with the point at the top. It displays an antique letter "S" with one of the letters "Φ M A "at each point of the triangle. The colors are red and black and gold.

*

Tau Kappa Alpha

(Orators and Debators)

TAU Kappa Alpha was organized May 13, 1908, at Indianapolis, Ind., primarily through the efforts of Hugh Th. Miller and Oswald Ryan, assisted by James J. Boyle, G. Claris Adams, Herbert R. Hyman, William Heilman and Roger W. Wallace.

The principal qualification for membership is participation in an Intercollegiate oratorical or debating contest. Members are elected by the several State Councils in their respective States, and Alumni of accredited institutions may also be elected.

The scheme of organization is a peculiar one. Charters are not granted to institutions of learning as such, but are granted to eligible persons in each State upon the petition of students from a representative institution or institutions in such State and expansion within that State is entrusted to the charter members of the State Chapter. The purpose of this plan is to enable the election of desirable men from colleges not large enough or perhaps not strong enough to warrant the installation of or to maintain a separate chapter.

Each chapter is supposed to hold an annual business meeting followed by a banquet, at which new members are initiated, the meeting being held at some convenient central place within the State. A general convention is held annually and new chapters are admitted by an affirmative vote of four-fifths of the existing chapters. Charters have been granted as follows:

1908. INDIANA
Butler College
DePauw University
University of Indiana
Notre Dame University
Wabash College

1908. IDAHO
University of Idaho

1908. WASHINGTON
University of Washington

1908. OHIO
Miami University
Ohio University
Wittenberg University
University of Cincinnati (Law Department)

1908. MASSACHUSETTS
Harvard University
Amherst College

1909. COLORADO
University of Denver

1909. TENNESSEE
Vanderbilt University

1910. NORTH CAROLINA
University of North Carolina

1911. MONTANA
University of Montana

1911. UTAH
University of Utah

1911. VIRGINIA
Randolph-Macon College
Richmond College

1911. GEORGIA
University of Georgia (1912)
1912. NEW YORK
New York University
1912. WISCONSIN
Lawrence University
1912. ARKANSAS
University of Arkansas

The chapter at the University of Georgia is at present inactive.

The badge of the society is a gold watch key. It is in the form of a scroll and displays the letters of the society's name within a wreath with groups of stars above and below the wreath and the date of the society's founding in Greek. The colors are light and dark purple.

Phi Alpha Tau

(Public Speakers and Actors)

PHI Alpha Tau was organized at the Emerson School of Oratory, Boston, Mass., in 1909 by Henry L. Southwick, Walter B. Tripp, Herbert D. Bard, Frederick H. Hoch, Newton B. Hammond, Lynn B. Hammond, Louis J. Roder, and Frederick C. Patterson. It is a fraternity of persons professionally engaged in public speaking and acting.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1909. A, Emerson School of Oratory.
1909. B, University of Wisconsin.
1910. Γ, University of Nebraska.
1911. Δ, Stanford University.
1911. E, University of Minnesota.

At a convention held at Chicago in 1910 a constitution was drafted. At a meeting held at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1911 it was adopted and a National Council provided for.

The badge is a large "Φ" displaying the letters "A" and "T" on its vertical bar.

Alpha Kappa Psi

(Schools of Commerce and Accountancy)

ALPHA Kappa Psi was founded Oct. 5, 1904, at the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New York University by Nathan Lane, Jr., Daniel V. Duff, George L. Bergen, Wm. O. Tremaine, Morris S. Rachmie, Frederick R. Leach, Irving L. Camp, Robert S. Douglas, Herbert M. Wright, and Howard M. Jefferson.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1904. A, New York University.....160
1910. B, Denver University 24
1911. Γ, Northwestern University 14

Active chapters, 3. Membership, 198.

The parent chapter rents a house.

The badge is a disk resembling an antique coin displaying on its face a Roman galley with the letters "A K Ψ" on the sail. The colors are blue and gold. The flower is the chrysanthemum.

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES

We have already stated that the first Greek letter society among women was Κ Α Θ founded at DePauw (then Indiana Asbury) University in 1870 and we traced the development of the system for some years or until it had become a common form of organization.

In general it may be said that the women's organizations have closely copied those of the men, in criteria for membership, in external characteristics, in systems of government and administration and in all essential details. As they originated after the Civil War they were entirely free from the disturbance incident to that struggle and consequently they have had opportunity to develop progressively without serious interruption. The multiplication of educational facilities for women has also greatly increased their field of operation.

It may be said that practically every women's society supports a journal and the doings of most of them are not attempted to be kept secret. They have been somewhat more practical than the men, have not been quite so jealous of each other and were able sooner than the men to form an inter-fraternity organization.

INTER-FRATERNITY RELATIONS

In 1891, at the call of Κ Κ Γ, a Pan-Hellenic Convention of Women's fraternities met at 5 Park street, Boston. Α Φ, Γ Φ Β, Δ Γ, Δ Δ Δ, Κ Α Θ, Κ Κ Γ and Π Β Φ were represented. It lasted from Wednesday until Friday and concluded with a banquet. Several committees were

appointed and several topics discussed but nothing permanent resulted from the meeting.

In July, 1893, a College Fraternity Congress was held at Chicago during the World's Fair and many of the sororities were represented. Several papers were read and the affair also concluded with a banquet. Nothing further was done until 1902 when the first Inter-Sorority Conference met May 24 at Chicago at the call of Α Φ. Representatives were present from Κ Α Θ, Κ Κ Γ, Γ Φ Β, Π Β Φ, Δ Γ, Δ Δ Δ and Α Φ. The proceedings were almost entirely devoted to the question of pledging members, and the efforts of those present seemed to be devoted mainly to securing the organization of local Pan-Hellenic or inter-fraternity conferences at different colleges in order to regulate rushing.

The second Conference was held Sept. 19, 1903, at St. Louis. Χ Ω and Α Χ Ω were new societies represented. It was decided that local Pan-Hellenic Associations should be formed in every institution in which two or more National sororities existed, that they should consist of one alumna and one active member from each society represented, that their purpose should be to discuss and act on all matters of inter-sorority interest and that the chapter first established at each institution should organize its Pan-Hellenic Association. It was also decided that a pledge day should be adopted by each local Pan-Hellenic Association and that no student should be asked to join a sorority before her matriculation.

The third Conference was held at Chicago, Sept. 16, 17, 1904. Α Ξ Δ was represented. It was decided that conferences should be called by the sororities in the follow-

ing order, Π Β Φ, Κ Α Θ, Κ Κ Γ, Δ Γ, Α Φ, Γ Φ Β, Α Χ Ω, Δ Δ Δ, Α Ξ Δ and Χ Ω; that the delegate from the sorority calling the conference should act as chairman, and the delegate from the next sorority in order should act as secretary, with a view to presiding at the next Conference. A resolution was passed instructing the several chapters that the purpose of each local association was "not merely to promote good feeling and social intercourse, but especially to discuss and act upon all matters of inter-sorority interest with a view to raising fraternity standards and ameliorating existing evils."

The fourth Conference met at Chicago, Sept. 15, 16, 1905. Α Ο Π was represented. Petitions from several sororities were presented and it was decided that no sorority with less than five chapters should be admitted and none having a chapter in an institution below collegiate rank. A constitution was proposed.

The fifth Conference met at Chicago, Sept. 14, 1906. Σ Κ was represented. A revised constitution was proposed, and a model constitution for local Pan-Hellenic Associations was adopted. A resolution was passed discountenancing high school sororities and recommending that admission be refused to women who had belonged to such societies. A committee was appointed to investigate the laws of the several states with reference to the unauthorized wearing of badges. This Conference also manifested a desire to further social service work and to coöperate with the college authorities to that end.

The sixth Conference met at Chicago, Sept. 13, 1907. The proposed constitution for the Conference and for

local associations were discussed. The matter of social service was discussed and alumnæ were urged to assist in solving local Pan-Hellenic differences. An application for membership by Α Δ Φ (sorority) was rejected on the ground that it did not meet the necessary requirements. Local associations were urged to include local societies as well as chapters of the sororities.

The seventh Conference met at Chicago, Sept. 11, 1908. The proposed constitution for the Conference was at last accepted by all the sororities represented. The name of the organization was changed to the National Pan-Hellenic Conference. The matter of exchanging fraternity magazines was regulated. The matter of chaperons for chapter houses was discussed. A sophomore pledge day was recommended. The local Pan-Hellenic Associations were urged to require a definite scholarship attainment as a prerequisite to fraternity membership, and to arrange some general meetings at each institution at which all the fraternity members should be present, and to restrict the expense, number and duration of social functions.

The eighth Conference met at Chicago, Sept. 17, 18, 1909. Ζ Τ Α and Α Γ Δ were represented. The matter of providing proper chaperons was again discussed and it was suggested that each chapter living in a house should employ a chaperon at a small salary under a definite contract. A committee was appointed to draw up a code concerning the dismissal of members, the withdrawal of invitations, the breaking of pledges, etc. An extension committee was provided for.

The ninth Conference was held at Chicago, Sept. 16, 1910. A Δ Φ (sorority) and Δ Z were represented. Model chapter house rules were submitted for consideration. The fraternities were asked to vest limited legislative power in their delegates, and that a seven-eighths vote should decide matters voted upon at the conference. The members were urged not to allow fraternity loyalty to conflict with college loyalty, to limit the extent of undergraduate activity of members, to control the place, duration and time of social functions and similar matters, to include non-fraternity women in social life, to limit the cost of entertainment, etc. A new model constitution for local associations was also prepared.

The tenth Conference met at Evanston, Ills., Nov. 3, 4, 1911. The proposed constitution was adopted. It changed the name of the organization to the National Pan-Hellenic Congress and appointed an executive committee. The matter of admitting professional fraternities was discussed and an interesting report on social customs was received and printed.

The constitution as thus finally arrived at is reprinted below:

CONSTITUTION

ART. I—NAME

The name of this organization shall be the National Pan-Hellenic Congress.

ART. II—OBJECT

The object of the Pan-Hellenic Congress shall be to improve the conditions of fraternity life and inter-fraternity relationships, to strengthen the position of fraternities in the college community, to co-operate with college authorities in all efforts to improve social

and scholarship standards, and to be a forum for the discussion of all questions of general interest to the fraternity world.

ART. III—ORGANIZATION

The Congress shall be composed of one delegate from each national fraternity represented.

ART. IV—ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP

Sec. 1. (Referred to a committee.)

Sec. 2. Any fraternity meeting three Congress fraternities at any institution and not eligible to full membership in the Congress, shall be admitted to associate membership—having a seat and a voice but not a vote.

Sec. 3. The application of any fraternity for membership in the National Pan-Hellenic Congress shall be referred to a committee of three, which shall investigate the standing of the petitioning body, and upon their recommendation it shall be admitted into the Congress upon an unanimous affirmative vote of the delegates present.

ART. V—MEETINGS

Sec. 1. The Congress shall assembly annually, the time and place of the following meeting to be arranged each year, and shall be presided over by the fraternities in rotation.

Sec. 2. The official list shall be:

1. Pi Beta Phi.
2. Kappa Alpha Theta.
3. Kappa Kappa Gamma.
4. Alpha Phi.
5. Delta Gamma.
6. Gamma Phi Beta.
7. Alpha Chi Omega.
8. Delta Delta Delta.
9. Alpha Xi Delta.
10. Chi Omega.
11. Sigma Kappa.
12. Alpha Omicron Pi.
13. Zeta Tau Alpha.
14. Alpha Gamma Delta.
15. Alpha Delta Phi.
16. Delta Zeta.

Sec. 3. Additions to the official list shall be made in order of election to membership.

ART. VI—POWERS

Sec. 1. The powers of the Congress shall be five-fold:—First, to make laws that pertain to its own government. Second, to admit at its discretion petitioning fraternities. Third, to levy annual dues —not to exceed $15.00 to be paid by the fraternities within two weeks of notification by the treasurer. Fourth, to make final settlement of a dissention in a local Pan-Hellenic reported to its Executive Committee. Fifth, to have advisory power over local Pan-Hellenics.

Sec. 2. An unanimous vote of the delegates present shall be necessary to a vote in the Congress.

ART. VII—GOVERNMENT

Sec. 1. The delegate from the fraternity calling the congress shall act as chairman of the same, and the delegate from the fraternity next in order shall act as secretary of the Congress. The treasurer shall be the delegate whose fraternity is next on the list after that of the secretary's.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee shall consist of the secretary of the last Congress as chairman, the secretary of the next Congress and the treasurer.

Sec. 3. The duties of the Executive Committee shall be to carry on the work of the Congress between sessions: to appoint, on application from a Grand President of any chapter involved in local Pan-Hellenic difficulties, a member of the Congress whose fraternity interests are not involved in the question at issue to investigate and arbitrate any difficulty arising in the Pan-Hellenic, expenses of the one sent to be defrayed by the local Pan-Hellenic; to make final settlement and inflict penalties, if necessary, on any chapter which withdraws from a local Pan-Hellenic or refuses to arbitrate its violation of any Pan-Hellenic contract or the "lifting" of a pledge, after the Grand President of the offending chapter has been duly informed by the chairman of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 4. Chairman. The duties of the chairman shall be as follows:

She shall keep the minutes. She shall send reports of the Congress promptly to the members of the Congress and to all Grand Secretaries of the fraternities represented in the Congress for distribution to chapters and officers of their fraternities.

She shall issue questions proposed by the Congress to the Grand Secretaries for presentation to their fraternities and shall, upon receipt of the result, send notices of the same to all Grand Secretaries. She shall report all measures of inter-fraternity interest passed by any Grand Council or by any convention, at once to the Congress. She shall send to each Grand Secretary voting blanks for all motions submitted to the fraternities by the Congress.

She shall prepare, with the other members of the Executive Committee, the program of the Congress and the instructions to the delegates, and shall issue the call for the next meeting. She shall send, with the aid of the Executive Committee, quarterly bulletins of Pan-Hellenic interest to each Grand Secretary.

Sec. 5. Treasurer. The duties of the treasurer shall be to collect and hold all moneys, subject to the will of the Congress and to be expended only on a written order from the chairman.

ART. VIII—METHODS OF PROCEDURE

Sec. 1. Actions of Pan-Hellenic interest passed by any Grand Council or any Grand Convention shall be reported at once to the chairman of the Executive Committee and also to the Grand Secretary of each fraternity represented in the Congress.

Sec. 2. Suggestions offered by the Congress shall be submitted as soon as possible by the chairman of the Executive Committee, to all the Grand Secretaries of the fraternities, and the result of the vote announced by each Grand Secretary to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Congress within two months.

Sec. 3. The chairman of the Executive Committee shall then announce the result to all Grand Councils and chapters. The motions that have received an unanimous vote of all the fraternities shall at once become binding upon all chapters, the Grand Council being responsible for the observance.

ART. IX—LEGISLATION

Legislation enacted by a fraternity at the suggestion of the Congress can be repealed or modified only by formal action of the Congress.

ART. X—AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended by an unanimous vote of all the fraternities represented in the National Pan-Hellenic Congress.

WOMEN'S GENERAL FRATERNITIES

Alpha Chi Omega



THIS fraternity was founded at DePauw University, October 15, 1885, with the assistance of Dr. James G. Campbell, Β Θ Π. The charter members were: Estella Leonard, Anna Allen, Amy R. DuBois, Bessie Grooms, Olive Burnett, Bertha Deniston, and Nellie Gamble. The intention of the fraternity for the first few years was to establish chapters in musical schools. However, not being pleased with the idea of being considered professional and feeling that such designation did not accurately express the aim of the society, in 1900 literary qualifications, toward which there had been an increasing tendency through several years, were made a constitutional requirement. Musical qualifications were still retained as an additional requisite.

The roll is as follows:

1885.	Α, DePauw University	309
1887.	Β, Albion College	212
1890.	Γ, Northwestern University	149
1891.	Δ, Allegheny College	162
1895.	Ε, University of Southern California	154

1895. Z, New England Conservatory of Music.....179
1898. H, Bucknell University (1899)..... 15
1898. Θ, University of Michigan.....138
1899. I, University of Illinois.....135
1903. K, University of Wisconsin.....167
1906. Λ, Syracuse University..... 66
1907. M, Simpson College..... 88
1907. N, University of Colorado..... 91
1907. Ξ, University of Nebraska..... 63
1907. Ο, Baker University..... 80
1909. Π, University of California..... 33
1910. P, University of Washington..... 44
1911. Σ, University of Iowa..... 13
1911. T, Brenau College..... 22

Active chapters, 18; inactive, 1; membership, 2,020.

The chapter at Bucknell University became inactive June, 1899. The Southern California chapter was inactive from 1898 to 1905. The Illinois chapter was formed from a local Z X, the Simpson chapter from A A Γ, the Baker chapter from N A, the Washington chapter from Δ N, the Iowa chapter from Σ T Ω.

The DePauw, Southern California, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Syracuse, Colorado, Nebraska, Baker, California, Iowa and Washington chapters rent houses and the Albion chapter owns a lodge ($3,000).

Since the establishing of the second chapter, the supreme power of the fraternity has been vested in the convention. The DePauw chapter acted as the governing body between national assemblies until 1896. At that time the present constitutional form was adopted whereby the

convention became the Grand Chapter. It is composed of a delegate from each collegiate chapter, each alumnæ chapter and the Grand Council. This latter body, which is the supreme power during the interim, is composed of seven members and also meets biennially, in the years alternating with the Grand Chapter sessions. The Grand Inspector is the fraternity's representative at the Inter-Sorority Conference and makes an annual visit of inspection to each chapter.

Seven alumnæ chapters have been formed viz.: Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit, New York, Boston, Madison, Wis., and Los Angeles. The alumnæ chapters have all the privileges of the active chapters excepting that of making initiations.

The conventions meet biennially, and have been held as follows: Greencastle, Ind., 1891, 1897, 1906; Albion, Mich., 1893, 1898; Evanston, Ill., 1894, 1902; Meadville, Pa., 1896, 1904; Boston, 1900; Champaign, Ill., 1908; Detroit, 1910.

The *Lyre*, the fraternity journal, was authorized by the annual convention at Evanston, Ill., in March, 1894, and the first number appeared in June of that year under the supervision of the chapter at Greencastle, which continued to be the place of publication until 1900. Since then it has been published at Providence, R. I. and Menasha, Wis. The numbers are printed in November, January, March, and June, and it is now in its 14th volume.

A song book, containing sixty songs, was published in 1903, under the supervision of the Northwestern chapter.

It is now in its third edition, and contains thirty-one songs set to original music.

A history of the fraternity by Mabel H. Siller was published in 1911. It treats of the founding and development of the fraternity, contains illustrations of the chapters, chapter houses, conventions and insignia, a history of each chapter and an alphabetical catalogue of the members. An official calendar was published first in 1908 and contains chapter anniversaries, national dates, and several blank pages for chapter dates. Five issues of the directory, giving the fraternity membership, have been published.

The badge of the fraternity is a Greek lyre, jeweled and displaying the letters "A X Ω" on a scroll placed diagonally across the strings.

The colors are scarlet and olive. The flowers are scarlet carnation and smilax. A flag was adopted in 1910.

Alpha Delta Phi



THIS society was organized in 1904 upon the basis of a local literary society called the Adelphean which had been founded at the Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga., in 1851 by Octavia O. Andrew, Maria J. Esterling, Mary A. Evans, Oceana L. Goodall, Eugenia Tucker and Elizabeth Williams.

In August, 1904, it was incorporated under the laws of Georgia as the "Adelphean Society" and in July, 1905, amended its charter "by inserting after its name wherever it occurs in said charter, as a symbol for said name, the following Greek letters 'Α Δ Φ'."

It has since claimed to be "the oldest secret society for women in America." It is obvious, however, that it is not entitled as a Greek Letter society to take precedence of the many similar societies organized primarily as such prior to 1904. It is unfortunate that it has also chosen "as a symbol" for its name, the Greek letters Α Δ Φ which for many years have been associated with the well known men's fraternity of that name.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1904. A, Wesleyan Female College.....*1600
1905. B, Salem College (1909)..... 31

*This includes all of the members of the old [Adelphean] society, and is estimated.

1905. Γ, Mary Baldwin Seminary (1910)..... 42
1906. Δ, University of Texas..... 65
1906. E. Sophie Newcomb College (Tulane)..... 34
1906. Z, Southwestern University..... 62
1907. H, University of Alabama (1909)..... 18
1908. Θ, Lawrence University..... 56
1909. I, Florida State College for Women..... 62
1910. K, Judson College..... 43
1910. Λ, Brenau College (Ga.)..... 32
1910. M, Women's College of Alabama..... 29
1910. N, Randolph-Macon Women's College..... 23
1911. O, Trinity College (N. C.)..... 26
1911. Π, Iowa State College..... 26
1912. P, Boston University..... 18
1912. Σ, University of Illinois..... 21
1912. T, University of Kansas..... 19

Active chapters 15, inactive 3. Membership 2,205.

The society as now organized has retained the Adelphean society ritual. The Florida chapter was organized from a pre-existing local society, the Lawrence chapter from a local called Ω Φ, the Brenau chapter from A B T, the Judson chapter from A N, the Boston chapter from Δ X O, the Illinois chapter from A A.

The Mu and Nu chapters own bungalows and six of the other chapters rent houses.

There are alumnae associations at Atlanta, Quitman, Thomasville, Oxford, Macon and Waynesboro, Georgia; Austin and Georgetown, Texas; Birmingham, Ala.; New Orleans, La., and Washington, N. C.

The government is by biennial conventions with an

Executive Council acting between its sessions. Conventions have been held at Macon, Ga. 1906, New Orleans 1907, Georgetown, Texas 1909, and Atlanta, Ga. 1911.

A journal intended to be a quarterly and called the *Adelphean* was begun in Macon, Ga., 1907. In 1910 it was moved to Menasha, Wis.

The badge is a diamond of black enamel displaying along the longest diagonal, clasped hands on each side of which is a star and beneath the letters "A Δ Φ." The colors are pale blue and white. The flower is the single purple violet.

Alpha Gamma Delta



ALPHA Gamma Delta was founded May 30, 1904, at Syracuse University by Jennie Clara Titus, Marguerite Shepard, Estelle Shepard, Ethel Evelyn Brown, Flora M. Knight, Georgia Otis, Emily Helen Butterfield, Georgia A. Dickover, Mary Louise Snider, Edith E. MacConnell and Grace Robertson Mosher.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1904.	A, Syracuse University	85
1905.	B, University of Wisconsin	77
1906.	Γ, Wesleyan University (1912)	66
1908.	Δ, University of Minnesota	43
1908.	E, University of Kentucky	29
1908.	Z, Ohio University	65
1908.	H, DePauw University	41
1909.	Θ, Goucher College	27
1909.	I, University of Washington	55
1912.	K, Allegheny College	49

Active chapters, 9; inactive, 1. Membership 537.

The Syracuse, Wisconsin, Minnesota, DePauw and Washington chapters occupy rented houses. The Wesleyan chapter was formed from a local Z E; the Ohio chapter from A A A; the Washington chapter from Θ Φ,

and the Allegheny chapter from ΘΣ. The Wesleyan chapter became inactive when women ceased to attend the university.

There are alumnæ chapters at Syracuse, N. Y., Middletown, Conn., Milwaukee, Wis., Athens, O., and Minneapolis, Minn. The fraternity has honorary members also.

The fraternity is governed by a convention and a Grand Council. The convention is composed of two delegates from each collegiate chapter, one from each alumna chapter, the members of the council, the secretary of the convention, not a delegate, and the editor of the *Alpha Gamma Delta*. The Grand Council consists of eight members, the president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer and three non-official members. The council has all power during the interval between conventions. The national officers are province presidents.

The fraternity is divided into four divisions, for purposes of administration, and province conventions are held during the years when the national conventions do not meet. National conventions have been held at Syracuse, N. Y., 1907 and 1909, and at Athens, O., in 1911.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly magazine the *Alpha Gamma Delta*. The history has been printed in the magazine but it has not been separately published.

The badge is a monogram in gold of the three Greek letters, which give the fraternity its name, with the "Δ" plain, the "Γ" chased and the "Α" which may be jeweled, superimposed upon the other two. The colors are red, buff and green; the flowers, red and buff roses, the flag red and buff white letters in green.

Alpha Kappa Psi

ALPHA Kappa Psi was founded in 1904 at St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.

The chapter roll is:

1904. A, St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C. (1910)....76
1905. B, Stuart Hall, Staunton, Va. (1908).....25
1906. T, Fairmont Seminary, Monteagle, Tenn.....46
1907. Δ, Wesleyan Female College, Ga.....66
1908. H, Florida State College for Women.....19
1909. Σ N, Stetson University.....28
1910. K, Carnegie Technical Institute..... 9
1911. Z, Shorter College, Rome, Ga.....19
1911. Γ, Gunston Hall, Washington, D. C.....16

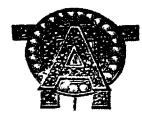
Active chapters 7, inactive 2. Membership, 304.

Conventions have been held at Asheville 1909, Atlanta 1910, Charleston 1911, Jacksonville 1912.

The society publishes a periodical called the *Trigonon*, edited by the Delta chapter.

The badge is a triangle divided into three panels, one displaying a scroll carrying a skull and bones, one a key and the third a torch. The colors are blue and gold. The flower is the forget-me-not.

Alpha Omicron Pi



ALPHA Omicron Pi was founded at Barnard College, of Columbia University, January 2, 1897, by Jessie Wallace Hugham, Helen St. Clair, Stella George Stern and Elizabeth Heywood Wyman, all of the class of 1898.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1897.	A, Barnard College (Columbia)	75
1898.	Π, Sophie Newcomb College (Tulane)	51
1900.	N, New York University	52
1902.	O, University of Tennessee	41
1903.	K, Randolph-Macon Woman's College	71
1903.	Z, University of Nebraska	110
1907.	Σ, University of California	90
1907.	Θ, DePauw University	68
1908.	Δ, Jackson College (Tufts)	98
1908.	Γ, University of Maine	85
1908.	E, Sage College (Cornell)	33
1909.	P, Northwestern University	37
1910.	Λ, Stanford University	41
1911.	I, University of Illinois	29

Active chapters, 14; membership 881.

The California chapter was formed from a local called A B Σ and the Maine and Tufts chapters were chapters of the now inactive sorority of Δ Σ.

The Randolph-Macon chapter owns a lodge ($1,200). The DePauw, Illinois, Nebraska, California and Stanford chapter rent houses.

There are alumnæ chapters in New York, Providence, Boston, San Francisco, New Orleans and Lincoln, Neb.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a Grand Council. During the recess between its sessions the affairs of the fraternity are administered by an Executive Committee of five.

Until 1908, conventions were held in New York City. They then became biennial. The 1910 convention was held in Boston and that of 1912 in Chicago.

The fraternity has published a quarterly journal called *To Dragma* since 1905.

The badge is a jeweled monogram of the letters "A O Π," a ruby or a garnet appearing on the apex of the "A." The fraternity color is cardinal and the flower is the jacqueminot rose. The jewel is the ruby.

Alpha Phi



ALPHA Phi was founded at the University of Syracuse October 20th, 1872, by Rena Michaels, Clara Bradley, Martha Foote, Kate Hogoboom, Ida Gilbert, Louise Shepard, Jane S. Higham, Florence Chidester Lukens, Elizabeth Hubbell and Clara Sittser. This was called the Alpha chapter, but it was nine years before a second chapter was established.

The following is the chapter roll:

1872.	A, University of Syracuse	402
1881.	B, Northwestern University	233
1883.	H, Boston University	234
1888.	Γ, DePauw University	116
1889.	Δ, Cornell University	159
1890.	E, University of Minnesota	198
1891.	Z, Goucher College	144
1892.	Θ, University of Michigan	175
1896.	I, University of Wisconsin	144
1899.	K, Stanford University	95
1901.	Λ, University of California	98
1903.	M, Barnard College (Columbia)	51
1906.	N, University of Nebraska	52
1906.	Ξ, University of Toronto	43
1910.	O, University of Missouri	24

1911. Π, University of North Dakota..... 25
1912. P, Ohio State University..... 27

Active chapters, 17; inactive, 0; membership, 2,316.

The chapters at Syracuse ($20,000), Minnesota ($12,000), Michigan ($12,000), Wisconsin ($18,000), and Stanford ($10,000) own houses, and the chapters at DePauw, California, Nebraska, Missouri and Ohio State rent them. The Syracuse chapter was the first chapter of a woman's society to occupy or own a chapter house. This was built in 1886. In 1911 the old house was sold and the present one purchased.

There are alumnæ chapters in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Syracuse, Ithaca, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis and San Francisco.

The general government of the fraternity is centralized in form, and is vested in a Board of five officers, alumnæ of the fraternity, who are elected at each biennial national convention and hold office through the next convention. The delegate to the national Pan-Hellenic conference is a member ex-officio of this Board. From 1908 to 1912 the General Board has been located in Chicago. Each chapter is visited once in two years by an alumnæ appointed by the Board.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Syracuse, N. Y., 1882, 1883, 1885, 1888, 1892, 1904; Evanston, Ill., 1884, 1887, 1893, 1900; Boston, Mass., 1886, 1889, 1898; Greencastle, Ind., 1890; Ithaca, N. Y., 1891; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1902; New York City, 1906; Madison, Wis., 1908; Baltimore, Md., 1894, 1910; Minneapolis, Minn., 1896, 1912.

The journal of the fraternity is the Alpha Phi *Quarterly* first published in July, 1888, under the management of the Northwestern chapter. Here it remained for two years when it was transferred, in August, 1890, to the Syracuse chapter, where it was published until 1892. From this time until 1897, the publication was under the control of the chapter at Boston, and then it was returned to Syracuse to be placed under a new kind of management until 1906. From 1906 to 1912 the *Quarterly* has been issued from the University of Michigan under the direction of the general board, an editor-in-chief, seven advisory editors, and a business manager. Twenty-three volumes have been completed. A catalogue is issued every two years as a supplement to the January number. A card catalogue system was completed in 1908 by which method an account of each alumna is received every four years. A song book of 96 pages was published in 1892 from Syracuse, N. Y. In 1904 a second edition was issued and in 1911 a third.

In 1908 the convention adopted an official badge of uniform size. It is a plain gold monogram of the two Greek letters A and Φ with the letters A E O in black. The colors are silver gray and bordeaux. The flowers are lilies-of-the-valley and forget-me-nots.

Alpha Sigma Alpha

ALPHA Sigma Alpha was founded in 1901 at the Virginia State Normal School, Farmville, Va., by Virginia Boyd, Juliette Hundley, May Hundley, Louise Cox, Ursula Boyd and Calva Watson.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1901.	A, Virginia State Normal School	77
1903.	B, Lewisburg (W. Va.) Seminary (1904)	22
1904.	Γ, College for Women (Columbia, S.C.) (1909)	64
1905.	Δ, Mary Baldwin Seminary (1907)	34
1905.	E, Fauquier Institute (Warrenton, Va.) (1907)	20
1905.	Z, Fairmont Seminary (Wash., D. C.) (1906)	8
1905.	H, Ward Seminary (Nashville, Tenn.) (1909)	45
1908.	I, Randolph-Macon Woman's College	44
1909.	Σ Φ E, Brenau College	60
1909.	K Φ, Mt. Union College	52
1909.	Γ B Σ, St. Mary's School (Raleigh, N.C.) (1910)	44
1910.	M, Shorter College, Rome, Ga.	36
1911.	X I, Hamilton School (Washington, D. C.)	16

Active chapters, 6; inactive, 7; membership, 522.

The chapters at Randolph-Macon, Mt. Union, Brenau and Shorter occupy houses. The chapters at Brenau, Mt. Union and St. Mary's were formed from local societies whose names are perpetuated in the chapter designations.

The government is by a Central Board consisting of the general officers. Conventions have been held at Charleston, S. C., 1906; Asheville, N. C., 1908; Natural Bridge, Va., 1909; Baltimore, Md., 1910; Toxaway, N. C., 1911.

A song book was published in 1910 at Columbia. S C. A journal called the *Aegis* has been also published.

The badge is a concave square of black enamel displayed in gold the letters "A Σ A" a crown and a star The colors are red and gold. The flower is the American Beauty rose

Alpha Xi Delta



THIS society was founded April 17, 1893, at Lombard College, Galesburg, Ills., by Harriet McCollum, Frances Elizabeth Cheney, Almira Lowrey Cheney, Lucy W. Gilmer, Elizabeth Curtis, Bertha Cook, Julia Maud Foster, Lewis Strong, Cora Bollinger, and Alice Bartlett.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1893.	A, Lombard College	101
1902.	B, Iowa Wesleyan College	83
1902.	Γ, Mt. Union College	113
1903.	Δ, Bethany College	65
1903.	E, University of South Dakota	59
1904.	Z, Wittenberg College	58
1904.	H, University of Syracuse	93
1905.	Θ, University of Wisconsin	76
1905.	I, University of West Virginia	34
1905.	K, University of Illinois	77
1907.	Λ, Jackson College (Tufts)	81
1907.	M, University of Minnesota	55
1907.	N, University of Washington	67
1908.	Ξ, Kentucky State University	30
1909.	O, University of California	54
1911.	Π, Ohio University	29

Active chapter, 16; membership, 1,082.

The Wisconsin chapter owns a house ($20,000). The

following chapters rent houses, viz., Mt. Union, South Dakota, Wittenberg, Syracuse, Illinois, Minnesota, Washington and California.

The Iowa Wesleyan chapter was formed from the "S" chapter of the society called P. E. O. when it decided no longer to have college chapters. Some of the chapters have been formed from local Greek letter societies as follows: Wittenberg Σ Π, Syracuse Κ Ρ, Wisconsin Ζ Γ, West Virginia Β Π, Illinois Ω Ο, Tufts Τ Ε Σ, Minnesota Λ Β, Washington Σ Α Σ, and Ohio Γ Α Θ.

There are alumnæ chapters at Alliance, O., Boston, Syracuse, Chicago, Seattle, Pittsburgh and Los Angeles.

The government is through a convention held biennially and a Grand Chapter made up of the Grand Committee (comprising the general officers and the editor of the magazine) and representatives from each chapter.

Conventions have been held at Galesburg, Ill., 1903; Alliance, O., 1904; Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 1905; Morgantown, W. Va., 1907; Syracuse, N. Y., 1909; Madison, Wis., 1911.

A song book was published in 1908 at Syracuse, N. Y. A quarterly journal called the *Alpha Xi Delta* was first published at Galesburg in 1904. It was then moved to Alliance, Ohio, in November, 1904, where it was published for a year. In 1905 it was moved to Syracuse but was again transferred to Alliance in 1908. In 1912 it was moved to Menasha, Wis.

The badge is a golden quill on the feathers of which are the letters "Α Ξ Δ" in burnished gold. The flower is the pink rose. The colors are light and dark blue and gold.

Beta Sigma Omicron



BETA Sigma Omicron was founded at the University of Missouri, December 12, 1888, by Eulalie Hockaday, Katherine Turner and Maude Haines. The chapter roll is as follows:

1888. A, University of Missouri (1904) 41
1891. B, Synodical Female College, Fulton, Mo 92
1892. Γ, Missouri Valley College (1893) 15
1898. Δ, Sedalia, Mo., High School (1907) 35
1902. E, Hardin College (Mexico, Mo.) 67
1902. Z, Pueblo (Colo.) High School (1907) 31
1902. H, Stephens College (Columbia, Mo.) 65
1903. Θ, Belmont College (Nashville, Tenn.) 54
1903. I, Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton, Va. (1907 . 14
1904. K, Fairmont Seminary, Washington, D. C 31
1906. Λ, Transylvania University (Hamilton College) . . 42
1907. N, Brenau College (Ga.) 38
1907. Z, Potter College (Bowling Green, Ky.) (1909) . . . 18
1908. O, Liberty Ladies' College (Sedalia, Mo.) 41
1908. Ξ, Central College (Lexington, Mo.) 34
1909. Z, Centenary College (Cleveland, Tenn.) 26
1909. M, Crescent College (Eureka Springs, Ark.) 31

1910. Γ, Christian College (Columbia, Mo.).....22
1911. Π, Women's College of Alabama.....16

Active chapters 13, inactive 6. Membership 713.

The Brenau ($1800) and Alabama ($1100) chapters own houses and the Belmont chapter rents one. The Potter chapter was formed from a local, Μ Φ Ψ, the Liberty chapter from Σ Τ Ψ and the Brenau chapter from Σ Θ Π.

Several years after the foundation of the Alpha, Beta was established in Synodical Female College at Fulton, Mo., where Π chapter of Delta Gamma had previously existed. Gamma was established about this time in Missouri Valley College at Marshall, Mo., but within a few years Alpha and Gamma both became extinct, leaving Beta the only chapter until 1898. It is no longer the policy of the fraternity, however, to permit the establishment of chapters in High Schools.

Until 1902 the government had been administered by Alpha and Beta chapters respectively. The first convention then vested it in a grand council of officers—president, secretary, treasurer and historian—elected by the convention. Conventions have been held at Columbia, Mo. 1894, Fulton, Mo. 1898, 1904, Sedalia, Mo. 1900, Mexico, Mo. 1903; Norfolk, Va. 1907, Lookout Mountain, Tenn. 1908, St. Louis 1909, Louisville 1910, and Atlanta 1912.

In 1905 the publication of a semi-annual called the *Beta Sigma Omicron* was commenced.

The badge is a monogram of the three letters "Β Σ Ο." The colors are ruby and pink. The flower is the red carnation.

Chi Omega



THIS fraternity was organized at the University of Arkansas, April 5, 1895, by Ina May Boles, Jobelle Holcomb, Alice Carey Simonds and Jeanne Marie Vincenheller. They were assisted in planning their organization by Dr. Charles Richardson, K Σ, who, in consideration of this service, was made the sole honorary member of the fraternity. The chapter roll is as follows:

1895.	Ψ, University of Arkansas	151
1898.	X, Jessamine Female Institute, Ky. (1902)	23
1899.	Φ, Hellmuth Woman's College, Can. (1900)	9
1899.	Υ, Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn. (1903)	56
1899.	T, University of Mississippi (1912)	82
1900.	Σ, Randolph-Macon Woman's College	115
1900.	P, Sophie Newcomb College (Tulane)	73
1900.	Π, University of Tennessee	64
1900.	O, University of Illinois	125
1901.	Ξ, Northwestern University	83
1902.	N, University of Wisconsin	109
1902.	M, University of California	89
1902.	Λ, University of Kansas	107
1903.	K, University of Nebraska	81
1903.	Φ A, George Washington University	69

1903.	X, Transylvania University	89
1903.	Υ, Union University Tenn. (1911)	51
1904.	I, University of Texas	89
1905.	H, University of Michigan	79
1905.	Θ, University of West Virginia	63
1906.	Z, University of Colorado	74
1906.	E, Barnard College (Columbia)	43
1906.	B, Colby College	131
1907.	Δ, Dickinson College	64
1908.	Γ, Florida State College for Women	41
1909.	A, University of Washington	47
1909.	Ψ A, University of Oregon	53
1910.	X A, Jackson College (Tufts)	71
1911.	Υ A, University of Syracuse	51

Active chapter, 24; inactive, 4; membership, 2,181.

The Michigan ($12,000), Wisconsin ($22,000) and Kansas ($15,000) chapters own houses; the Randolph-Macon ($1,700) and Transylvania ($2,800) chapters own bungalows, the Illinois, Nebraska, Texas, Colorado, California, Washington, Oregon and Syracuse chapters rent houses.

The chapters at Jesamine and Belmont were discontinued because of faculty opposition and unsatisfactory educational standards and the chapter at Hellmuth because of the lowering of the educational standard.

Many of the chapters were formed from pre-existing local societies as follows: Mississippi, Σ T, Tulane Σ Δ, Michigan Θ Σ, West Virginia Φ Π A, Colorado Φ E, Barnard X, Colby B Φ, Dickinson Ω Ψ, Florida B P, Tufts A K Γ, and Syracuse P B Υ.

There are alumnæ chapters at Fayetteville, Ark., Washington, Atlanta, Lexington, Oxford, Miss., Knoxville, Chicago, Kansas City, New York, New Orleans, Lynchburg, Va., Denver, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Portland, Lincoln, Seattle, Los Angeles, Boston, Dallas and San Antonio, each chapter taking up some cultural or social and civic service work. There are in effect uniform scholarship blanks for the chapters whereby individual work in each study is set forth, also the term grade. The open declaration of the fraternity is "Hellenic Culture and Christian Ideals." The social and civic service program referred to above reflects the latter, and the former is furthered by the Grecian program which is a fixed feature of conventions and the observance of the Eleusinian festivals.

The government of the fraternity is vested in the convention, but during the intervals between conventions this power is delegated to the Council composed of six members.

Conventions have been held at Memphis, 1900; Little Rock, 1901; St. Louis, 1904; Washington, 1906; Chicago. 1908; Lexington, 1910; Niagara Falls, 1912.

The fraternity journal, the *Eleusis*, is issued quarterly. Its publication was begun in 1899 at Fayetteville, Ark. In 1904 it was transferred to Lynchburg, Va., in 1905 to Washington, D. C., and in 1911 to Menasha, Wis. Song books have been issued in 1905 and 1912. A Manual and Directory were issued in 1909 edited by Georgia M. Shattuck, Wisconsin, '04, and Mattie Craighill Nichols, Randolph-Macon, '03. Chi Omega was the first woman's fraternity to issue a strictly private magazine. It is

called the *Mystagogue* and has been issued regularly since 1905.

The colors are cardinal and straw. The flower is the white carnation. The fraternity has an official flag and banner and an official seal.

The badge is a gold monogram of the letter "X" over the "Ω" which letter displays on its arch the letters "Ρ Β Υ Η Σ," and skull and cross bones in black enamel. The "X" is set with pearls or diamonds, no other stones being allowed.

Delta Delta Delta



THIS fraternity was founded at Boston University, on Thanksgiving-eve, 1888, by four members of the class of '89, Sara Ida Shaw, Eleanor Dorcas Pond, Florence Isabelle Stewart and Isabel Morgan Breed. They associated with them seventeen members of the lower classes. and with this as a nucleus the fraternity grew rapidly. The roll of chapters is as follows:

1888.	A, Boston University	202
1889.	Δ, Simpson College	194
1889.	E, Knox College	181
1890.	Γ, Adrian College	125
1891.	B, St. Lawrence University	122
1892.	Z, University of Cincinnati	145
1893.	H, University of Vermont	86
1894.	Θ, University of Minnesota	116
1894.	I, University of Michigan (1900)	32
1894.	K, University of Nebraska	178
1895.	Λ, Baker University	140
1895.	Σ, Wesleyan University (1912)	60
1895.	Υ, Northwestern University	121
1896.	N, Ohio State University	110
1896.	O, Syracuse University	166

1898.	M, University of Wisconsin	120
1898.	Ξ, Goucher College	83
1900.	Π, University of California	94
1903.	P, Barnard College (Columbia)	58
1904.	T, Bucknell University	65
1904.	X, University of Mississippi (1912)	51
1904.	Φ, University of Iowa	72
1904.	Ψ, University of Pennsylvania	32
1905.	Α Ξ, Randolph-Macon Woman's College	93
1908.	Β Ζ, Transylvania University	53
1908.	Α Υ, Colby College	64
1908.	Δ Α, DePauw University	79
1909.	Ω, Stanford University	65
1909.	Θ Α, University of Washington	47
1910.	Θ Β, University of Colorado	43
1910.	Θ Γ, University of Oklahoma	34
1910.	Θ Δ, University of Oregon	38
1911.	Δ Β, Miami University	45
1911.	Α Α, Adelphi College	24
1911.	Δ Γ, Vanderbilt University	28
1911.	Θ Ε, Southwestern University	24
1912.	Θ Ζ, University of Texas	20
1912.	Δ Δ, Wooster University	23
1912.	Δ Ε, Milliken University	19

Active chapters, 38; inactive, 3; membership, 3,152.

The Stanford chapter owns a chapter house ($14,000), the Vanderbilt chapter a lodge valued at $2,000. Chapters renting houses are: St. Lawrence, Minnesota, Nebraska, Baker, Wisconsin, Ohio State, Syracuse, California, Iowa, DePauw, Washington, Colorado, Oklahoma and Oregon.

The Knox chapter was formed from a local, K B Θ; the Simpson from L. F. V.; the Baker from Z I X; the Syracuse from X A; the Goucher from T Δ; the Mississippi from T Δ Θ; the Randolph-Macon from Δ Δ. In 1911 the Randolph-Macon chapter absorbed the local chapter of Σ Σ Σ, honorably released from the latter when it became a normal fraternity. The Colby chapter was formed from a local, A Υ; the DePauw from Δ A; the Stanford from the "Manteista"; the Washington from Δ P; the Oregon from "Klosche Tillicum"; the Adelphi from Π K Φ; the Vanderbilt from Θ·Δ Θ; the Texas State from Σ A X; and the Wooster from Δ Σ N. The Miami chapter was formed from a local called Φ T, which had absorbed another local, Δ Z. Later Δ Z was revived and became a national sorority; hence members of the old Δ Z, alumnæ of Φ T, are alumnæ members both of Δ Z and Δ Δ Δ. The chapter af Southwestern was one of the college chapters of Σ Σ Σ, honorably released from the latter when it became a normal fraternity.

There are thirty-one alumnæ chapters, located in the following places: Adrian, Mich.; Baldwin, Kas.; Baltimore; Berkeley, Cal.; Boston; Burlington, Vt.; Canton, N. Y.; Cincinnati; Columbus, Ohio; Denver; Evanston, Ill.; Eugene, Ore.; Galesburg, Ill.; Greencastle, Ind.; Indianola, Ia.; Iowa City, Iowa; Kansas City; Lincoln, Neb.; Los Angeles; Madison, Wis.; Middletown, Conn.; Milwaukee; Minneapolis; Nashville; New York; Norfolk; Norman, Okla.; Seattle; Syracuse; Washington, D. C. and Waterville, Me.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a national

council, composed of thirteen officers. The president, secretary and treasurer constitute the executive committee; the six vice-presidents preside over the six provinces of the fraternity. The other officers are National Historian, National Marshal, Alliance (alumnæ) Officer and Editor of the *Trident*, and its allied publications. The fraternity is further governed by nine standing boards, which are connected directly with the various national offices.

National conventions have been held as follows: Galesburg, Ills., 1893, 1904; Canton, N. Y., 1894; Minneapolis, 1897; Cincinnati, 1900; Boston, 1904; Syracuse, 1906; Lincoln, Neb., 1908; Evanston, Ills., 1910; Columbus, O., 1912.

Delta Delta Delta issues a quarterly journal, *The Trident*, the first issue of which appeared on the third anniversary of the founding of the fraternity, Thanksgiving, 1891. Volumes I to IX, inclusive, were published in Boston, Mass.; Volume X in Cincinnati, Ohio; Volumes XI to XIV, inclusive, in Baltimore, Md., and Volumes XV to XX in Galva, Ill. *The Triton*, a private quarterly bulletin, was published first in 1906. It appears simultaneously with the *Trident* and is under the same editorial management. *The Trireme*, an annual private bulletin, was published first in 1908. Besides these periodicals, a history of Delta Delta Delta was published in 1907, and a second edition is in preparation. The fraternity has issued eleven catalogues, nine between 1894 and 1906, one in 1907 and one in 1910. In 1906 it issued a pamphlet entitled "Chapter House Ownership." It publishes

uniform record books in sets of six, with model pages, for the use of the chapters. The Constitution was printed first in 1897; revisions and reprints were made in 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908 and 1910. The first song book was published at Baltimore, Md., in 1905, the second at Menasha, Wis., in 1912.

The official badges of the fraternity are: for the first degree, a silver trident; for the second degree, three stars within a crescent of three hundred degrees, bearing three Deltas; for the third degree, a Delta in white enamel, supported by three Deltas of gold, and inscribed in a golden circle, surrounded by six spherical triangles in blue enamel.

The colors are silver, gold and blue (cerulean); the flower is the pansy; the tree, the pine; the jewel, the pearl.

Delta Gamma



DELTA Gamma was founded at the University of Mississippi, in 1872, by Anna Boyd, Eva Webb and Mary Comfort. It was an outgrowth from a social club formed at the Warren Female Institute, Oxford, Miss., a few years previous. Branch societies of this organization were formed, and the founders of Delta Gamma being members of it, founded the new and independent organization. The chapter roll is as follows:

1872. Ψ, University of Mississippi (1889)..... 74
1877. X, Water Valley Institute (1880)..... 30
1877. Θ, Fairmount College (1880)..... 19
1878. Υ, Bolivar College (1881).....
1878. Φ, Franklin College, Ind. (1883)..... 16
1879. H, Buchtel College.....172
1880. Ω, University of Wisconsin.....292
1881. Δ, Hanover College (1881)..... 12
1881. Δ, Trinity University (Tex.) (1887)..... 18
1882. Π, Fulton Synodical College, Mo. (1885)..... 15
1882. Λ, University of Minnesota.....192
1882. A, Mt. Union College (1908).....151

1882. Σ, Northwestern University.....186
1883. Z, Albion College.....211
1883. Θ, Western Reserve University (1888)..... 12
1884. Υ, St. Lawrence Univeristy (1887)..... 9
1885. X, Cornell University.....156
1885. Ξ, University of Michigan.....170
1885. Θ, University of Colorado.....158
1887. T, University of Iowa.....155
1887. Δ, University of Southern California (1897).... 34
1888. K, University of Nebraska.....181
1892. Ψ, Goucher College..... 93
1897. Υ, Stanford University.....134
1898. Θ, University of Indiana.....141
1901. P, Syracuse University.....118
1903. B, University of Washington..... 83
1906. I, University of Illinois..... 55
1907. Γ, University of California..... 66
1908. O, Adelphi College..... 39
1909. M, University of Missouri..... 53
1911. E, Ohio State University..... 15
1911. Π, University of Montana..... 9
1911. N, University of Idaho..... 33
1912. Δ, Swarthmore College..... 19

Active chapters, 22; inactive, 12; membership, 3,121.

In addition to the chapters named above, there were chapters at Greenville, Miss.; Ward's Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., and Chambersburg, Pa., but nothing more is known of them; they were short lived. The charters of the chapters at Water Valley Institute and Fairmount College were withdrawn in 1880, that of Franklin College

in 1883, of Mt. Union in 1908, and those of Fulton Female College and Hanover in 1885. The first Upsilon lost its charter in 1887, the parent chapter in 1889, and the second Delta in 1897.

The chapters at Albion ($6,500), Stanford ($11,000), Michigan ($18,000) and Wisconsin ($23,000) own houses and ten others rent them.

Several of the chapters were formed from locals. Adelphi from Φ Δ Φ, Syracuse from Δ Σ Φ, Washington from Δ A, Illinois from Z N and Swarthmore from Π Σ.

There are alumnæ chapters at New York, Chicago, Seattle, Los Angeles, Akron, O., Denver, Milwaukee and Minneapolis; and alumnæ associations at Baltimore, Omaha, Pittsburg, Spokane, Cleveland, Syracuse, Iowa City, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Alliance, O. and Madison, Wis.

The 15th of March of each year is observed by all the chapters as "Reunion Day," at which date the alumnæ try to visit the chapters, and where that is not possible, to at least send a communication to them. It is a pleasant custom, and has been generally observed.

The fraternity is governed by a convention and a Council. The convention is the supreme governing body and meets biennially. It is composed of one delegate from each collegiate chapter, of the members of the council, of the secretary of the convention, and of the editor of *Anchora*. The Council consists of five members, the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer of the fraternity *ex officio*, and the editor of the *Anchora*. The Council, when the convention is not in session, has

the same powers as the latter, subject to its ultimate control.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held at Oxford, Miss., 1881; Akron, Ohio, 1883, 1893; Madison, Wis., 1885, 1889, 1903; Cleveland, Ohio, 1887; Evanston, Ill., 1888, 1905; Ann Arbor, Mich., 1891, 1909; Minneapolis, Minn., 1895; Ithaca, N. Y., 1897; Albion, Mich., 1899; Lincoln, Neb., 1901; Boulder, Colo., 1907; Waupaca, Wis. 1911.

The catalogue of the fraternity was published in 1888, at Chicago, under the auspices of the Omega chapter. It contained the names of all of the members of the then living chapters. A second edition was published in 1901 under the care of the Baltimore chapter and a supplement to it was compiled by the Stanford chapter in 1904, and a third edition under the auspices of the Syracuse chapter in 1911.

The journal of the fraternity is called the *Anchora*. Its publication was begun in 1884, at Akron, Ohio, under the management of the Eta chapter, and continued until the end of the third volume, in 1887, when it was removed to Minneapolis, Minn., enlarged and improved, and placed under the control of the Lambda chapter, at Minnesota, where it remained until the end of the thirteenth volume, in 1897, when it was placed under the control of the chapter at the Woman's College of Baltimore. It is now published by the Nebraska chapter. A song book was published in 1895, and a second edition, compiled by the Cornell chapter, was published in 1904 and a third edition in 1911.

The badge of the fraternity is a gold anchor, the cross-bar of which displays the letters "Τ Δ Η" in gold on white enamel, and above the flukes is a shield bearing the letters "Δ Γ." The colors are pink, blue and bronze. A cream-colored rose is the fraternity flower.

Delta Zeta

THE Delta Zeta sorority was founded October 24, 1902, at Miami University by Anna Simmons Friedline, Mary Collins, Mabelle Minton, Anna Keen, Julia Bishop, and Alfa Lloyd.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1902. A, Miami University.....47
1904. B, Cornell University.....38
1909. Δ, DePauw University.....37
1909. E, University of Indiana.....35
1910. Z, University of Nebraska.....29
1910. H, Baker University.....28
1911. Θ, Ohio State University.....32

Active chapters 7, inactive 0. Membership 246.

The publication of the fraternity is called *The Lamp*. It is intended to be a quarterly.

The badge is a Roman lamp supported on an Ionic column. The colors are old rose and green and the flower is the pink rose.

Gamma Phi Beta



GAMMA Phi Beta was founded Nov. 11, 1874, at the University of Syracuse, by Frances E. Haven, E. Adeline Curtis, Helen M. Dodge and Mary A. Bingham. The roll of the fraternity is as follows:

1874. A, University of Syracuse.....386
1882. B, University of Michigan.....207
1885. Γ, University of Wisconsin.....238
1887. Δ, Boston University.....222
1888. E, Northwestern University.....175
1893. Z, Goucher College.....124
1896. H, University of California.....142
1897. Θ, University of Denver.....132
1901. I, Barnard College (Columbia)..... 77
1902. K, University of Minnesota.....107
1903. Λ, University of Washington.....110
1905. M, Stanford University..... 79
1907. N, University of Oregon 52
1909. Ξ, University of Idaho..... 58

Active chapters 14, membership, 1,221.

The Wisconsin ($20,000), Michigan ($10,000), Syracuse ($18,200) and Stanford ($10,000) chapters own their

houses, and seven other chapters rent them. The Denver chapter was formed from a local society called "A I," the Stanford chapter from Γ B, the Idaho chapter from Α Δ Π, the Oregon chapter from Τ Π and the California chapter from Τ Δ. There are no honorary members.

There are alumnæ chapters in Chicago, Syracuse, New York, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Denver and Minneapolis.

The government of the fraternity is vested in the convention held annually, in November, with the chapters in rotation. During its recess an Executive Board of three members administer its affairs with the assistance of an advisory board of five members. The first convention was held at Syracuse in 1883 and the second at Ann Arbor in 1884. From 1884 until 1907 conventions were held annually with the chapters in the order of their founding with one exception. This was when Alpha was allowed to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of its founding. The twenty-eighth convention with Eta at Berkeley, Cal., was the first Greek letter convention held west of the Rockies and the second, west of the Mississippi. In 1907, the chapters were divided into three districts, East, Middle West and Pacific, the chapters in each district being arranged according to date of founding and conventions are held with each district in regular rotation, in 1907 at Syracuse, in 1908 at Ann Arbor, in 1909 at Berkeley, and in 1911 the first biennial convention in Boston.

The fraternity published a directory in 1894 and a new edition is in preparation. Its song book was first published in 1887. The last edition was issued in 1909. It issues a

quarterly journal called the *Crescent* which was first published in January, 1904 and has been regularly published since.

The badge is a monogram of three letters, surrounded by an enameled crescent displaying Hebrew characters. The colors are fawn and seal brown. The flower is the carnation.

Kappa Alpha Theta



THIS fraternity was organized at Indiana Asbury University (now DePauw University), Greencastle, Ind., January 27, 1870. The moving spirit was Bettie Locke, '71, and associated with her were Alice Allen, '71, Bettie Tipson, '71, and Hanna Fitch, '73. It was the first society of women organized with principles and methods akin to those of the Greek-letter fraternities, and the first to bear a Greek-letter name.

The strong doubts which then prevailed as to the advisability of higher education for women, the small number of colleges which were then admitting them to equal educational facilities with men, and the difficulties which those who availed themselves of this privilege encountered, rendered the establishment of such a society something of an experiment. Founded in a co-educational institution, where the same needs which led to the establishment of Greek-letter societies among men were felt by the women, the fraternity was not until 1896 extended to women's colleges, in which the conditions necessary for its success did not seem to exist.

The following is the roll of the chapters:

1870.	A, DePauw University	437
1870.	B, Indiana University	396
1871.	Γ, Moore's Hill College (1875)	18
1874.	Γ, Butler College	137
1875.	Δ, Illinois Wesleyan University (1895)	92
1875.	E, Wooster University	212
1876.	Z, Ohio University (1886)	34
1879.	H, University of Michigan	148
1879.	Θ, Simpson College (1891)	91
1881.	Γ, Ohio Wesleyan University (1881)	20
1881.	I, Cornell University	191
1881.	K, University of Kansas	231
1881.	Λ, University of Vermont	190
1881.	M, Allegheny College	175
1882.	N, Hanover College (1899)	50
1883.	Ξ, Wesleyan University (1887)	19
1887.	O, University of Southern California (1895)	38
1887.	Π, Albion College (1908)	133
1887.	P, University of Nebraska	135
1887.	Σ, University of Toronto	51
1887.	T, Northwestern University	154
1889.	Ψ, University of Minnesota	191
1889.	Φ, University of the Pacific (1890)	16
1889.	X, University of Syracuse	222
1890.	Ψ, University of Wisconsin	180
1890.	Ω, University of California	151
1890.	Φ, Stanford University	124
1891.	A B, Swarthmore College	118
1892.	Δ Γ, Ohio State University	113

1895. Δ, University of Illinois.....182
1896. A Δ, Goucher College 97
1897. A E, Brown University (1912).....108
1898. A Z, Barnard College (Columbia)..... 86
1904. A H, Vanderbilt University 69
1904. A Θ, University of Texas..... 88
1906. A I, Washington University..... 60
1907. A K, Adelphi College..... 52
1908. A Δ, University of Washington..... 57
1909. A M, University of Missouri..... 50
1909. A N, University of Montana 31
1909. A Ξ, University of Oregon 45
1909. A Θ. University of Oklahoma..... 35
1911. A Π, University of North Dakota..... 26
1912. A P, University of South Dakota 24

Active chapters 33, inactive 11. Membership 4,876.

The Stanford ($11,000), Illinois ($17,000), Wisconsin ($10,000), Michigan ($9,000), California ($16,000), Minnesota ($10,000), Syracuse ($18,750) and Vanderbilt ($3,500) chapters own houses and ten chapters rent them.

There are alumnæ chapters at Greencastle, Ind., Minneapolis, New York, Chicago, Columbus (O.), Indianapolis, Burlington (Vt.), Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Syracuse, Kansas City, Seattle, Topeka, Denver, St. Louis, Lincoln (Neb.), San Francisco, Baltimore, Omaha, Evanston, Portland (Or.), and Toronto.

The chapters were named upon the State system until 1881, when the present method was adopted. In the fall of 1870, a number of ladies from the State University of Indiana applied for a charter, and were admitted

as the second chapter. The first Gamma, at Moore's Hill College, was extinguished by anti-fraternity laws. The present Gamma was inactive from 1886 to 1906 when it was re-established by the absorption of a local called Σ Δ Θ. Delta, at Illinois Wesleyan, was the first chapter established outside of Indiana. It succeeded for awhile, but died in 1895. The charter was given to the University of Illinois. Ohio was the next State in which chapters were placed. One at Wooster was successful, but another at Athens was not. Its charter was surrendered in 1886. Eta, at Ann Arbor, after a career of seven years surrendered its charter. It was re-established in 1893.

Theta, at Simpson, was formerly a local society called Θ Γ X. The chapter at Ohio Wesleyan was formed from a local society called Δ X A, and was killed by anti-fraternity laws. Lambda, at the University of Vermont, was formed from a local society called A P. Pi, at Albion was formed from one called Σ Θ. Its charter was withdrawn in 1908. Chi, at Syracuse, was formerly a local society called K Δ Φ. In 1887 Xi chapter, at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., became inactive, and the following year the charter was withdrawn. Sigma, of Toronto University, became inactive in 1888. It was revived in 1903 from a local called Δ Θ. The charter of Theta, at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, was recalled in 1891.

In 1890 Phi, of the University of the Pacific, was transferred to Stanford University, and in the same year Rho, of the University of Nebraska, gave up its charter because of the decrease in the number of desirable women

who entered the university, and the difficulty of maintaining a high standard. This state of affairs has since changed, and the charter was returned to the chapter in 1896, thus restoring Rho once more to the list of active chapters. In 1895 Omicron, of the University of Southern California, resigned its charter. The Brown chapter resigned its charter on account of the unfriendly attitude of the college authorities. The following chapters not previously mentioned were formed from local societies: Vanderbilt, Φ Κ Υ; Montana, Θ Φ; Swarthmore, Φ Δ Π; California, Π Σ; and Washington from Π Ε Τ.

The first convention was held at Indianapolis in 1875, the second at Greencastle, Ind., in 1876, and the third at Bloomington, Ind., in 1879. Since then sessions have been biennial, and were held at Wooster, Ohio, 1881; at Greencastle, 1883; Ann Arbor, 1885; Hanover, Ind., 1887; Bloomington, Ind., 1889; Burlington, Vt., 1891; Chicago, 1893; Syracuse, N. Y., 1895; Madison, Wis., 1897; Indianapolis, 1899; New York, 1901; Minneapolis, 1903; Philadelphia, 1905; Chicago, 1907, 1909, and Pasadena, Cal., 1911. A special convention was held at Wooster, Ohio, in 1886.

Until 1883 the government of the fraternity was in the hands of the Alpha chapter. It was then vested in a grand chapter composed of one member from each college chapter, Alpha remaining permanent head of the order, and the secretaryship being held by the chapters in turn. In 1891 all legislative and judicial powers of the fraternity were vested in the biennial convention. A Grand Council, composed of the officers of the convention,

administer the affairs of the fraternity until the next one assembles. In 1893 another change was made, certain powers of district legislation being granted to the district conventions. The fraternity was also divided into districts for purposes of administration. There are nine districts no one of which is to contain more than five college chapters. All routine work is concentrated in the office of the secretary who is also editress of the magazine and gives her undivided services to the fraternity.

The fraternity catalogue was published first in 1888 at Indianapolis, edited by Florence Beck and Mary Barwick, then in 1890 at Evanston, Ills., edited by Lina Kennedy and Eva Hall, in 1895 at Ithaca, N. Y., edited by Grace W. Caldwell, in 1902 at Columbus, O., edited by Edith Bell, in 1904 at Columbus, O., edited by Caroline F. Comly, in 1908 at Ann Arbor, edited by Charlotte H. Walker. Supplements were issued in 1909 and 1910.

The magazine of the fraternity is called the *Kappa Alpha Theta*. It has been published usually as a quarterly, though in some years only three numbers have been issued. Its publication began, in 1885, under the direction of the Kansas chapter, at Lawrence, Kans. In January, 1890, it was moved to Minneapolis, Minn.; in October, 1891, to Meredith, N. H.; in January, 1894, to Burlington, Vt.; in February, 1896, to Ithaca, N. Y.; in July, 1901, to Columbus, O., in August, 1903, to Swarthmore, Pa., in 1904 to Columbus, O., in 1905 to Minneapolis, and in 1909 to Menasha, Wis. A song book has been published in 1884, 1890, 1902, 1908 and 1912. There are published annual reports and convention minutes, and a *Handbook*

of Kappa Alpha Theta by L. Pearle Green (Menasha, Wis., 1911), also an officers' handbook published in 1912.

The badge is kite-shaped, having four sides. It is of black enamel, inlaid with a white chevron, on which are displayed the letters "Κ Α Θ." Above this are two diamond stars, and below are the letters "α ω ο." The colors are black and gold. The flower is the black-and-gold pansy.

Kappa Delta



THIS fraternity was founded October 2, 1897, at the Virginia State Normal School, Farmville, Va., by Mary S. Sparks, Kathaleen M. Riley, Julia G. Tyler, Lenora D. Ashmore, Eunice Spires and Sara Turner.

Chapters have been established as follows:

1897.	A, Virginia State Female Normal School	96
1902.	B, Chatham Institute (Va.) (1904)	29
1902.	Γ, Hollins Institute (Va.)	69
1903.	Θ, Randolph-Macon Women's College	77
1903.	Σ, Gunston Institute	83
1903.	Φ Ψ, Fairmont Seminary (Washington, D. C.)	92
1904.	Z, University of Alabama	53
1904.	Φ Δ, St. Mary's School (Raleigh, N. C.) (1911)	73
1904.	K A, University of Florida	55
1904.	P Ω Ψ, Judson College (Marion, Ala.)	102
1905.	Δ, Columbia College for Women (1910)	30
1907.	I, Caldwell College (Danville, Ky.) (1908)	8
1907.	Λ, Northwestern University	55
1908.	O, Illinois Wesleyan University	38
1908.	Σ Σ, Iowa State College	67

1909.	E, Louisiana State University	25
1910.	Ε Ω, University of Kentucky	23
1911.	Α Γ, Coe College	25
1912.	Σ Δ, Trinity College, N. C.	6

Active chapters 15, inactive 4. Membership 1,006.

There was a *sub rosa* "E" chapter in existence for some two years with nine members. The Hollins chapter was formed from a local called K A E, the Fairmont chapter from a local called M Φ Ψ, the Judson chapter from a local called R. O. F. The Judson chapter maintains a scholarship. The Sigma Sigma and Epsilon chapters rent houses.

There are alumnae chapters at Charlotte, N. C., Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Mobile, Union Springs, Selma and Birmingham, Ala; Chicago, New York and Louisville.

Conventions were held at Richmond, Va., in 1904, 1905, 1912; Charlotte, N. C., 1906, 1908; Columbia, S. C., 1907; Washington, D. C., 1909; Louisville, Ky., 1910, and Atlanta, Ga., 1911.

The usual convention of delegates from the chapters is the governing body of the fraternity. Between its sessions its affairs are administered by a National Council of seven alumnae.

A journal is published called the *Angelos*. Its publication was begun in 1904. One number of each year has contained a list of members undergraduate and alumnae.

The badge is diamond shaped and displays the letters "K Δ." Above this is a dagger and below it the letters "A O T." The colors are olive green and white and the flower is the white rose. The flag is a pennant of three bars displaying a white rose, a dagger and gold stars.

Kappa Kappa Gamma



THIS fraternity was founded at Monmouth, Ills., October 13, 1870—the anniversary of which day is generally celebrated by the chapters. The founders were Anna Willits, Minnie Stewart, Jennie Boyd and Louise Bennett. A proposition to establish a chapter of another fraternity suggested the idea of creating this one. The idea seems to have occurred to the several founders simultaneously, and was at once put into concrete form. The following is the chapter roll:

1870.	A, Monmouth College (1878)	31
1871.	B, Knox College (1874)	19
1872.	Γ, Smithson College (1875)	11
1873.	Δ, Indiana University	359
1874.	E, Illinois Wesleyan University	233
1874.	Z, Rockford Seminary, Ills. (1876)	13
1875.	H, University of Wisconsin	266
1875.	Θ, University of Missouri	248
1875.	I, DePauw University	376
1876.	B Γ, University of Wooster	232
1877.	Λ, Buchtel College	184
1878.	M, Butler College	180
1879.	N, Franklin College (1884)	42
1879.	B B, St. Lawrence University (1898)	135

1879. P, Ohio Wesleyan University (1884)..... 28
1880. Π, University of California.....140
1880. X, University of Minnesota 242
1800. K, Hillsdale College.....167
1880. T, Lassell Seminary, Mass. (1882)..... 6
1881. O, Simpson College (1890) 64
1882. Φ, Boston University.....230
1882. B Z, University of Iowa 178
1882. Υ, Northwestern University.....201
1882. Ξ, Adrian College.....153
1883. B T, University of Syracuse.....248
1883. Ψ, Cornell University 168
1883. Ω, University of Kansas 231
1884. Σ, University of Nebraska.....189
1885. B P, University of Cincinnati (1885)..... 4
1888. Γ P, Allegheny College.....149
1888. B N, Ohio State University 122
1890. B A, University of Pennsylvania..... 80
1890. B Δ, University of Michigan.....148
1891. B E, Columbia University (Barnard) 118
1892. B H, Stanford University 117
1893. B I, Swarthmore College 87
1899. B Λ, University of Illinois.....109
1901. B M, University of Colorado..... 90
1902. B Ξ, University of Texas 107
1904. B O, Tulane University (Newcomb)..... 38
1905. B Σ, Adelphi College..... 56
1905. B Π, University of Washington 71
1906. B Υ, University of West Virginia..... 31
1909. B Φ, University of Montana..... 30

1910. B X, University of Kentucky..... 28
1911. B Ψ, University of Toronto 21

Active chapters 36, inactive 10. Membership 5,626.

The Wisconsin ($18,000), Indiana ($12,000), Michigan ($16,000), and Stanford ($12,000) chapters own their houses. California and Kansas are preparing to build houses and twelve others rent.

Alpha, at Monmouth, ceased to exist openly when anti-fraternity laws were passed. It died after a subsequent brief *sub rosa* existence. The first Beta shared the decline in the fortunes of Knox College during the early seventies, and has not been re-established. The chapters at Smithson College, Rockford Seminary, Simpson Centenary and Lassell Seminary were withdrawn on account of the low standard of the institutions in which they were placed. Theta, at the University of Missouri, was inactive from 1880 to 1884 on account of faculty opposition and Rho, at Ohio Wesleyan, became extinct from the same cause. The California chapter was inactive from 1885 to 1897.

The St. Lawrence chapter was formed from a local society called the "Browning Society," the alumnae of which also became members. In 1898 an attempt was made to withdraw the charter of this chapter without complying with the legal requirements. The chapter began a suit to restrain the officers from acting and won the case in the New York courts. A second suit in the Massachusetts courts brought against one of the officers residing there was dismissed on the ground that no property rights being involved the Court was without jurisdiction. Its

right to retain its charter having been vindicated and the grounds alleged for its withdrawal having been judicially declared to be unreasonable, the chapter withdrew from the fraternity and formed a local society called Z Φ. It owned a chapter house. The Montana chapter was formed from a local society called Δ Σ.

There are alumnae associations at New York, Chicago, Swarthmore, Pa., Syracuse, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Berkeley, Cal., Bloomington, Ills., Rochester, N. Y., Louisville, Ky., Granville, O., Milwaukee, Denver, New Orleans, Noblesville, Ind., and Minneapolis. There are also a number of local alumnae clubs in different cities.

From the foundation of the fraternity until 1878, the executive power was vested in the parent chapter, and for the succeeding three years in the chapter at Illinois Wesleyan. The convention of 1881 found this system inadequate and replaced it by a grand council, composed of four elective members, who manage the affairs of the fraternity in the interim between the conventions. In 1890 the number of this council was changed to five. In 1902 the offices of historian and catalogue director were created and filled by appointment for ten years. In 1902 the office of alumnae officer was created. The fraternity is divided geographically into provinces, each of which has a representative in the council.

There is a system of chapter visitation by members of the council which is to be warmly commended. By the plan adopted every chapter receives at least one visit from a member of the council every two years.

There is a standing Scholarship Committee which ascertains the standing of each active member and through whose efforts their scholarship has been much improved.

Conventions of the fraternity have been held as follows: Monmouth, Ills., 1871; Greencastle, Ind., 1875; Bloomington, Ills., 1878, 1890; Bloomington, Ind., 1881, 1910; Madison, Wis., 1882, 1906; Canton, N. Y., 1884; Akron, Ohio, 1886; Minneapolis, Minn., 1888; Indianapolis, Ind., 1892; Ithaca, N. Y., 1894; Evanston, Ills., 1896, 1912; Lincoln, Neb., 1898; Columbus, O., 1904; Ann Arbor, 1902; Columbia, Mo., 1904; Meadville, Pa., 1908.

The publication of a journal was authorized by the convention of 1881, and the first number of a quarterly appeared in May, 1882, under the title of the *Golden Key*. It was published at Greencastle and Indianapolis, Ind., under the management of a member of Iota chapter, until the end of the third volume, in 1886, when it was enlarged and improved, transferred to Boston, placed under the control of the Phi chapter, and its name changed to The *Key*. It remained under this management until 1894, when it was transferred to the Cornell chapter. In 1900 its management was given to the Ohio State chapter. In 1904 it was decided that it should be placed under the control of an editor rather than a chapter. It was the first journal published by a women's fraternity. The first edition of the song book was published at Canton, N. Y., in 1886. It was edited by the St. Lawrence chapter. The second edition was published at Minneapolis in 1889, edited by Chi chapter. A third edition was published at Boston in 1897, edited by the Barnard chapter. This

latter contained music and words, much of the music being original. An unique publication has been the Kappa Kappa Gamma calendar in chart form, and containing appropriate daily quotations. It has been published since 1888 with one or two interruptions.

The catalogue was compiled in 1888, and a supplement in 1890. A second edition was published in 1898. A card catalogue system is now employed for keeping a permanent index of the members up to date.

The badge is a golden key an inch in length. On the stem are the letters "K K Γ," and on the ward the letters "A Ω O" in enamel. Each badge bears the chapter letter. It is unique and pretty. The colors are shades of light and dark blue. The flower is the fleur-de-lis.

Among the prominent alumnae of the fraternity are: Annie L. MacKinnon Fitch, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics at Wells College; Katherine L. Sharp; Mrs. E. Jean Nelson Penfield, prominent in the Woman's Suffrage Movement in N. Y. City; Anna J. Shaw and Mila F. Tupper, both Unitarian Ministers; Mary M. Kingsbury Simkovitch, prominent as a social worker; Elmie Warner Mallvey, formerly dean of Women at Buchtel College; Fanny R. Hitchcock, philanthropist; Jessie Cassidy Saunders, architect; Katherine Jewell Evart, dramatic reader; Evelyn Wight Allen, Dean of Women at Stanford University; Virginia Gildersleeve, Dean of Women at Barnard College; Katharine Doty, Secretary of Barnard College; Minetta Theodora Taylor, writer; Jeanetta B. Gillespy, writer; Ruth Paxon, National Y. W. C. A. Secretary; Elizabeth Fox, Travelling

Y. M. C. A. Secretary; Gertrude Davison, formerly Y. M. C. A. Secretary, now in general charge of the Student Hostel in Paris; Emily Dunning, M.D., the first woman to be appointed an ambulance surgeon in New York City, winning her appointment by competitive examination; Martha Tarbell, Ph.D., Editor Tarbell's Language Lessons and other Text Books.

Phi Mu



THIS society in its present form was organized June 24, 1904. It grew out of a local society called the Philomathean which was organized at Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga., in 1852, by Mary Dupont Lyon, Mary Myrick Daniel and Martha Hardaway Redding.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1904.	A,	Wesleyan College	*1120
1904.	B,	Hollins College	66
1906.	Γ,	Winston-Salem College (1909)	40
1906.	Δ,	Sophie Newcomb College (Tulane)	25
1906.	ϒ Δ,	St. Mary's College (1910)	45
1907.	Z,	Chevy Chase College (1910)	61
1907.	H,	Hardin College (1911)	60
1907.	Θ,	Belmont College (1911)	94
1908.	Ξ K,	Southwestern University	69
1908.	K,	University of Tennessee	34
1910.	Λ,	Randolph-Macon Woman's College	18
1910.	M,	Brenau College	31
1911.	N,	Shorter College	34
1911.	Ξ,	University of New Mexico	18

Active chapters 9, inactive 4. Membership 1705.

*This includes all of the members of the old local society.

The Gamma chapter was killed by anti-fraternity laws. The charters of the St. Mary's, Chevy Chase, Hardin and Belmont chapters were withdrawn. The chapters at St. Mary's and Southwestern were formed from local societies indicated by their chapter names. The New Mexico chapter was formed from a local society called Σ K B. The chapter at Randolph Macon owns a bungalow ($1,500). The Sophie Newcomb chapter rents a house.

The government is in the hands of a Grand Council composed of the convention officers. Conventions have been held at Jamestown, Va., 1907, Macon, Ga., 1908, Memphis, 1910, Atlanta, 1911.

There are alumnae chapters at New Orleans, Chicago, Baltimore and Atlanta, Augusta, and Valdosta in Georgia.

A history was published in 1908. The publication of an annual was begun in 1900. In 1907 a quarterly called the *Aglaia* was begun and has since been issued.

The badge is a shield of black enamel displaying a hand holding a heart. Above is a band of gold bearing the letters "Φ M" and below is a band bearing three stars. The colors are rose red and white. The flower is the pink carnation.

Among the alumnae of the original Philomathean Society are Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson, authoress of "St. Elmo" and other novels: Mrs. Young J. Allen, a methodist missionary; Miss Hugh Willet, president of the federated clubs of Georgia: Mrs. W. R. Varnedoe, an artist and professors Hall of Wesleyan College; Leonard of Brenau, and Hickson of Sophie Newcomb.

Pi Beta Phi



THIS society was founded at Monmouth College in April, 1867, by Libbie Brook, Clara Brownlee, Emma Brownlee, Ada Bruen, Nan Black, Jennie Horne, Ina Smith, Maggie Campbell, Fannie Whitenack, Rosetta Moore, Jennie Nicol and Fannie Thompson. The society was originally called the I. C. Sorosis, and the first badge was a tiny golden arrow with the letters "I. C." engraved on the feather. The chapter roll is as follows:

1867. *Ill.* A. Monmouth College (1884)..... 32
1868. *Ia.* A, Iowa Wesleyan College 410
1870. *Ind* A, DePauw University (1879)..... 11
1872. *Ill.* B, Lombard College.....203
1873. *Kans.* A, University of Kansas.....309
1874. *Ia.* B, Simpson College.....244
1877. *Ia.* Γ, Iowa State College.....173
1881. *Ia.* E, South Iowa Normal School (1887)..... 79
1882. *Ill.* Γ, Carthage College (1888)..... 26
1882. *Ia.* Z, University of Iowa.....209
1884. *Ill.* Δ, Knox College.....219
1884. *Neb.* A, York College (1888)..... 58
1884. *Col.* A, University of Colorado.....182
1885. *Col.* B, University of Denver.....164

1886. *Ia.* Λ, Callanan College (1889)..... 15
1887. *Neb.* B, Hastings College (1887)..... 8
1887. *Mich. A*, Hillsdale College.....166
1888. *Ind.* A, Franklin College.....170
1888. *Mich.* B, University of Michigan.....182
1889. *D. C.* A, George Washington University.....115
1889. *Ohio* A, Ohio University.....129
1890. *Minn.* A, University of Minnesota.....120
1891. *La.* A, Sophie Newcomb College (Tulane).....126
1892. *Pa.* A, Swarthmore College.....111
1893. *Vt.* A, Middlebury College.....122
1893. *Ind.* B, University of Indiana.....208
1893. *Cal.* A, Stanford University..... 84
1894. *Ohio* B, Ohio State University..... 98
1894. *Ill.* E, Northwestern University.....124
1894. *Wis.* A, University of Wisconsin.....189
1895. *Neb*, B, University of Nebraska.....103
1895. *Pa.* B, Bucknell University.....128
1895. *Ill.* Z, University of Illinois:.....158
1896. *N. Y.* A, Syracuse University.....190
1896. *Mass.* A, Boston University.....141
1897. *Md.* A, Goucher College, Baltimore.....118
1897. *Ind.* Γ, Butler College.....115
1898. *Vt.* B, University of Vermont..... 66
1899. *Mo.* A, University of Missouri.....124
1900. *Cal.* B, University of California..... 83
1902. *Texas* A, University of Texas.....112
1903. *Penn.* Γ, Dickinson College..... 67
1904. *N. Y.* B, Barnard College (Columbia)..... 62
1907. *Wash.* A, University of Washington..... 79

1907. *Mo.* B, Washington University.... 53
1908. *Ont.* A, University of Toronto..... 29
1909. *Ark.* A, University of Arkansas..... 45
1910. *Ohio* Γ, Wooster University..... 26
1910. *Wyo.* A, University of Wyoming..... 28
1910. *Okla.* A, University of Oklahoma..... ... 31

Active chapters, 43; inactive, 7; membership, 6,253.

The chapters at Syracuse ($6,000), Wisconsin ($6,000), Kansas ($6,000), Colorado ($5,000), Stanford ($5,000), Michigan ($6,000), Denver ($1,500) and Lombard ($1,500) own houses, the last two being bungalows merely for meetings and social uses. Twelve chapters live in rented houses.

The society, though now confined to collegiate institutions, was not always so. Under the first form of government, chapters were of three kinds: collegiate, associate and alumnæ. Associate chapters were established in towns where no colleges were located, but where members could be obtained possessing the same educational attainments as those possessed by members of the collegiate chapters. No such chapters have been established since 1884, and those formerly active, viz.: Iowa Δ, at Burlington, Ia.; Iowa H, at Fairfield, Ia.; Iowa Θ, at Ottumwa, Ia.; Iowa I, at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., and Iowa K, at Iowa City, are all now inactive. Alumnæ chapters had all the privileges of active chapters, except that of making initiations.

The chapters at Monmouth, Iowa State and Callanan Colleges were killed by anti-fraternity laws. The chapters at Carthage College and DePauw University died

from indifference. The charters of the remaining inactive chapters were withdrawn, with the exception of that of Nebraska Alpha. The chapter of this college was very prosperous, and undertook the work of establishing a library in the college town. Before this was completely accomplished, the college was removed, but the young ladies, feeling that their honor was at stake, by great effort completed their task, and provided the library as they had undertaken to do. By the convention of 1890 they were permitted to become an associate chapter. The Iowa State College chapter was inactive from 1891 to 1906, the Minnesota chapter from 1897 to 1905 and the Stanford chapter from 1897 to 1905.

Several of the chapters were formed from local societies, viz.: Butler from A Φ Ψ, Dickinson from A Φ H, Barnard from T B, Toronto from Z T, Minnesota when re-established from B I Γ, University af Washington from K T T, Franklin from A Z Θ, Wooster from A Δ Ψ, Iowa State College when re-established from I Θ, Arkansas from T E Δ, and Ohio from Ohio Ω Γ X.

Kansas Alpha has maintained a scholarship in the state University for some years. The fraternity established, in 1906, three scholarships aggregating $1000 per year, for undergraduate use. Later, half of the amount was converted into an annual fellowship for post-graduate study, and in 1910 $200 more was set apart for use as an undergraduate loan fund.

About the year 1883, the members of the fraternity, feeling that they were placed at a disadvantage in competition with their rivals by reason of the fact that they

had no Greek name, adopted for the Sorosis the subtitle Π Β Φ, which was carried for about five years, when the title "I. C." was dropped, and the Greek name alone retained.

Until the death of the Monmouth chapter, in 1884, it was known as the Grand Chapter, and exercised a parental authority over the other chapters. In that year a convention was called at Iowa City, and a representative scheme of government was planned and put into operation. The supreme power is vested in conventions held biennially, usually during the summer vacations, and during their recess the administration of the fraternity's affairs is carried on by a Grand Council, consisting of five members elected by the convention. Originally the Council consisted of the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, with a fifth officer known as a "guide," the latter being chosen from the chapter nearest which the ensuing convention was to meet. In 1899 the "guide" was made a convention officer, appointed by the president, and the editor of the fraternity journal was made the fifth member of the council. An important standing committee of the fraternity was a literary bureau, first organized in 1890. Its work consists in keeping the chapters informed concerning matters of general interest in the fraternity world, to prepare a yearly course of instruction on such subjects, to suggest courses of reading upon matters of interest to fraternity women, and once a year to prepare an examination on these subjects. In 1901 the bureau was abolished and its work turned over to the province presidents.

For convenience of administration, the fraternity is divided geographically into four provinces, each having its president, who is consulted in all matters affecting the fraternity within her province.

Conventions have been held as follows: Greencastle, Ind., 1872; Indianola, Iowa, 1878, 1886; Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 1870, 1880; Burlington, Iowa, 1882; Iowa City, Iowa, 1884; Lawrence, Kans., 1885, 1892; Galesburg, Ills., 1890; Chicago, 1893; Boston, 1895; Madison, Wis., 1897; Boulder, Colo., 1899; Syracuse, 1901; St. Louis, 1904; Indianapolis, 1906; New Orleans, 1907; Swarthmore, Pa., 1910; Evanston, Ill., 1912.

April 28 in each year is known as Founders' Day, and is appropriately celebrated.

In 1892 an alumnæ association was formed under a permanent constitution. There are alumnæ chapters at Washington, D. C.; Des Moines, Ia.; Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Detroit, Chicago, Columbus, O.; Athens, O.; Franklin, Ind.; Indianola, Iowa; Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Kansas City; Lincoln, Neb.; Lawrence, Kans.; Boulder, Colo., and Galesburg, Ill., and State organizations with headquarters at Indianapolis, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Seattle, Berkeley, Minneapolis, Saint Paul, Fayetteville, Ark., Omaha, Cleveland, Toledo, Denver, and Columbus, Ohio.

In 1889 the fraternity was incorporated under the laws of Illinois.

A preliminary catalogue was published in September, 1887, and a complete catalogue was issued in 1901. Since then annual supplements have been published,

and revised editions of the catalogue were published in 1906 and 1911. In 1893 a small collection of songs without music was compiled and published by the Michigan chapter, and in 1899 a complete song book was published. In 1904 a second edition was issued. This contained also some dance music. An historical sketch of the fraternity was published in 1893 and another in 1910. The chapter letters, in a bound volume, made the first Yearbook, 1912.

The periodical journal of the fraternity is called *The Arrow*. It was first issued in May, 1885, under the management of the Kansas chapter, and published at Lawrence, Kans. In December, 1886, it was removed to Iowa City, and placed under control of the chapter located at that place. It was printed there also for two years, and then was printed at Davenport, Ia., until the fall of 1892. It was then placed under charge of the Michigan chapter, and published at Ann Arbor, Mich., until October, 1895. The November number for that year was published by the Swarthmore chapter. In 1896 it was removed to Madison, Wis., where for twelve years it was edited and published by the Wisconsin chapter. Mary Bartol Theiss, of New York, was the editor from 1908 till 1912.

The Alumnæ Association endorsed, at the 1910 convention, a plan to establish and maintain a Settlement School for mountaineers' children somewhere in the Appalachians, the endowment fund, a memorial to the founders of the fraternity, to be raised before the semi-centennial year, 1917. The fund is growing well, and the school started in Gatlinburg, Tenn., with one teacher and a visiting nurse for neighborhood work.

The badge of the fraternity is a tiny gold arrow bearing the letters "Π Β Φ" transversely on the feather, with a loop chain pendant from the shaft. The colors are wine red and silver blue. The fraternity flower is the dark red carnation.

Among well-known alumnæ of Pi Beta Phi are: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance; Mrs. Jessie L. Gaynor, the song writer; Mrs. Florence Finch Kelley, Mrs. Ruth Hammitt Kauffman, novelists; Winifred Harper Cooley, editor and writer on home economics; Julia E. Rogers, writer of books on trees and other nature subjects; Sarah G. Pomeroy, writer of children's stories. Among educators of prominence are Professors Anna L. Pugh of Wells, May L. Keller of Goucher, Gertrude C. Beggs of Denver University, Maria M. Roberts and Lola A. Placeway of Iowa State College. Elmina T. Wilson is a successful civil engineer in New York City.

Pi Delta Kappa

ORGANIZED at Ohio University in 1907. The chapter roll is as follows:

1907. A, Ohio University 37
1909. B, Miami University 24
1910. Γ, University of Cincinnati 11

Active chapters 3, inactive 0. Membership 72.

A magazine called the *Hour Glass* is projected.

The badge is an owl wearing a mortar board displaying the letters "Π Δ Κ." The colors are brown and yellow.

Sigma Kappa



The Sigma Kappa sorority was founded at Colby College, Waterville, Maine in 1874 by May Lowe, Louise H. Coburn, Elizabeth G. Hoag, Fannie Mann and Mabel Fuller.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1874.	A, Colby College	310
1904.	Δ, Boston University	92
1905.	E, Syracuse University	91
1906.	Z, George Washington University	49
1906.	H, Illinois Wesleyan University	66
1906.	Θ, University of Illinois	80
1908.	I, University of Denver	45
1908.	K, Brown University(1912)	47
1910.	Λ, University of California	52
1910.	M, University of Washington	34
1911.	N, Middlebury College	18

Active chapter, 10; inactive, 1; membership, 884.

The Syracuse chapter owns a house ($12,000) and the Illinois, California and Washington chapters rent houses.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a Grand Council consisting of five officers. Conventions are held

annually and have been held as follows: Waterville, Me., 1905, 1709; Boston, 1906, 1911; Syracuse, 1908; Washington, D. C., 1909; Champaign, Ills., 1910.

The fraternity published a song book in 1907 and in that same year began the publication of a quarterly journal called the *Triangle*.

The badge is a gold triangle displaying the letters "Σ K" on a ground of maroon enamel. The colors are maroon and lavender. The flower is the violet.

Zeta Tau Alpha



Zeta Tau Alpha was founded October 29, 1898, at the Virginia State Normal School, Farmville. Va., by Alice Coleman, Ethel Coleman, Helen Crafford, Mary C. Jones, Alice M. Jones, Della E. Lewis, Ruby B. Leigh, Alice Welsh and Frances Y. Smith.

The chapter roll is:

1898.	A, Virginia State Normal School (1906)	57
1900.	B, Richmond College (1903)	12
1900.	Γ, Hannah Moore Academy (1904)	10
1902.	Δ, Randolph-Macon Woman's College	74
1903.	E, University of Arkansas	90
1904.	Z, University of Tennessee	45
1904.	H, Mary Baldwin Seminary, Va. (1906)	19
1905.	I, Richmond College (1908)	13
1905.	Θ, Bethany College	53
1906.	K, University of Texas	51
1906.	Λ, Southwestern University	66
1909.	M, Drury College	37
1910.	N, University of Alabama	19
1911.	Ξ, University of Southern California	21
1911.	O, Brenau College	37

1911. Π, Wesleyan College, Ga.....31
1912. Ρ, Boston University..... 20
Active chapters, 12; inactive, 5; membership, 655.

The charters of the inactive chapters have been withdrawn. Several of the chapters were formed from local societies as follows: Arkansas Δ Φ, Mary Baldwin Κ Α Π, Bethany Υ Α Ε, Tennessee Α Σ, Brenau Π Γ Θ, Southern California Α Τ, Drury Θ Σ and Alabama Μ Β.

The government is in the hands of a Grand chapter consisting of six officers during the recesses between the conventions. Conventions have been held as follows: Farmville, Va., 1902; Cleveland, Tenn., 1904; Knoxville, Tenn., 1906; Fayetteville, Ark., 1908; Galveston, Texas, 1910; Old Point Comfort, 1912.

A book of songs was published in 1908 and a directory in 1910. The journal is a quarterly called the *Themis* and was first issued in 1903.

The badge is a shield displaying a crown, the letters "Z T A" and the word "Themis" in Greek. The colors are turquoise blue and steel gray. The flower is the white violet.

Eta Upsilon Gamma

THIS sorority was founded November, 1901, at Christian College, Columbia, Mo., by Anna McDonald, Anna Hudson, Caroline Mabry, Bessie Dain, Nell Mackey, and Eulah Gray. The chapter roll is as follows:

1901. A, Christian College 130
1902. B, Hardin College 92
1903. Γ, Liberty Ladies College 103
1903. Δ, Forest Park University 81
1903. E, Central College (Mo.) 106
1905. Z, Lindenwood College 91
1908. H, Potter College (1909) 8
1910. Θ, Boscobel College 22
1910. I, Judson College 17
1910. K, Brenau College (1912) 26
1910. Λ, Colorado Woman's College 19

Active chapters 9, inactive 2. Membership 695.

The Alpha chapter owns a lodge ($2,500). The government of the society is through a biennial convention with an intermediate administration by a council of five members. Conventions have been held as follows: St. Louis, 1903, 1904; Columbia, Mo., 1905; Kansas City, 1906; Mexico, Mo., 1908; St. Charles, Mo., 1910; Warrensburg, Mo., 1912.

The society publishes an annual called *The Adamas*, which was first issued in 1909. It issued a "Brief History of Eta Upsilon Gamma" in 1911 and a song book in 1911.

The badge is a diamond displaying clasped hands, a skull and cross bones and the society's name. The flag is a pennant of olive green displaying the society's name in gold. The colors are green and gold.

Phi Mu Gamma

Phi Mu Gamma was founded at Hollins Institute, Va., October 17th, 1898, by Maud M. Johnson, Elizabeth Cooley, Pearl S. Penn, Mona House, Daisibelle Cooley, Lois K. Sykes, Lizzie Leigh Wood and Daisibelle Estes.

The roll of chapters is as follows:

1898.	A, Hollins Institute	59
1903.	B, Misses Ely's, New York City (1907)	23
1902.	Γ, Brenau College-Conservatory	90
1902.	Δ, Misses Graham's, New York City	65
1908.	E, Potter College, Ky. (1908)	8
1909.	Z, The Veltin School, New York City	23
1908.	H, New England Conservatory of Music	40
1904.	Θ, Judson College	63
1907.	I, Emerson School of Oratory (Boston)	40
1909.	K, Centenary College (Cleveland, Tenn.)	35
1910.	Λ, Shorter College, (Rome, Ga.)	26
1910.	M, Newcomb College (Tulane)	20
1911.	N, Woman's College of Alabama	12

Active chapters, 11; inactive, 2; membership, 504.

The Emerson chapter was formed from a local called A T Δ, and the Centenary chapter from one called Σ X. The Brenau, Emerson and New England Conservatory chapters rent houses. The Emerson, New England Conservatory, Judson and Brenau chapters support yearly scholarships in the schools in which they are located, the Brenau chapter being identified with the educational movement of the Federation of Women's Clubs of the

State of Georgia. All chapters are required to give a scholarship or work for some charitable cause during each scholastic year.

There are alumnae associations at Birmingham, Ala.; Ocala, Fla.; New York City; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Valdosta, Ga.; Shreveport, La.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Gainesville, Ga.; and Central Alabama.

The fraternity holds conventions annually and during the recess of the convention the administration of the fraternity's affairs is in the hands of a "Grand Council" of five members. Conventions have been held as follows. Washington, D. C.; New York City, 1909; Atlanta, Georgia, 1910; Boston, Mass. 1911.

The periodical journal of the fraternity is called the *Argaliad* and is published quarterly.

The badge of the fraternity consists of three graduated shields superimposed one above the other. The largest is of gold and is set with pearls and turquoise. Upon this rests a shield of black enamel and upon the latter another of gold, bearing the Greek letters of the fraternity's name in black enamel. The colors are turquoise blue and black; the flower is the forget-me-not.

Sigma Iota Chi

THIS sorority was organized in 1903 at Alexandria, Louisiana, by the alumnae of two academies, viz., St. James and St. Xaviers. This chapter has always been composed entirely of alumnae. An undergraduate chapter was placed in 1904 at Winchester College, Tennessee, and since then only undergraduate chapters have established.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1903. A, *Alexandria, La.*....14
1904. B, Winchester College, Tenn., (1907)..... 6
1905. Γ, Ward's Seminary 63
1905. Δ, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.....66
1905. E, Hannah Moore Academy (1907).....12
1905. Z, Belmont College (Nashville).....76
1907. H, National Cathedral Academy (1909).....14
1907. Θ, Potter College (1909).....26
1907. I, Virginia College, Roanoke, Va. (1910).....29
1907. K, Campbell-Hageman College, Lexington, Ky..31
1908. Λ, Gunston Hall (1911) 14
1909. M, Crescent College, Eureka Springs, Ark.....24
1909. Θ, Lindenwood College.....47
1910. N, Brenau College 37
1911. Ξ, Shorter College.....31
1911. H, Stephens College (Columbia, Mo.).....23

Active chapters 9, inactive 6. Membership 513.

The Brenau chapter owns a house on the college campus. The Belmont chapter rents a house.

The chapter at the National Cathedral School was withdrawn on account of faculty opposition to sororities; the chapter at Potter College because of a change in the character of the institution; the chapter at Virginia College because of anti-fraternity laws.

The Stephens chapter was formed from a local Φ Θ Φ, the Potter chapter from M Φ Ψ, the Lindenwood chapter from Σ Θ, and the Brenau chapter from K A Φ.

The government of the society is through the usual convention of delegates. Between the sessions affairs are administered by a Grand chapter of seven general officers. Conventions have been held at Nashville, 1908; Memphis, 1910; Cincinnati, 1911; Chattanooga, 1912.

A journal called the *Parchment* is issued three times a year.

The badge is a shield displaying the skull and bones and a scroll on which are the letters "Σ I X". The flower is the violet, the jewel is the amethyst and the colors are purple and gold.

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES—PROFESSIONAL

Alpha Epsilon Iota

(Medical)

THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Michigan, February 3, 1890, by Lotta Ruth Arwine, May Belle Stuckey, Ada Fenimore Bock, Anna Ward Croacher and Lily MacGowan.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1890. A, University of Michigan.....98
1898. B, Northwestern Univ. Women's Med. Coll. (1903) 41
1899. Γ, Laura Memorial Medical School (1903).....21
1899. Δ, Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons...70
1901. E, Un versity of Minnesota.....28
1902. Z, Cooper Medical College, San Francisco.....37
1902. H, Cornell Medical College, Ithaca, N. Y.....47
1902 Θ, Women's Medical College, Philadelphia.....59
1903. B, Rush Medical College.....21
1903. Γ, Miami Medical College (1906).....14
1905. I, University of California.....34
1906. K, University of Southern California (1909).....34
1909. K, University of California (Los Angeles).....—
1909. Λ, Syracuse University.....10

Active chapters 10, inactive 4. Membership 514.

As the society considers the second Beta, Gamma, and Kappa chapters to be continuations of the first of these names and does not separate the names in its directory the above enumeration may not be quite accurate. The

Zeta chapter was inactive from 1908 to 1911. The Alpha chapter rents a house. The Beta and Delta chapters rent a house together in Chicago.

The conventions (called the Grand Chapter) have been held at Chicago 1900, 1902, 1910, Cincinnati 1900, 1907, Ann Arbor 1901, 1903, 1907, 1911, San Francisco 1905, Philadelphia 1906, Atlantic City 1909, and Minneapolis 1909.

The directory of the fraternity was issued in 1907, 1908 and 1911. A journal is contemplated.

The badge is a five pointed star displaying in gold on a black background a serpent's head and the letters "A E I." The flower is the white carnation. The colors are black, white and green.

Zeta Phi

(Medical)

THIS society was organized May 29, 1900, at the Syracuse University college of Medicine by Elizabeth Blackwell, Anna T. Bingham, Mary F. Sweet, Elizabeth L. Shrimpton, Emma C. Clark, Phoebe A. Ferris and Anna B. White. The chapter roll is as follows:

1900. A, Syracuse University.....51
1903. B, Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania....46
1906. Γ, Johns Hopkins University.....22
1907. Δ, University of Toronto.....17
1909. E, Tufts College.....21

Active chapter 5, inactive 0. Membership 157.

The Gamma chapter rents a house.

The system of government is through a convention with an intermediate administration through five national officers. Conventions were held at Toronto in 1909 and Boston in 1911.

A monthly bulletin and yearly directory are published.

The badge is a quatrefoil displaying a winged caduceus in white with the serpents in gold, and the letters "Z Φ." The colors are white and gold. The flower is the daisy.

Zeta Phi Eta

(Oratorical)

THIS sorority was organized at the Emerson School of Oratory in 1893. There are two chapters, viz.:

1893. A, Emerson School of Oratory.....
1893. B, Northwestern University 225

The Beta chapter rents a house. The badge is an oval cameo displaying the letters "Z Φ H" in white and surrounded by a row of pearls. The colors are rose red and white.

Kappa Delta Epsilon

(Musical)

THIS sorority was founded at the Pennsylvania College of Music in 1900.

The chapter roll is:

1900. A, Penna. College of Music (Allegheny).....45
1900. B, Mt. Union College.....80

Active chapter 2, inactive 0. Membership 125.

The Beta chapter rents a house.

Conventions have been held at Meadville, Pa., in 1911 and Alliance, O., in 1912.

The badge is a scroll with a transverse band displaying the letters "K Δ E." The colors are yellow and white and the flower is the marguerite daisy.

Mu Phi Epsilon

(Musical)

MU PHI Epsilon was founded at the Metropolitan College of Music, Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1903, by Elizabeth Mathias, Alma Sterling, Ethel Kimball, Edith White, Jennie Bellis, Elizabeth Steward, Jessie Yuille, and Lilian Sutton, assisted by W. D. Sterling, dean of the College, and Calvin Vos and Simon Jordan, members of Φ M A (Sinfonia).

The chapter roll is as follows:

1903.	A, Metropolitan College of Music	54
1903.	B, New England Conservatory	36
1904.	T, Michigan University School of Music	75
1905.	Δ, Detroit Conservatory of Music	47
1905.	E, Toledo Conservatory of Music	34
1905.	Z, DePauw University (1909)	41
1905.	H, Syracuse University	103
1906.	Θ, Kroeger School of Music, St. Louis	43
1906.	I, Chicago Conservatory of Music (1910)	32
1906.	K, Metropolitan Conservatory, Indianapolis	30
1909.	Λ, Ithaca Conservatory of Music	36
1910.	I A, Chicago Musical College	12
1911.	M, Brenau College (Gainesville, Ga.)	26
1911.	N, University of Oregon	16
1911.	Ξ, University of Kansas	22
1912.	O, Combs Broad Street Conservatory, Phila	15

Active chapters, 14; inactive, 2; membership, 622.

The Gamma and Eta chapters rent houses. The Beta was inactive from 1905 to 1909. The Zeta and Eta chapters were the two chapters of the Φ M E a society originating in 1892 and which was thus absorbed. The Iota was withdrawn and its location changed and it was renamed Alpha Iota.

The society is professional and admits members of the regular undergraduate sororities. The government is administered by a Grand Council of the five officers of the convention who act until the next convention assembles. Conventions have been held as follows: Cincinnati, 1904, 1905, 1910; Detroit, 1906; Ann Arbor, 1907; St. Louis, 1908; Toledo, 1909; Indianapolis, 1911; Syracuse, 1912. A year book is published each November.

The badge is a triangle enclosing a lyre and displaying the letters "M Φ E," one on each side of the triangle. The colors are royal purple and white. The flower is the violet.

Sigma Alpha Iota

(Musical)

THE Sigma Alpha Iota sorority was organized June 12, 1903, at the School of Music of the University of Michigan, by Elizabeth Campbell, Frances Caspari, Minnie Davis, Leila Farlin, Nora Hunt, Georgia Potts and Mary Storrs.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1903. A, University of Michigan.....58
1904. B, Northwestern University.....63
1906. Γ, American Conservatory of Music, Chicago....24
1907. Δ, Detroit Conservatory of Music.....33
1909. E, Ithaca Conservatory of Music.....61
1911. Z, Indianapolis College of Music and Art.....15

Active chapters 6, inactive 0. Membership 254.

The Beta chapter was formed from a local society called Enanon, and the Epsilon from a local called A T. None of the chapters own or rent houses.

The government of the society is through national conventions, the officers chosen at such conventions serving as a governing board between its sessions.

Conventions have been held as follows: Ann Arbor, 1907, Evanston, Ills. 1908, Chicago 1909, Ithaca 1910, Detroit 1911.

The society publishes a journal called *Pan Pipes*. A song book is in preparation.

The badge is a representation of seven pan pipes on an oblong shield displaying on the border the letters "Σ A I." The colors are crimson and white and the flower the red rose.

Sigma Sigma Sigma

(Normal)

THIS sorority was founded at the Virginia State Normal School at Farmville, Va., in 1898. It was at first organized as a general sorority, but later became purely professional as hereafter stated.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1898. A, Virginia State Normal School.....
1903. B, Lewisburg (W. Va.) Female Institute (1908)
1905. Γ, Randolph-Macon Woman's College (1911)..
1905. Δ, Peabody Normal College.....
1905. E, Hollins Institute.....
1905. H, Searcy (Ark.) Female Institute (1907).....
1905. A Δ, Southwestern University (1911).....
1906. Θ, Woman's College, Frederick, Md. (1907)..
1909. Σ Φ, Union University, Tenn.....
1911. Z, Buffalo, N. Y., Normal College.....
1911. K, Ohio State Normal College, (Miami)

Active chapters 6, inactive 5.

Until 1907 the sorority made no distinction as to the class of institutions it should enter. It then decided to enter collegiate institutions and to admit no one under seventeen years of age. This age limit compelled the Beta, Eta and Theta chapters to become inactive. In 1911 the society found itself unwilling to drop its normal chapters so it decided to become a purely professional Normal School organization and to that end it turned its two chap-

ters at Randolph Macon Woman's College and Southwestern University over to Delta Delta Delta and has since restricted its chapters to Normal Schools. The Epsilon and Sigma Phi chapters have not yet been provided for.

There are alumnae associations at Hampton, Va., Nashville, Tenn., and Buffalo, N. Y.

Conventions have been held at Farmville, Va., 1904; Lewisburg, W. Va., 1905; Old Point Comfort, 1906, 1907; Lynchburg, 1908; Chattanooga, 1909, and Richmond, Va., 1911.

A magazine called the *Triangle* has been published semi-annually since 1905. A song book was published in 1906 and a directory in 1909 and 1912.

The badge is a triangle displaying a skull and crossed bones and the letters "Σ Σ Σ." The flag is of purple with a diagonal band of white displaying the letters Σ Σ Σ in purple. Above the band is a white triangle and below a white circle. The flower is the purple violet. The colors are purple and white.

HONORARY FRATERNITIES

Explanatory Note

All of the honorary fraternities have to some extent been patterned after Phi Beta Kappa. Generally membership in them is determined solely and primarily by ability in some chosen field of intellectual endeavor and if social qualities are considered they are secondary.

All of these fraternities admit the members of all other fraternities, including those of other honorary fraternities. Some of them are confined to students pursuing certain courses and it is difficult to draw the line between them and a professional fraternity, and others like Tau Beta Pi are emphasizing the social element and encouraging their members to enter houses and to assume some or all of the characteristics of a regular undergraduate organization.

In many universities membership in the professional fraternities is highly coveted and regarded as an honor and the professional fraternities like $\Phi\ \Delta\ \Phi$ are in such institutions often classed as honorary fraternities.

It is to be regretted that so many honorary fraternities are being conducted without adequate control and supervision for their multiplication tends to lessen their relative value.

Alpha Omega Alpha

(Schools of Medicine)



AN HONORARY medical senior society, organized August 25, 1902, somewhat after the style of the Phi Beta Kappa. The active workings of the society are, however, in the hands of the undergraduate members, subject to the approval of the faculty members. Membership is based upon scholarship. The founder is William W. Root.

The chapters are:

1902. A, *of Ills.*, University of Illinois.
1902. B, *of Ills.*, University of Chicago.
1902. Γ, *of Ills.*, Northwestern University.
1903. A, *of Ohio*, Western Reserve University.
1903. A, *of Penna.*, Jefferson Medical College.
1903. B, *of Penna.*, University of Pennsylvania.
1905. A, *of Mo.*, Washington University.

1906. A, *of Mass.*, Harvard University.
1906, A, *of Cal.*, University of California.
1906. A, *of Md.*, Johns Hopkins University.
1906. A, *of Ont.*, University of Toronto.
1907. A, *of N. Y.*, Columbia University.
1907. A, *of Mich.* University of Michigan.
1908. A, *of Minn.*, University of Minnesota.
1910. B, *of N. Y.*, Cornell University.
1911. Γ, *of N. Y.*, Syracuse University.
1911. A, *of Que.*, McGill University.

Honorary members are provided for but their election is somewhat restricted. The government of the society is vested in a board of five directors three of whom are chosen by the chapters and two by the board. Conventions are held coincident with the meetings of the American Medical Association. The society is not social in its nature and is intended to elevate the standard of the medical profession. Women are admitted as well as men.

The badge is a golden watch key displaying the letters "A Ω A" and the date 1902.

Delta Sigma Rho

(Oratorical)

THIS society was organized at Chicago, April 11, 1906, by representatives from the following universities, viz.: Chicago, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin. The organization grew out of the simultaneous conception of the idea by professors E. E. McDermott of Minnesota, and H. E. Gordon of Iowa. Their correspondence resulted in the organization referred to. A simple constitution was adopted. The purpose of the society is "to encourage sincere and effective public speaking." The constitution provides that charters shall be granted only to such institutions which have for at least five consecutive years preceding its application participated in at least one intercollegiate contest in which it shall have displayed a high grade of efficiency in public speaking and whose forensic contests are under faculty supervision, provided the general standard of scholarship at such institution is high enough to have its degrees fully accredited at any of the standard post graduate schools.

The roll of the chapters is as follows:

1906. University of Chicago.....
1906. University of Illinois.....
1906. University of Iowa.....
1906. University of Michigan.....
1906. University of Minnesota.....
1906. University of Nebraska.....
1906. Northwestern University.....

1906. University of Wisconsin
1907. Ohio Wesleyan University
1908. George Washington University
1908. University of Indiana
1908. University of Virginia
1908. University of Missouri
1909. Beloit College
1909. Brown University
1909. Harvard University
1909. Iowa State College
1909. University of Pennsylvania
1909. University of Texas
1909. Yale University
1910. University of Colorado
1910. Columbia University
1910. Dartmouth College
1910. University of Kansas
1910. University of Ohio
1910. Syracuse University
1910. Wesleyan University
1910. Williams College
1911. Albion College
1911. Carleton College
1911. Cornell University
1911. Knox College
1911. University of North Dakota
1911. Princeton University
1911. Stanford University
1911. Swarthmore College
1911. Western Reserve University

The government of the society is vested in a General Council comprising the general officers and one representative from each chapter. Hereafter the meetings of this council will be biennial. They have been held as follows: Chicago, 1906; Madison, Wis., 1907; Iowa City, Iowa, 1908; Champaign, Ills., 1909; Minneapolis, 1910; Evanston, Ills., 1911.

The publication of a quarterly called *The Gavel* was commenced in 1912 at St. Paul, Minn.

The badge of the society is a watch key displaying the letters "Δ Σ P". The colors are maroon and black.

Delta Theta Sigma

(Schools of Agriculture)

THIS is a purely honorary society for students in agricultural colleges. It was founded at the Ohio State University, Dec. 1, 1905, by Homer C. Price, Arthur C. McCall, Alfred Vivian and Vernon H. Davis. Undergraduates are admitted from the upper two-fifths of the senior and junior classes, a definite scholastic standard being required for admission.

The chapter roll is:

1905. **Ohio* A, Ohio State University
1907. *Iowa* B, Iowa State College.....
1908. *Penna.* Γ, Pennsylvania State College.....
1908. *Mo.* Δ, University of Missouri.....
1909. *Utah,* E, Utah State College.....
1909. *Or.* Z, Oregon State College.....

The charter of the parent chapter was withdrawn because it undertook to maintain a chapter house.*

The government of the fraternity is through a convention called a Conclave and its officers called an executive committee. The first Conclave was held at Ames, Iowa in 1910 and the second at Columbus, Ohio in 1911.

The fraternity publishes an annual.

The badge is a watch key made of a skeleton monogram of the letters "Δ Θ Σ." The colors are buff and brown.

*The secretary of the parent chapter reported his chapter as active and maintaining a house.

Eta Kappa Nu

(Electrical Engineering)

AN honorary society among students of electrical engineering and others practicing that profession. It is somewhat similar to Sigma Xi. It was organized at the University of Illinois in 1905.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1904. A, University of Illinois
1907. Γ, Ohio State University
1909. Δ, Armour Institute of Technology
1909. E, Pennsylvania State College
1910. Z, Case School of Applied Science
1910. Θ, University of Wisconsin
1911. I, University of Missouri
1912. K, Cornell University

The government is through an annual convention of delegates from the several chapters with a recess government by a national council.

A year book called the *Bridge* is published.

The badge is a Wheatstone bridge bearing in the center an oval representation of a galvanometer displaying the letters "H K N." The colors are navy blue and scarlet.

Gamma Alpha

(Graduate–Scientific)



THIS fraternity was organized at Cornell University in March, 1899, by Judson F. Clark, Jacob H. Cowen, James C. McDonald, William A. Riley, Franklin Sherman, Jr., and Charles B. Simpson, students in the various scientific departments of the University. The object of the organization is to bring together men who are engaged in scientific work. Chapters are established only at those institutions which belong to the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the members are drawn from the instructing staff or students holding baccalaureate degrees.

In 1908 this society absorbed a similar society called A Δ E which had originated at Johns Hopkins and had a second chapter at Dartmouth.

The chapter roll is now as follows:

1899. Cornell University
1904. Johns Hopkins University
1906. Dartmouth College
1908. University of Chicago
1908. University of Illinois
1910. University of Wisconsin

The chapter at Cornell owns a house.

The government of the fraternity is vested in a National Council comprising the general officers and one representative from each chapter. Its sittings immediately precede those of the convention which are held simultaneously with the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Conventions have been held at Baltimore, 1908; Boston, 1909; Minneapolis, 1910; and Washington, 1911.

A quarterly called the *Gamma Alpha Record* has been issued at Ithaca, N. Y., 1908. One of its annual issues contains the list of members.

The badge is a diamond of black enamel displaying a star and pair of white wings above the letters "Γ A."

Theta Sigma Phi

(Journalistic)

THIS is an honorary society founded at the University of Washington, April 8, 1909, to recognize ability among women students specializing in journalism. Honorary members are admitted.

The chapters are:

1909. A, University of Washington 46
1910. B, University of Wisconsin 31

There are as yet no publications issued.

The badge is a gold linotype matrix displaying a torch and the letters "Θ Σ Φ." The colors are violet and green.

*

Pi Delta Epsilon

(Journalistic)

THIS society was organized at Syracuse University, December 6, 1909, by Sydney H. Coleman, Neil D. Cramer and Paul L. Benjamin. The purpose of the society is to encourage undergraduates to compete for positions on the editorial boards of college publications, to train them in writing, to conduct lectures on journalism and to give dignity and standing to journalistic work and study.

Its chapters are:

1909. A, Syracuse University.....26
1910. B, University of Nebraska.....33
1911. Γ, Mass. Institute of Technology.....21

The badge is a trapezoidal golden watch key displaying on one side the letters "Π Δ E."

Phi Beta Kappa



*THE Phi Beta Kappa society was organized on the 5th day of December, 1776, at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia. The founders were John Heath, Thomas Smith, Richard Booker, Armisted Smith, and John Jones. Heath was the moving spirit and first president of the society. Their first meeting was held in the Apollo Room in the Raleigh Tavern, which Patrick Henry had made famous by his great speech. At this meeting the Greek motto, from the initial letters of which the society derived its name, was adopted and a square silver medal was made its distinctive emblem. This was to be engraved on one side with the initials "S. P." and on the other with the letters "Φ B K."

*Phi Beta Kappa was preceded by a society called the "Flat Hat" which was organized at William and Mary in 1750. It was usually called the F. H. C. Its badge was a circular medal with a coat of arms engraved on one side and on the other the letters "F. H. C." in a monogram and beneath was the date "Nov. XI, MDCCL" and motto "Stabilitas et Fides." Among the members were St. George Tucker, Thomas Jefferson, George Wythe, Robert Baylor and Edmund Randolph. The society seems to have been social and literary and much like Phi Beta Kappa and the earlier fraternities at Union.

On the early medals the date "December 5, 1776," appears. Gradually this form of emblem was replaced by the familiar key.

On January 5, 1777, the founders added to their number Daniel Fitzhugh, John Stuart, Theodoric Fitzhugh, and John Stark, and entered into a solemn covenant to preserve the secrets of the society and to promote and advance its interests. They designed a rather drastic "oath of fidelity," which was administered to all the members. They likewise adopted a number of "resolves," which, taken as a whole, formed a constitution or body of organic law.

Meetings were first held monthly, then semi-monthly, and finally weekly, and seem to have possessed the same character as the meetings of the college fraternities of today, although there was probably more of a literary element than usually obtains at modern chapter meetings. Essays were read, orations spoken and subjects for discussion debated. In addition all of the essential characteristics of the Greek-letter fraternity were adopted. They developed a ritual and a grip and had ideas of making a widespread organization.

In December, 1778, a resolution was passed that non-collegians be admitted to the privileges of the society, and also that branches should be established elsewhere for the purpose of aiding the extension of the society. In July, 1779, a charter was granted to Samuel Hardy to institute a "B" branch, and shortly afterwards another to William Short for a "Γ," and a third to William Cabel for a "Δ." In the meantime Elisha Parmele, a young

graduate of Harvard, who had also been a student at Yale, had been initiated, and in December, 1779, he asked that a charter be granted to him for an "E" at Harvard, and a "Z" at Yale. In March, 1780, a charter was granted to John Beckley to establish an "H" at Richmond, Va., and in May, one to George L. Turberville to institute a "Θ" at Westmoreland, Va. Of the fate of these local chapters nothing further is known. In January, 1781, the meetings of the society were suspended, owing to the approach of the contending armies. The papers of the society were sealed up and placed in the custody of the college steward, and the parent chapter of Φ B K ceased to exist. Probably nothing more would have been heard of the society had it not been for the granting of charters to Yale and Harvard. In April, 1780, Mr. Parmele made his first move toward the establishment of the chapter at Yale by initiating four men at Goshen, Conn., his native place, and in November, 1780, the chapter was organized at New Haven, when a dozen graduates and a large number of seniors and juniors were admitted.

This chapter was called the "Alpha of Connecticut," and not the "Zeta" as had been contemplated. It seems to have had little or no intercourse with the parent chapter after its establishment. In September, 1781, after the death of the parent chapter, the "Alpha of Massachusetts Bay" was established at Harvard. Each of these branches was given the power of establishing inferior branches within their own States, while the original Virginia chapter retained the right of introducing the society into new States. In September, 1787, however, the Yale and

Harvard chapters joined in establishing the "Alpha of New Hampshire" at Dartmouth. The members of the Yale, Harvard and Dartmouth chapters were all chosen from the senior and junior classes. The scholarship record of the candidates came more and more to be a controlling factor in their selection.

At Yale, the meetings were held semi-monthly and then monthly, and the exercises consisted of an oration and debate. There was usually a supper provided on the night of December 5, when the anniversary of the society was celebrated. After a while, however, the supper was abolished, and the annual jollification took place at the time of the initiation.

In 1817 the three existing chapters joined in chartering the "Alpha of New York" at Union College. Until the re-organization of 1883 the rule prevailed that the co-operation of all the "Alpha" chapters was required to establish an Alpha in a new State, but that each Alpha could charter other chapters in its own State. The "Alpha of New Jersey" at Rutgers College was the last Alpha established under this rule, and the "Θ" of New York at Cornell was the last chapter to receive its charter from an Alpha.

In 1831, as a result of the agitation against all secret societies then prevalent, the Harvard chapter gave up its secrets. With the charm of mystery gone, its attraction as an active undergraduate organization ceased, and it assumed a somewhat formal character.

In all of the chapters, the custom grew up of holding formal meetings at commencement time only, when the

new members were initiated and an oration and poem by some distinguished member were listened to. It became a matter of course that all the honor men and other distinguished students in a class should be elected to membership. Down to 1881, all of the chapters seem to have possessed the following characteristics, viz., the delivery of an oration and poem in public at commencement time, and the holding of a business meeting in private, when the officers and members for the ensuing year were chosen, the former being graduates and the latter the best scholars of the incoming senior class.

In 1881, the Harvard chapter invited the other chapters, twenty-three in number, to send delegates to attend the celebration of the centennial anniversary of its establishment, and requested that such delegates be given power to represent their chapters and constitute themselves into a convention. Twenty-nine delegates, representing twelve chapters, accordingly met at Cambridge June 30, 1881.

The inactive condition of affairs was discussed and the inactivity of the chapters deplored, but nothing was done, and the meeting adjourned to meet at New York City in October. At the second meeting, sixteen chapters were represented. It was resolved to recommend the creation of a national council, and to adopt a constitution, to go into effect upon its ratification by twelve chapters. A third meeting was held at Saratoga Springs, Sept. 6, 1882. The constitution was adopted by the convention, and afterwards by sixteen chapters.

The constitution thus adopted was called the constitu-

tion of the "United Chapters of the Phi Beta Kappa Society." It has fourteen articles. It provides for a national council (convention) consisting of senators and delegates. Each chapter is entitled to send three delegates, each of whom must be a graduate of at least five years' standing. The senators are thirty in number, and are divided into two classes, the terms of which expire at the adjournment of alternate sessions of the council. The senators are elected by the delegates. The president of the council must be chosen from among the senators During the sessions of the council, the senate has no separate existence, its members being simply members of the council, but when the council is not in session the senate constitutes a permanent executive for the society, holding its own meetings. The council meets the first Wednesday in September of each year.

The first meeting under the new constitution was held at Saratoga Springs, September 5, 1883, and thirteen chapters were represented. The first senate was then elected, and arrangements were made to raise a fund wherewith to administer the affairs of the society. Since then the administration of the fraternity has been regularly carried on, and the following is the present roll of chapters. All of the chapters positively known to have existed have joined the reorganized society, except the one at the University of Alabama.

1776. A *of Va.*, William and Mary College.*
1780. A *of Conn.*, Yale University.

*As this is purely an honorary society and members of the undergraduate fraternities join it, no enumeration is attempted of its members.

1781. A *of Mass.*, Harvard University.
1787. A *of N. H.*, Dartmouth College.
1817. A *of N. Y.*, Union University.
1825. A *of Maine*, Bowdoin College.
1830. A *of R. I.*, Brown University.
1845. B *of Conn.*, Trinity College.
1845. Γ *of Conn.*, Wesleyan University.
1847. A *of Ohio*, Western Reserve University.
1848. A *of Vt.*, University of Vermont.
1853. B *of Mass.*, Amherst College.
1858. B *of Ohio*, Kenyon College.
1858. B *of N. Y.*, New York University.
1860. Γ *of Ohio*, Marietta College.
1864. Γ *of Mass.*, Williams College.
1867. Γ *of N. Y.*, College of the City of New York.
1868. B *of Vt.*, Middlebury College.
1869. A *of N. J.*, Rutgers College.
1869. Δ *of N. Y.*, Columbia College.
1870. E *of N. Y.*, Hamilton College.
1871. Z *of N. Y.*, Hobart College.
1878. H *of N. Y.*, Colgate University.
1882. Θ *of N. Y.*, Cornell University.
1887. A *of Pa.*, Dickinson College.
1887. B *of Pa.*, Lehigh University.
1887. I *of N. Y.*, Rochester University.
1889. A *of Ind.*, DePauw University.
1890. A *of Ills.*, Northwestern University.
1890. A *of Kans.*, University of Kansas.
1890. Γ *of Pa.*, Lafayette College.
1892. Δ *of Mass.*, Tufts College.

1892. A *of Minn.*, University of Minnesota.
1892. Δ *of Pa.*, University of Pennsylvania.
1895. A *of Md.*, Johns Hopkins University.
1895. A *of Iowa*, University of Iowa.
1895. A *of Neb.*, University of Nebraska.
1896. B *of Me.*, Colby College.
1896. K *of N. Y.*, Syracuse University.
1896. E *of Pa.*, Swarthmore College.
1898. B *of Ind.*, Wabash College.
1898. A *of Cal.*, University of California.
1898. M *of N. Y.*, Vassar College.
1899. Z *of Pa.*, Haverford College.
1899. A *of Wis.*, University of Wisconsin.
1899. E *of Mass.*, Boston University.
1899. Δ *of Ohio*, University of Cincinnati.
1899. B *of N. J.*, Princeton University.
1899. Λ *of N. Y.*, St. Lawrence University.
1899. B *of Ills.*, University of Chicago.
1901. A *of Tenn.*, Vanderbilt University.
1901. A *of Mo.*, University of Missouri.
1902. H *of Pa.*, Allegheny College.
1904. A *of Colo.*, University of Colorado.
1904. Z *of Mass.*, Smith College.
1904. B *of Cal.*, Stanford University.
1904. A *of N. C.*, University of North Carolina.
1904. E *of Ohio*, Ohio State University.
1905. H *of Mass.*, Wellesley College.
1905. Θ *of Mass.*, Mt. Holyoke College.
1905. B *of Colo.*, Colorado College.
1905. A *of Tex.*, University of Texas.

1905. B *of Md.*, Goucher College.
1907. A *of Mich.*, University of Michigan.
1907. Γ *of Ill.*, University of Illinois.
1907. Z *of Ohio*, Oberlin University.
1907. H *of Ohio*, Ohio Wesleyan University.
1908. B *of Iowa*, Grinnell College.
1908. Θ *of Penn.*, Franklin and Marshall College.
1909. A *of La.*, Tulane University.
1909. B *of Va.*, University of Virginia.
1910. A *of W.Va.*, University of West Virginia.
1911. B *of Wis.*, Beloit College.
1911. Γ *of Ind.*, University of Indiana.
1911. Γ *of Va.*, Washington and Lee University.
1911. Θ *of Ohio*, Denison University.
1911. I *of Ohio*, Miami University.

No charters are now granted, unless the students at the institution to be chartered are pursuing a course terminating in an "A. B." degree, or its equivalent. Charters have been refused to schools of technology. Women are now admitted on an equality with men. This was obviously not intended by the founders, but fidelity to the test of scholarship required it.

The older chapters have quite generally printed catalogues of their members. The newer chapters usually tender elections to the honor men of previous classes, and so the membership is out of proportion to the age of the society. An interesting pamphlet, describing the society, was issued by the then secretary, Rev. E. B. Parsons, of Williamstown, Mass., in 1897, and a general catalogue, compiled by the same gentleman, in 1900.

In 1911 the publication of a small periodical called the *Phi Beta Kappa Key* was commenced at New York.

The badge of the society is an oblong key of gold, on one side of which are engraved the letters "Φ B K," and a hand pointing to several stars; on the reverse is the owner's name and "S. P., Dec. 6, 1776."

Phi Delta Kappa

(Educational)

THIS society grew out of the consolidation of three prior independent organizations all organized as professional fraternities among those devoted to the cause of education. These were Π K M, organized at the University of Indiana in 1906 and which established chapters at Stanford and Iowa in 1909; Φ Δ K, organized at Columbia in 1908 and which established a chapter at Chicago in 1909 and N P B, organized at Missouri in 1909. Representatives of these societies met at Indianapolis in 1910 and effected a consolidation under the name of Φ Δ K.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1910. University of Indiana
1910. Columbia University
1910. University of Missouri
1910. Stanford University
1910. University of Iowa
1910. University of Chicago
1910. University of Minnesota
1911. Cornell University
1911. Harvard University
1912. University of Kansas

The government of the society is through a National Council comprised of delegates from the several chapters. This has met at Indianapolis 1910, Mobile 1911, and St. Louis, 1912.

A combined history and directory was issued in 1912.

The badge is a jeweled monogram of the letters "Φ Δ K."

Phi Kappa Phi

PHI Kappa Phi is an honor society composed of graduate and undergraduate members of all departments of American universities and colleges. Its prime object is to emphasize scholarship in the thought of college students, to hold fast to the original purpose for which institutions of learning were founded, and to stimulate mental achievement by the prize of membership.

As a secondary object, it seeks to bind more closely the Alumni to their Alma Mater, to furnish an additional tie of college friendship, and to interest its members in the promotion of a more thorough education.

In order to gain these objects, membership is restricted to a number of students in any school or department, not exceeding one-third of the whole graduating class, who have distinguished themselves by scholarship or intellectual service to their college or university. These members are elected one year before graduation. Persons may also be elected to honorary membership who have won distinction in science, literature or education.

Other honor societies usually confine their membership to some particular kind of degree or course of study; this society by imposing no such restriction aims to stand for the unity and democracy of learning. Membership in it is open to members of other fraternities, and to women.

It was founded at the University of Maine in 1898 principally through the efforts of Prof. A. W. Harris then president of that university.

The chapters are located at follows:
1898. University of Maine.
1899. Pennsylvania State College.
1900. University of Tennessee.
1901. Massachusetts Agricultural College.
1904. Delaware State College.
1911. Iowa State College.

The badge is an eight-rayed representation of the sun surrounding the earth, across which there is a band displaying the letters "Φ Κ Φ."

Sigma Delta Chi

(Journalistic)

AN honorary society organized at DePauw University, April 17, 1909, by Roy Millikan, Edward Lockwood, Aldis Hutchins, Marion Hedges, Paul Riddick, Charles Fisher, Eugene Pulliam, William H. Gleen and Laurence H. Sloan. Its members are chosen from the senior and junior classes, and from sophomores during the latter half of the sophomore year, and must have given evidence of intellectual ability in the field of journalism and have a definite intention of following journalism as a profession. Honorary members are admitted.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1909. DePauw University.....
1909. University of Kansas.....
1909. University of Michigan.....
1910. Denver University.....
1910. University of Virginia.....
1910. University of Washington
1910. Purdue University.....
1911. Ohio State University.....
1911. University of Wisconsin.....
1911. University of Iowa.....
1912. University of Illinois.....
1912. University of Pennsylvania

The Wisconsin chapter was formed from a local society called Δ A.

The government of the society is through the usual convention of delegates with a recess government by an Executive Council of five members, three of whom are national officers.

The publication of a quarterly journal to be called the *Quill* is contemplated.

The badge is a shield with concave sides displaying a scroll inscribed with the letters "Σ Δ X." The scroll is pierced with a quill. To the left is a Greek lamp and to the right a five pointed star. The colors are black and white.

Sigma Tau

(Engineering)

AN HONORARY society founded at the University of Nebraska, February 24, 1904. It admits junior and senior students in engineering who have displayed ability in scholarship. The chapters are:

1904. *Neb.* A, University of Nebraska.....
1906. *Iowa* B, University of Iowa.....
1909. *Penn.* Γ, University of Pennsylvania.....
1910. *S. D.* Δ, University of South Dakota.....

Active chapters 4.

The only publication is an annual letter issued to the alumni.

The badge is a diamond with bevelled indented edges displaying the letters "Σ T" above which is a pyramid and below which is a section of a T-rail. The colors are blue and white.

Sigma Upsilon

(Literary)



SIGMA Upsilon grew out of a federation of literary societies in various colleges in the Southern States. It is due to the efforts of Paul Jones of the Sopherim Club of the University of the South and Neil Cullom of the Calumet Club of Vanderbilt University that the union was brought about.

Membership is based primarily upon literary ability and elections are usually made once a year from members of the junior class. Each chapter is allowed to choose its own name and the original federating chapters, comprising the first five on the roll, kept their original names as chapter designations.

The chapter roll is as follows:

1906. *Sopherim*, University of the South.....54
1906. *Calumet*, Vanderbilt University.....48
1906. *Osiris*, Randolph-Macon College.....32
1906. *Senior Round Table*, University of Georgia.....66
1906. *Odd Number*, University of North Carolina.....63
1909. *Boar's Head*, Transylvania University.....30
1909. *Scribblers*, University of Mississippi.....30
1910. *Kit Kat*. Millsaps College.....16

The conventions have been held at Nashville, 1906, 1911; Ashland, Va., 1908; Athens, Ga., 1909; Sewanee, Tenn., 1910; Lexington, Ky., 1912.

The badge is a triangular shield surmounted by a dark green scarab displaying the letters "Σ Υ." The colors are dark green and old gold. The flower is the jonquil.

Sigma Xi

SIGMA Xi was founded at Cornell University in November, 1886, by Prof. Henry S. Williams, assisted by William A. Day, William H. Riley, Frank Van Vleck, Henry E. Smith, William A. Mosscrop, Charles B. Wing, John Knickerbacker, John J. Berger and Edwin N. Sanderson, with the intention of establishing in scientific and technical institutions a society, the badge of which should have the same significance of scholarly merit as that of Φ B K among the classical students. It is not secret. Its aims, as expressed in its constitution are as follows: "The object of this Society shall be to encourage original investigation in science, pure and applied, by meeting for the discussion of scientific subjects; by the publication of such scientific matter as may be deemed desirable; by establishing fraternal relations among investigators in the scientific centers; and by granting the privilege of membership to such students as have, during their college course, given special promise of future achievement.

The active membership of the chapter is chosen from the faculty, graduate students, and undergraduates in the fourth year class. The number of undergraduates elected during any one year by any chapter shall not exceed one-fifth of the senior class in scientific and technical courses. Each chapter holds four or more meetings yearly.

Chapters may be established at any institution offering courses of study in those subjects which it is the object of the Society to promote, provided those courses are sub-

stantially equivalent to a four year college course. Chapters are established on petition approved by a three-fourths vote of the Council and of existing chapters.

The roll of chapters is as follows:

1886. Cornell University 947
1887. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 193
1887. Union College 169
1890. University of Kansas 72
1895. Sheffield Scientific School (Yale) 551
1896. University of Minnesota 442
1897. University of Nebraska 274
1898. Ohio State University 356
1899. University of Pennsylvania 98
1900. Brown University 162
1900. University of Iowa 177
1901. Stanford University 171
1902. University of California 385
1903. Columbia University 361
1903. University of Chicago 412
1903. University of Michigan 501
1904. University of Illinois 364
1904. Case School of Applied Science 159
1904. University of Indiana 86
1905. University of Missouri 99
1905. University of Colorado 84
1906. Northwestern University 85
1906. Syracuse University 75
1907. University of Wisconsin 157
1907. University of Washington 62
1908. Worcester Polytechnic Institute 81

1909. Purdue University..... 64
1910. Washington University..... 44

The catalogue of 1888 contained rolls of members at the Stevens Institute and Rutgers College, but these chapters seem to have died.

Conventions are held annually. The Council of the Society consists of the five officers and one member from each chapter and is the executive committee and *ad interim* authority of the Society.

The Constitution has been published in 1887, 1893, 1897, 1904, 1907, 1911, 1912. A general catalogue of the Society was published in 1888 and a Quarter Centennial History and Record is in press, 1912. A number of addresses and other pamphlets have also been published.

The badge is a watch chain pendant, formed of a monogram of the letters "Σ" and "Ξ." The colors are electric blue and white.

Tau Beta Pi



AN honorary society founded at Lehigh University in June, 1885, under the auspices of Prof. E. H. Williams, Jr. It aims to secure, among students in the technical and scientific schools, the same class of members which is secured by Φ B K in the classical schools. Its chapter roll is as follows:

1885. *Pa.* A, Lehigh University.
1892. *Mich.* A, Michigan Agricultural College.
1893. *Ind.* A, Purdue University.
1896. *N. J.* A, Stevens Institute.
1897. *Ills.* A, University of Illinois.
1898. *Wis.* A, University of Wisconsin.
1900. *Ohio* A, Case School of Applied Science.
1901. *Ky.* A, University of Kentucky.
1902. *N. Y. A*, Columbia University.
1904. *Mo.* A, University of Missouri.
1904. *Mich.* B, Michigan College of Mines.
1905. *Colo.* A, Colorado School of Mines.
1905. *Colo.* B, University of Colorado.

1906. *Ills.* B, Armour Institute of Technology
1906. *N. Y.* B, Syracuse University.
1906. *Mich.* Γ, University of Michigan.
1906. *Mo.* B, Missouri School of Mines.
1906. *Cal.* A, University of California.
1907. *Iowa* A, Iowa State College.
1908. *N. Y.* Γ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.
1909. *Iowa* B, University of Iowa.
1909. *Minn.* A, University of Minnesota.
1910. *N. Y.* Δ, Cornell University.
1910. *Mass.* A, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.
1910. *Me.* A, University of Maine.
1912. *Pa.* B, Pennsylvania College.

There are alumni chapters in Chicago, Pittsburg, Schenectady, Boston, Washington and New York.

The chapters at Purdue, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan rent houses.

The members are elected as follows: The first one-eighth of the class after completing the first term of the junior year, and the second one-eighth at the beginning of their senior year. Any alumnus who would have been eligible, had the chapter been instituted during his college course, may be elected to membership. Honorary membership may be extended to any distinguished man eligible by reason of his scientific or technical attainments.

There is an annual convention. During the recess between its sessions an executive council of three alumni from different chapters administers the affairs of the society. Conventions have been held at Cleveland, 1885,

Buffalo, N. Y., 1896 and 1897, Syracuse, 1908, Bethlehem, Pa., 1910, and Madison, Wis., 1912. A catalogue was published by the executive council in 1898, from South Bethlehem, Pa., and a new edition was issued in 1911.

The fraternity publishes a quarterly journal called the *Bent* which was first issued from Chicago in 1905. It is now published at Menasha, Wis.

The badge is a watch key in the form of the bent of a trestle. It displays certain secret characters, and the name and chapter of the owner

MEN'S LOCAL FRATERNITIES

ALPHA ALPHA—Organized at the University of Pittsburg, October 23, 1902. Its membership to date is 73. Its badge is a diamond displaying the letters of the fraternity's name along the longest diagonal and on each side of a skull and bones. The colors are gold and black.

ALPHA BETA GAMMA—A society organized November 22, 1905, at McGill University. Its membership to date is 61. Members of other fraternities are not admitted. The badge is a diamond displaying in miniature a shield of McGill University and the letters of the society's name. It occupies a house.

ALPHA BETA PHI—Organized at the George Washington University by A. V. Snell, a member of Phi Kappa Psi. The badge is a diamond displaying the letters "A B Φ" in vertical order. The colors are black and gold. The membership is 41. It rents a house.

ALPHA DIGAMMA—A society founded at Marietta College, Ohio, in February, 1859. It arose from an organization formed to take part in literary society politics. A "Beta" chapter was established in 1864 at Ohio Wesleyan University, which afterwards resigned its charter. A catalogue of the fraternity was issued in 1880. A semi-annual pamphlet called the *Digamma Record* is issued. The total membership of the Marietta chapter is about 300. The badge of the fraternity is a crescent-shaped disc, in the broadest part of which is a shield bearing a lighted

lamp. To the left and right are the letters "A" and "F." Beneath the "A" are clasped hands, while beneath the "F" are a key and dagger crossed. The colors are black and gold.

ALPHA DIGAMMA—Organized at the University of Utah in 1902 by nine undergraduates. Scholarship is an important qualification for membership. The badge is a Greek cross with inwardly curved sides displaying the letters "A F" in a circle. The colors are purple and gold. The membership is 115. A house is rented.

ALPHA GAMMA PHI—Organized at Lawrence University in 1903 by nine undergraduates. The badge is a monogram of the letters "A Γ Φ'.' The colors are blue and gold. The membership is 52.

ALPHA KAPPA DELTA—Organized May 4, 1909, at Pennsylvania State College. The membership is about 50. The badge is an oblong shield displaying the letters forming the society's name in the center in vertical order. The colors are orange and blue. It rents a house.

ALPHA KAPPA ZETA—Organized at the University of North Dakota in 1908. The badge is a triangle bearing a shield displaying the letters "A K Z." The colors are maroon and green. The membership is 57. It rents a house.

ALPHA LAMBDA PHI—A local society at the College of the city of New York.

ALPHA MU—Organized January 10, 1904, at the Agricultural College of North Dakota. The number of its



members to date is 61. It admits members of other Greek letter fraternities with which it is not in rivalry. It publishes an annual each spring. The badge of the fraternity is a flint arrowhead. Attached to this by a circular band is a gold triangle on which is displayed the initial letters of the fraternity's name together with the small Greek letter Alpha. The colors are blue and black.

ALPHA NU SIGMA—Organized May 28, 1907, by seven undergraduates at Marietta College. The badge is a square shield with inwardly curved sides displaying the letters "A N Σ" beneath a pearl. The colors are green and white. The membership is 31.

ALPHA NU SIGMA—Organized in 1911 at Denison University, on the basis of a prior *sub rosa* organization. The badge is a triangle displaying a temple bearing the letters "A N Σ" on a diagonal band. The colors are silver gray and navy blue. The membership is 41. It rents a house.

ALPHA OMEGA—Organized at the University of Pennsylvania in 1909. Membership 42. The badge is a monogram and the colors are red and black.

ALPHA PHI ALPHA—Organized at Colby College in 1910. The badge is a nine cornered shield displaying the letters "A Φ A." The colors are purple and white. The membership is 33.

ALPHA PI—Society organized at the University of Utah in October, 1903. It lives in a rented house and owns a lot.

Its badge is a shield of four concave sides displaying the letters A Π over an antique lamp. The colors are blue and crimson. Membership is 94.

ALPHA SIGMA PHI—Organized at Middlebury College in 1911 on the basis of a Commons Club which had been established in 1906. The badge is an eight sided shield displaying the letters "A Σ Φ" in vertical sequence. The colors are black and scarlet. The membership is 31.

ALPHA SIGMA PI—A fraternity founded at Norwich University, Vermont, in 1857, by H. Kilborn, J A. Richardson, Edgar Parker, Robert C. Hitchcock, Charles Morton, George W. Field and W. J. Clark. It owns its own house. Owing to the military character of the college military features were incorporated in its ritual making its extension or its absorption by another fraternity impracticable. There are three degrees in its secret work.

The badge is a shield of gold with an embossed border enclosing a field of blue enamel, upon which are displayed a crossed flag and musket over a drum; to the left is the letter "A," above the letter "Σ," and to the right the letter "Π." The colors are blue and white.

A catalogue was published in 1888. The total membership is 401. Among them are: Admiral George Dewey, Col. Charles A. Curtis, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, formerly Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad; Gen. George W. Balloch, of Washington, D. C.; Gen. Newell Gleason, Henry O. Kent, late Naval Officer at Boston; Gen. Levi G. Kingsley, Capt. Dwight H. Kelton, of the Regular Army, and Malvard A. Howe, of Dartmouth College.



ALPHA TAU ALPHA—A society organized at New Hampshire State College, March 2, 1906, and confined to students pursuing the two year course in Agriculture at that Institution. It admits honorary members and is semi-professional in its character. The badge is a monogram of the letters A T A so arranged as to be formed into a circular outline. The colors are black and green. The membership is 85.

ALPHA TAU DELTA—A society organized at Colorado College in December, 1908. Its badge is a triangle of black enamel displaying a diamond in the upper angle and the Greek letters forming the society's name at the base. Its colors are red and white. Its membership is 49.



ALPHA THETA CHI—A fraternity founded at the University of Nebraska, May 9, 1895. It confines itself to the College of Literature, Science and Arts and has a good scholarship record, over forty per cent of the members eligible to Φ B K having been elected to that society. The badge is a crescent and scimeter, the former displaying the letters "A Θ X." The colors are moss green and gold. A quarterly called the *Crescent and Scimeter* is published. Prominent alumni are: Roscoe Pound, professor of law at Harvard; Emory Buckner, first assistant district-attorney, New York City; George Lee, Public Service Commissioner of the State of Washington; Professors Clements of Minnesota; Washburn of Illinois; McDonald of Iowa State; Cortelyou of Kansas; Martin of Missouri and Dales, Orr, Poynter, Rutledge, Pool,

Hunter, Cutter and Moore of Nebraska. It owns a house ($8,000).

ALPHA THETA SIGMA—Organized Oct. 12, 1908, by nine undergraduates at the Washington State college. The badge is a triangle displaying the letters "A Θ Σ". The colors are green and white. The membership is 36. It rents a house.

ALPHA ZETA ALPHA—Organized at Williams College in 1902. The badge is a monogram of the letters "A Z A." The colors are blue, white and gold. It publishes an annual. The membership is 132. It owns a house ($20,000).

BANDHU—Organized at Cornell University in 1902; incorporated in 1908. Its total membership is 62. It owns a house ($21,000).

BERZELIUS—A society established at the Sheffield Scientific School in 1863. It has been and is prosperous, and numbers among its alumni many of the prominent graduates of the school. Its badge is a combination of potash bulbs surmounted by the letter "B." It owns a handsome chapter house. The membership to date is 389. Among the prominent alumni are: Prof. W. H. Brewer, Henry D. Manning, Prof. George J. Brush.

BETA EPSILON—A society at the University of Oregon.

BETA GAMMA—Organized at the University of South Dakota in 1902 by Oliver Sweet, Edmund Sweet, Cyrus Puckett, Peter Olson and Henry Hanson. The badge is kite shaped and displays the letters "B Γ." The colors are

old rose and white. The membership is 72. It rents a house.

BETA PHI—A local society organized at New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H., in 1906. Rents a house and publishes an annual directory. Its colors are crimson and brown. Its total membership is 60.

BETA PI EPSILON—Organized in 1906 at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis. It rents a house. Its membership to date is 65.

BETA SIGMA PHI—Organized at Lawrence University, June 12, 1902, by J. H. Farley, N. E. Richardson, A. S. Bennett, H. M. Peck, R. N. Ketchum, S. D. Switzer, C. O. Meller, M. McNill, A. D. Andrus and W. H. Spaulding. It has published a song book and issues a semi-annual periodical. The badge is a crescent displaying two stars and a scroll bearing the letters "B Σ Φ". The colors are crimson and black. The membership is 83. It owns a house ($8,000).

CHI BETA—Organized at the University of Illinois, November 12, 1906, by Cecil E. Williams, '09. The badge is an irregular triangular shield displaying the letters "X B" in gold on a field of blue enamel. The colors are blue and white. It publishes semi-annually the *Log of Chi Beta*. The membership is 74. It rents a house.

CHI DELTA PSI—Organized at the University of Toronto in 1900. Its total membership is 114.

CHI PHI—This is a society at Brown University, organized as the Kappa chapter of X Φ in 1872. In 1895

it separated from the fraternity and became a local organization. Its badge is the same as that of X Φ, with the addition of the small letters "s. o.," signifying "secret order."

CHI PHI CHI—A local society at the Georgia School of Technology.

CHI THETA PSI — Organized at Rockford College February 24, 1902. The badge is an oval displaying the letters "X Θ Ψ" in vertical order. The colors are black and gold. The membership is about 150.



CHI ZETA SIGMA—Organized at St. Lawrence University, May 25, 1905. The fraternity publishes a magazine which is issued every three weeks during the college year. It rents a house and has accumulated a building fund. Its badge is a monogram of the letters of the society's name. Its membership to date is 45. The colors are purple and white.

DELTA ALPHA—University of Wisconsin.

DELTA DELTA—A society organized at Williams College in 1911 by 15 undergraduates. The membership to date is 24. The colors are green and gold. It owns a house ($16,000).

DELTA IOTA—A local fraternity at Lawrence University.

DELTA KAPPA—Organized at the University of Maine, October 31, 1908. Membership is 81. Its colors are black and white. It owns a house ($5,000).

DELTA KAPPA—Was organized April 20, 1908, at Ohio State University. It rents a house. Its membership is 45. The badge is a gold Δ enclosing a K. The colors are silver and blue.

DELTA PHI—George Washington University.

DELTA PHI—The University of Arizona.

DELTA PHI THETA—Organized Oct. 12, 1906, by N. M. Finkbinder, M. C. Dietrich, H. L. Boynton and H. H. Rutunond at Colorado College. It publishes an annual. The badge is an arrow head displaying the letters "Δ Φ Θ" beneath a cornet. The colors are blue and old gold. The membership is 48. It rents a house.

DELTA PHI UPSILON—Society organized at Beloit College in December, 1908. It owns a house valued at $12,000. Its badge is a Maltese cross displaying the letters of the fraternity's name in the center and with emblems on each arm of the cross. Its color is purple. Its membership to date is 63.

DELTA PI SIGMA—A society organized at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute in 1908. The badge is diamond shaped displaying a shield upon which are the initials of the fraternity's name. Beneath this is a mailed hand. Below the shield is a globe supported by a lever and fulcrum. Above the shield is a battle-axe. Crossed swords are placed behind the shield with the hilt and point projecting. The membership to date is 71. The colors are purple and gold.

DELTA PSI—The fraternity of this name was founded at the University of Vermont in 1850, by L. E. Barnard,

O. D. Barrett, H. B. Buckham, G. I. Gilbert, J. E. Goodrich, J. B. Hall, A. E. Leavenworth, O. D. Smith and H. M. Wallace. The original society was anti-secret, and during 1852–'53 it was a member of the Anti-Secret Confederation, a league embracing societies at Williams, Amherst, Union and other colleges. The connection with this confederation, however, was a very loose one, and was entirely dissolved in 1854, when the constitution was changed and the word "anti-secret" rejected. The first catalogue was a triennial, issued in 1854, and again in 1856. The first quadrennial catalogue was published in 1879, and the latest in 1905. The total number of members is 483. Among those who are eminent may be mentioned the following: H. H. Powers, Congressman from Vermont; Isaac N. Camp, late of Chicago; R. N. Hall, Judge of the King's Bench, P. Q.; Professor C. A. Kent, of Michigan; Frank Gilbert, late editor of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean;* Dr. Edward S. Peck, of New York; Professor Charles H. Tuttle, late of Cornell; Seneca Haselton, and George H. Powers, Judges of the Vermont Supreme Court; William N. Ferrin, President of Pacific University; Oscar Atwood, President of Straight University; Henry W. Hill, New York State Senator; Professor D. R. Dewey, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor John Dewey of Columbia; Darwin P. Kingsley, Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Company. The fraternity owns a chapter house ($20,000). The badge is a monogram, made by placing the "Δ" over the "Ψ". The colors are old gold and dregs of wine.

DELTA RHO GAMMA—Ohio Wesleyan University.

DELTA SIGMA—Organized at Bucknell University, Jan. 27, 1899. The badge is a lyre supporting a wreath and trumpet and displaying the letters "Δ Σ". The colors are black and red. A publication called the *Trumpet* is issued three times a year. A history and directory was published in 1909. The membership is 71.

DELTA SIGMA—Organized at the University of Vermont, Dec. 31, 1900. The badge is a monogram of the letters "Δ Σ". The colors are blue and gold. The membership is 106. It rents a house.

DELTA SIGMA—University of Arizona.

DELTA SIGMA—University of Oregon.

DELTA SIGMA NU—Wooster University.

DELTA SIGMA PI—Organized at the University of Pittsburg, November, 1908. Its membership is 36. It rents a house. The pin is a triangle displaying the letters of the fraternity's name. The colors are black and white.

DELTA TAU—Organized February, 1906, at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, by Wallace T. Roberts and ten others. The badge is a diamond displaying the letters Δ T and two stars. The colors are purple and gold. It issues a monthly called the *Deltaurian*. The membership is 78. It rents a house.

DELTA THETA—A society at Muhlenberg College.

DELTA THETA KAPPA—A society at the University of Wyoming.

DELTA THETA UPSILON—Organized Sept. 23, 1903, by Harold N. Cole and Jere S. Ausherman at Bucknell University. It publishes a periodical called *The Silver and Blue* twice a year and has issued a song book and directory. The badge is kite shaped and displays the letters "Δ Θ Υ" surrounded by a serpent. The colors are silver and blue. The membership is 89. It rents a house.

EPSILON PHI—Organized at McGill University, Nov. 14, 1904. The badge is a golden key bearing a shield displaying the letters "E Φ" in black. The colors are crimson and gold. There is a biennial publication. The membership is 57. It rents a house.

ETA BETA PI—Organized at the Kansas State College.

GAMMA ALPHA—A local fraternity at Dartmouth College, the members of which are drawn from the scientific department.



GAMMA DELTA EPSILON—Organized at Millsaps College in 1912 as an honorary scholarship organization. Men and women are both admitted. The criterion of eligibility is a high scholarship record. The badge is a diamond displaying the letters "Γ Δ E" a star emitting rays and the word "Lux."

GAMMA DELTA EPSILON—A local society at Dartmouth.

GAMMA SIGMA—Organized at Rutgers College in 1904 as Epsilon chapter of Omega Pi Alpha. It withdrew from that fraternity in 1908 and it assumed a local relation. The badge is a diamond displaying the letters of the

fraternity's name between a star and a lamp. The colors are blue and gold. It occupies a house. Its membership is 63

GAMMA SIGMA KAPPA—A local society at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

GAMMA SIGMA TAU—A local society organized at the University of Denver in 1905. It publishes a small quarterly magazine in the form of a circular letter. Its colors are old rose and seal brown. Its membership is 55. It rents a house.

GAMMA THETA—A local society at New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H.

IOTA NU—Organized October 15, 1908, at the University of Montana. It rents a house. It includes other Greek letter men for membership. The badge is a monogram of the letters forming the society's name. The colors are maroon and green. The membership is 33.

I. K. A.—Shortly after the foundation of Trinity, then called Washington College, a secret organization was founded, called the "Corax Club." In 1829 this was developed into the I. K. A. Society (not Greek). The founders were Starr, '29; Van Zandt, '29; Ashe, '30; Phelps, '32; Warren, '32, and Nichols, '32. It is the oldest of the local societies, and for a few years was obliged to meet in secret. The fraternity has been closely connected with Trinity College, and possesses a fine collection of college memorabilia. The semi-centennial was celebrated in 1879, at which time the fraternity was in-

corporated. The catalogue is decennial, the first edition appearing in 1839. A complete special edition was issued in 1905. The membership is 401. The badge is a St. Andrew's cross. Three of the arms bear the letters "I K. A.", the fourth being engraved with the date "1776". Upon the reverse are the letters "W Θ", with a single Roman letter. The color is royal purple.

Among the prominent alumni are: John S. Phelps, ex-Governor of Missouri; Hon. Robert W. Nichols, of Louisiana; Most Rev. Jas. R. Bayley, of Baltimore; Hon. John T. Wait, of Connecticut, and Dwight W. Pardee, of the Connecticut Supreme Court; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, of St. Ann's Church, New York; Gen. G. E. B. Singletary; Hon. Charles C. Van Zandt, ex-Governor of Connecticut; Rev. George Mallory, editor of the *Churchman;* Prof. Chas. M. Andrews, of Bryn Mawr College; Percival W. Clemont, formerly President of the Rutland R. R.; President Erwin, of the Atlantic Coast Line, etc.

The fraternity owns a stone lodge ($11,000).

KAPPA DELTA—A society organized at the Georgia School of Technology, in November, 1902, by J. H. Anderson, C. R. Goodhart, J. S. Bristow, J. H. McConnell, C. A. Sweet, R. F. Tidwell, G. M. Boyd and J. H. Vaughan. The badge is a shield of gold bearing a white scroll displaying the letters "K Δ."

KAPPA DELTA PHI—Organized at Bucknell University in 1900 and reorganized in 1909. The badge is an eight-sided shield displaying two stars and the skull and bones and the letters "K Δ Φ". The colors are blue and gold. The membership is 58.

KAPPA DELTA PI—Organized October 20, 1901, at the Kansas State College as the Iota chapter at the Academic or Preparatory School fraternity of that name. This society was foundnd in 1885 at the Peekskill Military Academy. This was the Alpha chapter. Other chapters were *Epsilon*, Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich.; *Eta*, Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa.; *Theta*, Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa.; *Lambda*, Linsley Institute, Wheeling, W. Va.; *Mu*, Conway Hall, Carlisle, Pa.; and *Nu*, Bellefonte Academy, Bellefonte, Pa. In 1910 the Iota chapter withdrew and became a local society. The badge is an irregular triangle displaying the letters of the society's name. The colors are gold and white; the membership is 119. It rents a house.

KAPPA DELTA RHO—Organized at Middlebury College in the Spring of 1905. The membership to date is 69. It admits members of other Greek letter fraternities with which it is not in rivalry. The badge is a monogram of the letters forming the society's name. The colors are blue and orange. It publishes a bi-monthly called the *Skull*.

KAPPA GAMMA CHI—This is a society at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., organized in 1868. It grew out of an older open organization of a literary nature. Its membership to date is about 245. Its color is corn-yellow, and its flower is the lily-of-the-valley.

K. K. K. (TRI-KAP)—This fraternity was founded at Dartmouth in 1842. The founders were six in number, but the active membership has always been large.

The society was one of two parties into which sundry students divided over certain points in college politics, the opposing party becoming a chapter of Ψ Υ. The faculty appointed Prof. Chas. B. Haddock as a mentor for the organization. He became much interested in it, and wisely directed its policy. It has been a successful rival of the other fraternity chapters at Dartmouth. It built the first hall in Hanover in 1862, and in 1894 the first chapter-house. The catalogue of the society was published in 1869, 1876, 1882, 1893 and 1903, and a collection of songs has been printed for the use of the members. The badge is a gold Corinthian column surmounted by a capital; at the base are the letters "K. K. K.," from which the society receives its name. The membership is about 880. Among the eminent alumni are: Hon. John D. Philbrick, Hon. S. G. Nash, of Boston; Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, Hon. Charles H. Bell, H. P. Rolfe, Hon. Benjamin F. Ayer, Rev. Arthur Little, of Chicago; Prof. Mark Bailey, of Yale; Hon. John Barrett, Samuel W. McCall and Hon. Henry E. Burnham and Samuel W. McCall and W. S. Hammond, Members of Congress.

KAPPA MU—Organized in 1907, at Millsaps College. The badge is kite-shaped and displays the letters "K M" in an upper panel and the numerals "555" in a lower panel. The colors are green and white. The membership is 15.

KAPPA PHI ALPHA—A society founded at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

KAPPA PHI GAMMA—A society organized at the University of Wisconsin in 1908. Members of other fraternities

are excluded. It is incorporated. Its membership is 57. It owns a house ($15,000). Its badge is a triangle with indented size displaying a star and the letters of the society's name. The colors are purple and gold.

KAPPA PSI—A society organized at Cornell University in 1907. It rents a house. Its badge is a monogram of the letters constituting the fraternity's name. Its colors are royal blue and gold. Its membership is 45.

KAPPA THETA—A local fraternity at Dartmouth College founded in 1909.

KAPPA THETA—Organized May, 1908, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The badge is a jeweled monogram of the letters "K Θ". The colors are ruby red and white. The membership is 79. It rents a house.

KAPPA THETA PSI—Organized November 12, 1902, at Simpson College, by sixteen undergraduates. It publishes an annual called the *Diamond*. A song book was published in 1909. The badge is a diamond displaying the letters "K Θ Ψ". The colors are black and gold. The membership is 77. It owns a house ($5,000).

KAPPA XI ALPHA—Organized at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, November, 1902, by Robert W. Adams, H. F. Baldwin, H. E. Harvey, W. P. Ingham, E. W. Kimball, and C. A. Merritt. The badge is a shield displaying a star and crescent and the letters "K Ξ A" above the Roman numeral II and the letter "Θ." The colors are orange and black. The membership is 86. It rents a house.

LAMBDA IOTA (THE OWL)—This society was founded April 23, 1836, at the University of Vermont, by John S. Adams, Daniel Buck, Edward A. Cahoon, John F. Deane, Chas. G. Eastman, Orange Ferris, James Forsyth, William Higby, Geo. H. Peck, G. W. Reed, John G. Smith, Benjamin J. Tenny and George H. Wood. For nine years it remained without a rival and has been very prosperous, except during the war. The first catalogue was issued in 1874, a finer edition in 1886, and a third edition in 1903. The badge of the society is of gold, and represents an owl perched on a pillar between the letters "Λ" and "I". It is chartered by the State. The total membership is about 532. Among the more prominent members are: Governors Croswell, Farnham and John G. Smith, of Vermont; Congressmen Orange Ferris and W. C. Smith; Charles E. Follett, of St. Louis; W. B. Howe, Bishop of South Carolina; Bishop Parmelee, of Trebizond, Turkey; President Forsyth, of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; James O'Halloran, K. C., of Quebec; Rev. Geo. B. Spaulding, editor of the *Congregationalist;* Ed. H. Bennett and Wilder May, the well-known legal writers, and Profs. Bliss, Thompson, Bradley, Lund, Petty, Loomis, Starrs, and Maynard, of the University of Vermont.

LAMBDA LAMBDA—Organized at Kansas State College.

LAMBDA PHI—Organized February 17, 1907, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, by Willis G. Waldo, G. R. Jones, Willis Ranney and W. J. Kelly. The badge is a catyl superimposed on an arrow and display-

ing the letters "Λ Φ". The colors are black and Venetian green. It rents a house.

LAMBDA TAU DELTA—A local society organized at Ohio Northern University, Jan. 21, 1907. Membership 109. It does not admit other Greek letter men to membership. It rents a house. The badge is a shield in the shape of a keystone displaying the letters of the fraternity's name, and a skull and cross bones. The colors are scarlet and gray. It publishes an annual.

MU SIGMA EPSILON—University of Montana.

NU ALPHA—University of Wisconsin.

OMEGA LAMBDA—Organized in the Fall of 1908 at the Armour Institute of Technology. The badge is a small gold square with concave sides displaying the letters of the society's name in gold on a black background. The colors are maroon and white. It rents a house and publishes a small quarterly. Its membership to date is 53.

OMEGA PI—Organized at the University of Idaho, February 10, 1911, by fifteen undergraduates. The badge is a shield displaying a monogram of the letters "Ω Π". The colors are blue and gold. The membership is 23. It owns a house ($6,500).

OMEGA PI ALPHA—Organized at the College of the city of New York, January 1, 1901. It was established with the idea of admitting to membership both Jews and Christians. It established the following chapter roll:

1901. A, College of the City of New York.....61
1902. B, Columbia University (1907).....36

1903. Γ, University of Pennsylvania (1907).....39
1904. Δ, Lehigh University (1907) 33
1904. E, Rutgers College (1907) 30
1905. Z, Cornell University (1907) 24

As all of the chapters except the parent one have become inactive, it is now a local organization. It contemplates resuming the role of a general fraternity and again establishing chapters. The badge is a monogram of the letters forming the society's name. The colors are orange and black. Conventions were held in New York in 1903, 1904 and 1907, and in Philadelphia in 1906.

OMEGA PSI—A society at Lake Forest University, organized in the Fall of 1902. Its membership is 76. Its badge is a monogram of the letters "Ω Ψ". Its colors are green, black and gold.



OMICRON PI OMICRON—A society organized Nov. 7, 1903, by seven students at the Thomas S. Clarkson School of Technology. The membership is 98. It rents a house. The badge is a monogram of the letters "O Π O". The colors are old gold and purple. It publishes an annual bulletin.

PHI—A society organized at Hobart College in 1900. Its membership to date is 73. The badge is an oval ring surmounted by a cross and triangle, the upright member of the cross forming with the oval the letter Φ. The colors are blue and white.

PHI ALPHA PHI—Organized at the University of Tennessee in 1910. The badge is a shield displaying an

eye and the letters of the society's name. The colors are green and gold.

PHI ALPHA PI—A local fraternity at Franklin College, Ind.

PHI ALPHA PSI—A local fraternity at Miami University.

PHI ALPHA SIGMA—Organized at Drury College, Springfield, Mo., in November, 1910. Its badge is a shield of black enamel displaying a crescent bearing the letters constituting the fraternity name. The colors are silver gray and dark green. The membership is 34.

PHI ALPHA THETA—Organized at Kansas State College.

PHI BETA EPSILON—Organized in 1891 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It owns a house ($24,000).

PHI DELTA—Organized at Millsaps College, December, 1908, by W. A. Welch, J. M. Morse, J. H. M. Brooks, C. R. Rew and C. S. Still. The badge is a "Δ" surrounding a "Φ" and displaying a key and two stars. The colors are black and old gold. The membership is 31.

PHI DELTA EPSILON—A local society at the University of Missouri comprising only students who belong to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

PHI EPSILON—A society at the University of Rochester.

PHI EPSILON PI—Organized in 1908 at Beloit College. Its membership to date is 48. The badge is an octagon surrounding a circle displaying the letters of the fraternity's

name below an anchor and above a pair of clasped hands. The colors are maroon and white. It owns a house ($8,000).

PHI ETA KAPPA—Organized at the University of Maine in 1906. The number of its members to date is about 80. The badge is a shield displaying a field of black enamel on which is a skull and cross bones surmounted by the letters of the fraternity's name. The colors are green and white. It occupies a house ($18,000).

PHI GAMMA CHI—Purdue University.

PHI GAMMA THETA—Organized at Kansas State College.

PHI KAPPA—A society organized among the Roman Catholic students at Brown University in 1892, under the name of Φ K Σ. It changed its name in 1899, finding that another fraternity of the same name existed. Among its alumni are: E. D. McGuinness, former Mayor of Providence, R I.; John J. Fitzgerald, Mayor of Pawtucket and member of the Legislature, and James H. Higgins, Mayor of Pawtucket.

PHI KAPPA—Organized at the University of Washington, December 13, 1909. Membership 35. Other Greek letter fraternity men are not admitted. The badge is a monogram of the letters forming the society's name. The colors are magenta red and white. It rents a chapter house.

PHI KAPPA PI—Organized in 1906, at the Stevens Institute of Technology. Its membership is 37. The badge

is a spherical triangle displaying the letters forming the fraternity's name and a diamond. The colors are gold and black. It publishes a monthly bulletin in the nature of a circular letter. It rents a house.

PHI KAPPA TAU—A society organized at the College of the City of New York, December 26, 1898, by Albert A. Agramonte, Joseph W. Lee, John J. Leonard, Edw. H. Mohr, Edw. P. Hooper, John R. Le Conte and Leslie V. Huber. Since 1902 it has admitted students at other colleges with a view to establishing other chapters. The badge is a triangle displaying the letters "Φ K T."

PHI NU THETA (ELECTIC)—This society, located at Wesleyan University, was founded in the class of 1837, shortly after the foundation of the parent chapter of the Mystical Seven, with the idea of establishing a society which should bring together a few members of each class for mutual helpfulness and support. The word "Ἐκλεκτός," which appears on the badge was intended to indicate a purpose of choice. The society has now but one chapter, though a "Beta" chapter was situated at Ohio Wesleyan University from 1861 to 1864. As regards the number and character of its members it has long stood equal to the other fraternity chapters at Wesleyan. The membership is about 720. The society owns a house ($45,000).

The badge is a watch-key in the form of a scroll, on one side of which are displayed the letters "Φ N Θ" near the bottom the word "Ἐκλεκτός" near the top, and "A"

enclosed in a star of rays in the upper right-hand corner. On the reverse side is the name of the University and of the owner. The colors are garnet and gold. Catalogues were issued in 1865, 1876, 1890 and 1906; a song book has also been published.

Among the eminent members are: the late Joseph Cummings, Bishop Foss and the late Bishop Haven; Rev. Dr. Winchell, formerly of Syracuse University; Governor Pitkin, of Colorado; G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution; Albert S. Hunt, Secretary of the American Bible Society; Rev. James M. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate;* Professors W. O. Atwater and William N. Rice; Hon. Daniel Dorchester and Hon. Geo. G. Reynolds; Stephen H. Olin, Martin A. Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

PHI PI EPSILON—A society at Lake Forest University.

PHI THETA CHI—A society organized at Colgate University in 1904. It rents a house. Its badge is a monogram of the letters "Φ Θ X." The colors are garnet and gold.

PHI THETA NU — Organized at Hanover College April 17, 1910. The colors are rose and white. The membership is 19.



PHI UPSILON—This society was organized December 15, 1908, by H. H. Montgomery, J. G. Pteissner, F. P. Hunter, W. E. Harrison, W. D. Lindsley, H. T. Graves, F. H. Skeels and H. W. Lawson, at the State College of Washington, Pullman,

Washington. Its badge is a golden heart with a face of turquoise enamel displaying the letters "Φ Υ" in white and gold. The colors are turquoise and white. It owns a chapter house ($8,000).

PHI ZETA PHI—Organized in November, 1904, at the University of Pittsburg. It rents a house. Its badge is a monogram of the letters of the fraternity's name. The colors are blue and white. Its membership is 76.

PI DELTA EPSILON—This society, also called the lone Star fraternity, was organized at Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, January 2, 1882, by W. V. N. Yates. It admits members of other Greek letter fraternities. It rents a house but is accumulating a building fund. Its membership to date is 151. The badge is an oblong octogonal shield of black displaying the single star above two arbitrary symbols. Its colors are garnet and emerald. Its flower is the red carnation.

PI UPSILON—Organized at the University of Kansas, April 26, 1909. It publishes a quarterly. The badge is a monogram of the letters "Π Υ". The colors are dark green and old gold. The membership is 52. It rents a house.

PSI DELTA OMICRON—A local fraternity at Colgate University.

PSI DELTA PSI—Organized November, 1906, at the University of Toronto. Membership to date is 58. Members of other Greek letter fraternities are not ad-

mitted. It occupies a house. The colors are garnet and gray.

PSI SIGMA—Organized at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1901. It was incorporated in 1907. Its membership to date is 81. The badge is a gold monogram of the letters comprising the society's name. The colors are blue and white. The society publishes a monthly bulletin called the *Wood Bird.*



Q. T. V.—This society was founded May 12, 1869, by Frederick M. Sommers, George Mackie, William R. Peabody, Lemuel L. Holmes, Russell W. Livermore and Edward R. Fiske, at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. It established the following chapters:

1869. *Amherst*, Massachusetts Agricultural College...336
1874. *Orono*, University of Maine (1899).....
1881. *Granite*, New Hampshire State College (1901)..
1885. *Keystone*, Pennsylvania State College (1890)....
1886. *Worcester*, Worcester Poly. Inst. (1889).....
1888. *Cornell*, Cornell University (1889).....

After the establishment of these chapters dissensions arose owing to the conservative extension policy practiced. The Keystone chapter resigned its charter and became a chapter of Φ K Σ. The Cornell chapter disbanded owing to the resignation of members who had joined under a misunderstanding of the character and location of the other chapters. The Worcester chapter disbanded, the Orono chapter entered Φ Γ Δ, and the Granite chapter

K Σ, leaving the parent chapter only surviving. There is an alumni chapter in Boston. The fraternity published a handsome quarto journal called the *Q. T. V. Quarterly*, at Boston. The first number was issued in 1888 and it lasted some three years. The catalogue of the fraternity was issued in 1886.

The badge of the society is a diamond upon which is engraved a monogram of the letters "Q. T. V." The colors of the fraternity are white and brown. The flower is the white carnation.

SIGMA—A local society at the University of Toronto organized in 1900.

SIGMA ALPHA—Organized in 1908 at Colgate University. Its membership to date is 51. The badge is a shield with indented sides and pointed base and displaying the letters of the fraternity's name in gold on black. The colors are orange and purple. It owns a house ($4,000.)

SIGMA ALPHA—A society at the University of Nevada, organized in 1895. It rents a house and is accumulating a building fund. The badge is a diamond displaying a monogram of the letters "Σ A" in gold on a background of black.

SIGMA BETA PI—Organized October 5, 1905, at the Washington State College by five undergraduates. The badge is a monogram of the letters "Σ B Π". The colors are green and white. The membership is 36. It rents a house.

SIGMA BETA PI—Organized at the University of Wyoming, December 9, 1903, by J. W. Burnett, L. J. Holliday, Geo. G. Peryam, J. M. Jones and Fred H. Platt. The badge is an irregular four-sided shield displaying the letters "Σ B Φ". The colors are maroon and azure blue. The membership is 64. It rents a house.

SIGMA DELTA—A fraternity organized at Clarkson School of Technology, March 19, 1904. It rents a house. The membership is 91. It admits honorary members. Its badge is a diamond displaying a scroll on which are shown the letters of the society's name. The colors are green and white. It publishes an annual containing a list of its members.

SIGMA DELTA—Organized at the University of Toronto in November, 1907. The badge is a "Δ" inclosing a "Σ". The colors are gold, red and black. The membership is 43. It rents a house.

SIGMA DELTA—Organized October 5, 1908, at the University of Washington by fifteen undergraduates. The badge is a monogram of the "Δ" overlaid by the "Σ". The colors are gold and black. The membership is 41. It rents a house.

SIGMA DELTA CHI—A fraternity founded at the Sheffield Scientific School in 1876. It has been generally prosperous, and a successful rival of the other fraternity chapters. Its badge is an open book, across which are dis-

played the letters "Σ Δ X," surrounded by a coiled serpent and it is locally called the "Book and Snake" society. It owns a house ($85,000). The membership is about 335.

SIGMA KAPPA ALPHA—A fraternity at the University of Minnesota. The members are all in the Mining School.

SIGMA KAPPA ETA—A local society in the Mining engineering department of the Case School of Applied Science.

SIGMA PHI ALPHA—Organized at Brown University, January 24, 1908. The colors are green and red. The membership is 47. It rents a house.

SIGMA PI—A fraternity at the University of Toronto.

SIGMA PSI—A society organized at Western Reserve University in 1897. It rents a house. Its badge is a triangle, the sides of which are made up of reverse curves, the field being of black enamel displaying the letters Σ Ψ.

SIGMA RHO ALPHA—A local society organized in the Department of Architecture in the University of Syracuse. It disbanded in 1908 and its members organized the Architectural Society of Syracuse University in its place.

SIGMA TAU—Organized at Bucknell University.

SIGMA TAU—A local society at the University of Toronto organized in 1907.

SIGMA TAU ALPHA—Organized at Tufts College, January 22, 1906. Membership to date is 67. Members of

other Greek letter fraternities are not admitted. The badge is a six-pointed shield displaying the letters of the fraternity's name. The colors are gold and black. It rents a house.

SIGMA TAU NU—A local fraternity at Lawrence University.

TAU ALPHA OMICRON—Organized at Swarthmore College in 1907. The badge is a diamond displaying the T's base to base, one inverted. The colors are black and gold. The membership is 36.

TAU DELTA SIGMA—A local society at Washburn College.

TAU EPSILON PI—University of Indiana.

TAU ETA RHO OMICRON—A society founded at the University of Nevada in 1891. Its membership is 151. It rents a house. Its badge is a gold wreath enclosing a skull and bones and surrounded by the letters "T H P O." Its colors are black and white.

TAU KAPPA DELTA—A society at the University of Wyoming.

TAU OMEGA SIGMA—Organized October 14, 1901, at the Kansas State College. The badge is a pyramid supporting a sphinx head. The colors are red and white. The membership is 115. It owns a house ($5,000).

THETA ALPHA—Organized February 22, 1909, at the University of Syracuse. The badge is a monogram of the letters forming the fraternity's name. The colors are royal purple and orange. It occupies a house. Its membership is 53.

THETA CHI—A local fraternity at Washington and Lee University.

THETA CHI GAMMA—Organized at Beloit College in 1896. It admits to membership other Greek letter men who are not in rivalry with it. It publishes a semi-annual called *The Star and Candle*. The badge is a three-legged shield displaying the letters of the fraternity's name one on each leg. It also bears some other insignia. The membership is 126. It rents a house.

THETA DELTA PSI—Organized May, 1904, at Allegheny College. The badge is a five-pointed shield displaying an eye and a star and the letters of the society's name. The colors are orange and maroon. It occupies a house. For a short time this society was affiliated with Sigma Phi Epsilon. Its membership to date is 58.

THETA EPSILON—A society organized at the University of Maine, October 17, 1903. It publishes a monthly pamphlet called the *Letter* and a year book called the Summary. It lives in a rented house. Members of other Greek letter organizations are not admitted. Membership to date 109. The colors are red and white.

THETA GAMMA PHI—Washington and Lee University.



THETA MU EPSILON — Organized at the University of Idaho in February, 1906, by Donald S. Whitehead, Guy Holman, McKeen F. Morrow and Albert M. McPherson. Scholarship is insisted on, and every Rhodes scholar from Idaho has been a member. The badge is a hexagonal shield displaying the letters "Θ M E". The colors are blue and white. The membership is 63. It owns a house ($6,000).

THETA OMEGA PHI—A local fraternity at Louisiana State University.

THETA PHI—A society organized at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., in 1897. The badge is a monogram formed of the letters "Θ" and "Φ". The colors are black and gold. The membership is 260. It owns a house ($4,500).

THETA PSI—Organized at the University of Southern California, Nov. 11, 1897, by Fred Brown, H. L. Leland, E. H. Miller, J. D. Van DenBergh, C. A. Williams and Will A. Wood. The badge is a Maltese cross displaying the letters "Θ Ψ". The colors are pink and green. Membership, 72. It rents a house.

THETA PSI—Organized at Pennsylvania State College, May 2, 1905. Total membership is 74. The badge is a monogram of the two letters forming the fraternity name and superimposed upon an obliquely arranged arrow. The colors are maroon and steel gray. It rents a house.

THETA PSI—Organized in 1910 at the University of Colorado. The badge is in the form of a Maltese cross with three stars across the horizontal bar and the Greek letters forming the society's name displayed vertically. The colors are red and black. It occupies a rented house.

THETA UPSILON—A sorority organized at the University of Utah in December, 1904. Members of other Greek letter fraternities are excluded. The badge is a shield of gold divided by two panels, the upper one displaying the letter "A" and the lower one the letters "Θ Υ". The colors are dark green and white.



ZETA ALPHA EPSILON—A society organized at Buchtel College in 1897, by members of Phi Delta Theta, for the purpose of securing, if possible, the re-establishment of that fraternity's inactive chapter at that college. The membership to date is 96. The badge is a bone surmounted by a crescent with depressed horns displaying the letters of the society's name. The colors are green and lavender. It rents a house.

ZETA CHI—Organized at Baker University in May, 1905. A high standard of scholarship has been aimed at. It has two Rhodes scholars among its alumni. Of 45 alumni only four are non-graduates. It admits a limited number of graduates of Baker University as honorary members. The membership is 61. It rents a house.

ZETA DELTA—Organized at the University of Idaho in 1910. It has 35 members. The badge is a diamond en-

closing an ellipse of black enamel displaying the letters of the society's name in gold. The colors are purple and gold. It rents a house.



ZETA EPSILON ZETA — A society founded at the New Hampshire Agricultural College, in 1894, by Messrs. Hancock, '98; Shaw, '97; Edgerly, '97; Smith, '97; Eastman, '97; and Kittredge, '96. The badge is a Greek cross with a "Z" in each arm and an "E" in the centre field. The colors are navy blue and old gold. The membership to date is 149. The society rents a house.

ZETA RHO—Founded in 1904 at the University of Syracuse. Its membership to date is 88. The badge is a pentagon with concavely curved sides displaying the letters of the fraternity's name between a star and two links. The colors are garnet and jet. It rents a house. It published a directory.

WOMEN'S LOCAL FRATERNITIES

(Sorority)

ALPHA—A society organized at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., in 1878. Membership is based on scholarship and literary ability. It partakes of the nature of a fraternity, an honorary society and a literary society. It does not admit freshmen and its membership is very large. The badge is an archaic "A."

ALPHA CHI—Organized at Middlebury College in 1889. It is called the "A Z" chapter. The founders were Louise Edgerton, Blossom Palmer, May Bolton, Grace Seely, Harriet Bolton and Belle Chellis. The badge is a circular disc displaying ten stars enclosing a monogram of the letters "A X". The colors are white and gold. The flower, the white water lily. Total membership, 152.

ALPHA DELTA—University of North Dakota.

ALPHA DELTA NU—A local sorority in Mark Hopkins Art School, a department of the University of California.

ALPHA DELTA SIGMA—Organized at Tufts College in October, 1895, by Mary G. Ficket, Georgia L. Hodgdon, Frances C. Gefford, Martha L. Root, Carrie L. Worthen and Kate E. Cousens. The total membership is about 120. The badge is a square pin of blue enamel displaying the letters "A Δ Σ". The colors are blue and gold.

ALPHA EPSILON PHI—Columbia University (Barnard).

ALPHA GAMMA ALPHA—A society organized at Franklin College, Franklin, Ind., January 31, 1896. Its badge is a gold circle enclosing a monogram of the letters of the society's name. Its colors are old rose and olive green. The membership is 56.

ALPHA KAPPA CHI was founded at Wellesley in May, 1892. It was originally called the Classical Society and its membership was among the students pursuing classical courses. Its name was changed to its present one in 1896. Its badge is a shield displaying a scroll bearing the initials of the fraternity name. The membership is 167. It owns a house ($10,600).

ALPHA PHI PSI—Founded May 18, 1904, at the University of Cincinnati The membership is 53. Members of other Greek letter organizations, not in rivalry with the society, are admitted. The badge is a shield displaying the letters of the fraternity's name. The colors are crimson and white.

ALPHA PI—A sorority at Miami University.

ALPHA RHO—Organized at the University of Southern California in 1895 by Frances Thompson, Edith Paddeson, Irene Griscom, Ruth Brown and Myra Sherer. Number of members admitted to date is 80. It admits other Greek letter women. The badge is composed of three triangles arranged in triangular form and displaying the letter "A" in one triangle, the letter "P" in another, and a face in the third. The colors are dark green and gold. It rents a house.

ALPHA TAU.—A sorority at the University of Denver.

ALPHA TAU DELTA.—A society at the University of Washington.

ALPHA THETA NU—Organized April 13, 1911, at Baker University, Membership to date is 12. The badge is an oblong shield displaying the letters of the fraternity's name in an elliptical panel. The colors are Lincoln green and gold. It rents a house.

ALPHA THETA SIGMA—Organized October 12, 1908, at the Washington State College. Number of members admitted to date is 36. Members of other Greek letter organizations may become honorary members. The badge is a gold triangle displaying the letters of the society's name with the first letter at the vertex of the triangle. The colors are green and white. It rents a house.

ALPHA UPSILON—Organized at the University of Arkansas, May 16, 1910. It does not admit other Greek letter women. The badge is a monogram, the "A" being placed over the "Y." The colors are white and gold. Membership is 24.

BETA DELTA PI—Bucknell University.

BETA PHI—University of Southern California.

BETA THETA—Organized September, 1909, by Bessie Painter and Juliette C. Gaines at Marietta College. The badge is an oval in black displaying the letters "B Θ" in gold. The colors are stone grey and peacock blue. The membership is 21.

BETA ZETA—University of Idaho.

CHI PSI DELTA—A society organized at Denison University, Oct. 30, 1900, by Lee Holcombe, Ray Gilpatrick, Sarah E. Stranathan, Louise Jones and Corinne Metz. The membership is 96. The badge is a shield displaying two stars above the letters "X Ψ Δ". The colors are maroon and lemon-yellow. It owns a house ($2,500).

DELTA KAPPA PHI—A local society in the women's department of Tufts College. It was formerly called the Delphoi.

DELTA PHI—A society at Bucknell University, which also has some chapters in schools of secondary instruction.

DELTA PHI KAPPA—Potter College, Bowling Green, Ky.

DELTA PHI UPSILON—Organized at Western Reserve in 1893. The badge is a shield of odd design displaying the letters "Δ Φ Υ". Its colors are blue and gold. The membership is 66.

DELTA PI OMICRON—Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga.

DELTA PSI DELTA—Beloit College.

DELTA RHO—A society of ladies organized March 12, 1900, at the University of Nevada. Membership, 36. The badge is a "Δ" enclosing a "P". The colors are lavender and gold.

DELTA KAPPA PHI—Organized April 4, 1909, at the University of Colorado. The membership is 25. The badge is a scimitar displaying the letters of the fraternity's name. The colors are pink and white. It rents a house.

DELTA THETA DELTA—Organized at Mills College, California, in 1899. The badge is a shield displaying the society name. The colors are green and black. The membership is 71.

GAMMA DELTA GAMMA—University of Oregon.

GAMMA DELTA TAU—Organized at Western Reserve in 1896. The badge is an octagonal shield with inwardly curved sides displaying the society name. The colors are green and gold. The membership is 57.

GAMMA PHI—The University of Utah.

IOTA LAMBDA DELTA—A society at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.



KAPPA DELTA—Founded at the West Virginia University, November 21, 1899, by Willa Hart Butcher, Blanche Corbin, Grace Brahm Satterfield, Elizabeth Mattingly Stalnaker, Bertha Cleland Browning, and Frances Belle Waugh. The membership to date is 74. The badge is a seven-pointed star with a center field of black enamel displaying the letters "K Δ" surrounded by a wreath of wheat and seven stars. The colors are dark blue and crimson. The flower is the red carnation.

KAPPA PHI—Organized Sept. 28, 1897, at Denison University. The membership is 95. The badge is a square shield with concave sides displaying the letters "K Φ" in gold on a field of black enamel. The colors are cherry and blue. The flower is the carnation.

KAPPA PHI EPSILON—Organized at Hanover College, May 20, 1904. Membership, 54.

KAPPA UPSILON—Lawrence University.

LAMBDA ALPHA—Ohio State University. Organized in 1909.

LAMBDA KAPPA—Organized at Boston University, December 20, 1909. The badge comprises the letters of the society's name resting on a lozenge-shaped bar of gold. The colors are white and gold. The membership is 31.

LAMBDA LAMBDA THETA—The Kansas State Agricultural College.

LAMBDA RHO—Organized at the University of Oregon in 1909. It refuses membership to other Greek letter women. Its badge is a monogram of the letters of the society's name. The colors are green and gold. Its membership is 28. It rents a house.

MU BETA—Organized April 15, 1906, at Drury College, by Eula Calahan, Ruth Hubbell, Cornelia McBride and Clara Schweider, to secure a charter of a national sorority. The badge is a large jeweled figure "3" on which is mounted a scroll displaying the letters" M B". The colors are emerald, violet and white. The membership is 75.

MU SIGMA SIGMA—Organized at Mills College, California, upon the basis of a previously existing literary organization. Its badge is a monogram of the letters "K Σ Σ". The colors are white and gold. The membership is 79.

NU ALPHA—A society founded at Baker University, in 1889, by Lulu Burtis, Pearl Murray, Maud Cunningham, Laura Ewing, Bessie Boughton, Nannie Powell, Nellie Buckner, Emma Bessell and Elsie Neezman. It rents a house. The badge is a gold annulus enclosing in archaic outline the letters "N A". The colors are Nile green and white.

OMEGA ALPHA—A society founded at the George Washington University in 1902. The badge is of black enamel displaying the letters "Ω A". The colors are red and black.

OMEGA DELTA—Organized at Iowa State College, February 10, 1907. The colors are lavender and purple. The flower is the violet. Membership, 47. A house is rented.



OMEGA GAMMA SIGMA—A society organized at St. Lawrence University, November 4, 1904, by Mary R. Per Lee, Jean Briggs, Edith D. Terhune, Helen V. Iffla and Ora B. Craig. The badge is a circular bronze shield displaying on an inner field a second shield bearing the letters "Ω Γ Σ". On the border of the outer shield is a Greek motto.

OMEGA PHI—A local sorority at the University of Michigan.

OMEGA PSI—A society organized at Dickinson College, October 4, 1899. The badge is a crescent and triangle displaying the letters "Ω Ψ". The colors are crimson and light blue.

PHI ALPHA EPSILON—Washington State College.

PHI BETA DELTA—Organized at the University of Chicago in 1900. The badge is a triangle and dragon displaying the letters "Φ B Δ". The colors are gold and blue. The membership is 43.

PHI EPSILON—A society founded at the University of Colorado, in 1901, by Clara Richey, Effie Seeley, Frances Walker, Addie McCall and Mary Border. It rents a house. The badge is a disc of black enamel with a band of gold displaying the letters "Φ E".

PHI KAPPA CHI—University of North Dakota.

PHI KAPPA PHI—A local sorority at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

PHI KAPPA PSI—Organized at Smith College in 1887 upon precisely the same basis and with the same customs as the previously existing Alpha Society (which see). Its badge comprises three triangles, each bearing one letter of the society name, and displaying three flowers.

PHI KAPPA ZETA—A fraternity organized in the women's department of Western Reserve University, January 11, 1896, by Mary A. Arter, Clara B. Myers, Katharine Croxton, Maude G. Orton, Bertha M. Hulett and Sarah A. Adams. The colors are black and gold. The badge is a five-pointed star displaying the letters "Φ K Z" on a background of black enamel.

PHI LAMBDA PSI—Purdue University.

PHI PI ALPHA—A society of ladies organized at West Virginia University, Nov. 29, 1899. The founders were Marie Harvey, Beulah Hubbard, Gus Wilson, Julia McGrew, Virginia Wilson, Florence Woods, Lucie Brown and Janet Hayes. The badge is a shield of black enamel on which are the Greek letters "Φ Π A". Colors are lavender and purple. Flower, the violet.

PHI SIGMA—Organized at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., in 1876, as a literary and social society. It established a Beta chapter at Wesleyan which existed from 1893 to 1903. The parent chapter was inactive from 1881 to 1889. Its badge is a shield displaying the letters of the society's name. Its membership is 327, (exclusive of the Wesleyan members). It owns a house ($9,750).

PHI TAU—Miami University.

PHI ZETA—Organized at Millsaps College, November 1, 1910, by Mrs. Emmette G. Burton. The badge is a monogram of gold, a small "Z" in the center of the circle of a large "Φ", with a small emerald in the center. The colors are green and gold. The membership is 15.

PI ALPHA PHI—A sorority at the University of Nebraska.

PI ALPHA TAU—Organized at Hanover College in 1907. The badge is an anchor displaying the letters of the fraternity's name. The colors are canary yellow and wine red. Membership to date is 25.

PI DELTA PHI—Washington State College.

PI KAPPA KAPPA—Organized at the University of Alabama, Feb. 6, 1904. The badge is a gold hexagon enclosing a monogram of the letters "Π K K".

PI LAMBDA SIGMA—Organized at Syracuse University in 1903. The membership to date is 85. The badge is a broad-bladed dagger with an oblique guard and displaying the letters of the society's name on the blade. The colors are dark blue and gold.

PI SIGMA—Organized November 4, 1905, at Swarthmore College. It did not make its existence known, however, until September, 1907. The number of members to date is 51. The badge is a monogram of the letters forming the society's name. The color is lavender.

PI SIGMA—Bucknell University.

SIGMA ALPHA DELTA—A sorority at the University of Minnesota.

SIGMA BETA PI—Organized at the University of Toronto in 1907, by Kathleen Caldwell, Frances Webster, Irene Gallaher, Etta Davis and Dorothy McColl. The badge is a bar displaying the letters "Σ B Π". The colors are lavender and violet. An annual history is published. The membership is 26.

SIGMA DELTA—A society organized at Trinity College, Durham, N. C., in 1904. Membership to date is 22. Members of other Greek letter organizations are admitted. The badge is triangular in shape, displaying the letters of

the fraternity's name in gold on black. The colors are red and green.

SIGMA EPSILON—Beloit College.

SIGMA PSI—Founded at Western Reserve in 1899. The badge is a triangle with inwardly curved sides displaying the letters "Σ Ψ" in a monogram. The colors are green and gold. The membership is 61.

SIGMA THETA—A sorority at Butler College.

SIGMA THETA PHI—Potter College, Bowling Green, Ky.

SOROSIS—A local society organized at the University of Michigan in 1886. It owns a house ($18,000). Its membership to date is 124.

TAU DELTA THETA—Wittenberg University.

TAU KAPPA SIGMA—The University of Cincinnati, 1903.

TAU ZETA EPSILON—A society organized at Wellesley College in 1899. Its membership is mainly among the students pursuing courses in art and is now about 230 in all. The badge is a wheel and a wing, the name of the society being displayed on the wheel. It owns a house ($12,000).



TAU KAPPA PI—A ladies' society organized at the Woman's College of Baltimore, in 1892, by Grace Griffing, Caroline Wilson, Katharine Hilliard, Stella McCarty, Jeannette Van Meter, and Anna Heubeck. The membership to date is 159. Its colors are old rose and white. The badge is the facade

of an Egyptian tomb, displaying the letters "T K Π" over the portal and a sphinx head in the entrance. The society celebrates Founders' Day every year in May. The fraternity published several numbers of a *Tau Kappa Pi Quarterly*. It now issues an annual called the *Sphynx*.

THETA DELTA SIGMA—University of Wooster.

THETA EPSILON—Organized at the University of Nevada in 1899. It has issued a catalogue. The badge is an odd-shaped shield on which is knotted a transverse band displaying the letters of the society's name. Its colors are black and yellow. Membership is 78.

THETA GAMMA DELTA—Lawrence University.

THETA KAPPA—Washington State College.

THETA PHI—University of Iowa.

THETA SIGMA—A sorority at the Sophie Newcombe College of Tulane University.

THETA SIGMA—Washington University, Missouri.

THETA SIGMA—Wittenberg University.

THETA SIGMA CHI—Organized April 16, 1907, at Buchtel College. Membership to date is 28. The badge is a gold padlock displaying the Greek letters of the fraternity's name, the letter "Ω", the sign "+" and a swastika. The colors are pink and green.

THETA UPSILON—University of Utah.

ZETA ALPHA—Organized at Wellesley College, Wellesley Mass., in 1876. It is literary and social. Its badge is a

shield displaying the letters "Z A," a lamp and a star. It owns ahouse ($11,000). Its membership to date is 347. It was suspended from 1881 to 1889.

ZETA NU—Boston University.

ZETA PHI—This fraternity, under its present name, was organized at St. Lawrence University in 1903. It was originally founded in 1876 as the Browning Society. In 1879 it became a chapter of K K Γ and continued in that relation until 1898, when the effort to withdraw its charter gave rise to its well-known litigation with the fraternity. The fraternity was enjoined from withdrawing the charter. The chapter, however, having won its point, severed its relations with the fraternity and changed its name. It owns a chapter-house ($5,000). During its controversy with K K Γ it published a creditable periodical called the *Latch-String*. There is an alumnæ association in Canton, N. Y., and one in New York City. The badge is a symbolical one displaying the letters "Z Φ". The colors are orange and gold. The membership is 63.

ZETA XI—Organized at the University of Wyoming in April, 1910. Other Greek letter women are not admitted. The badge is a key of Roman gold displaying the letters of the society's name. The colors are violet and green. The number of members is 17.

LOCAL PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

Alpha Sigma Delta

A LOCAL society among the students in the law department of the University of Alabama.

Delta Mu

(Medical—Regular)

A SOCIETY organized at the University of Vermont in the Fall of 1880. The membership is about 613. The badge is a monogram of the letters "Δ M".

Eta Pi Alpha

(Theological)

THIS fraternity was founded December 4, 1891, among the students of the Theological School of St. Lawrence University. Its object is to promote a closer bond of friendship among the students of theology. The ritual is in two degrees. The membership to date is about 100. The badge is a white cross on a black shield with gold edges with the letter "S" in German script at the juncture of the bars. It also displays the letters "H Π A". The colors are black, white and gold. The chapter rents a house.

Mu Sigma Alpha

(Homeopathic)

THIS fraternity was founded at the University of Michigan in September, 1888, by R. S. Copeland, C. A. McCrum, J. A. MacLachlan and W. N. Fowler. The number of members to date is 163. The badge is a Greek cross, in the middle field of which are displayed the letters "M Σ A". Above these is a five-pointed star and below them a tripod. At each corner of the cross is a garnet. The colors are garnet and silver. The chapter rents a house.

Omega Tau

A LOCAL law society at the University of North Carolina.

Omega Upsilon

(Musical)

THIS society was organized at the University of Michigan in April, 1909. It rents a house. The badge is a monogram of the letters "Ω Υ," the first letter being set with sapphires. Its membership is 33.

Omega Upsilon

ORGANIZED in 1904 at Northwestern University to promote the social life and elevate the standard of scholarship among the women students in the school

of Oratory and Physical Culture. Members of other Greek letter societies not in rivalry with it are admitted. Its badge is a triangle displaying a monogram of the letters which form the society's name. The colors are myrtle and Nile green. Prominent alumnae are Isabel Garghill Beecher and Evelyn Bargeld, both readers with the Redpath Lyceum Bureau. It publishes a directory and quarterly periodical for the benefit of its alumnae, and a song book. It lives in a house. Membership to date is 136.

Phi Delta Psi

A LOCAL law society at the law school of the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

Sigma Omega Phi

A LOCAL law society at the law department of St. Louis University.

Phi Sigma Psi

A SOCIETY founded October 23, 1895, at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, by R. L. Heller, H. H. Hatcher, G. R. Love, D. V. Courtright, W. H. Ogier, B. McCombs, H. Farrar, F. C. Jackson and L. L. Syman. It rents a chapter house.

Phi Theta Chi

(Medical—Regular)

A SOCIETY organized at the Tufts College Medical School, in 1902, by L. G. Dearborne, Jr., F. A. Tower and A. P. Janes. Honorary members are admitted and the society expects to establish branch chapters.

Sigma Alpha Mu

(Medical-Collegiate)

A SOCIETY organized at the College of the City of New York in 1909. The chapters are as follows:

1909. A, College of the City of New York 31
1911. B, Cornell University 22
1911. Γ, Columbia University 18
1911. Δ, L. I. Hospital Medical College 20
1912. E, Columbia University (Med. Dept.) 16

Active chapters, 5. Membership, 107.

The government is through a convention of delegates from the chapters with a recess administration by a Board of Trustees elected at the convention.

The badge is an octagon displaying the letters "ΣAM". The colors are purple and white.

Zeta Omicron

(Medical—Regular)

A LOCAL society at the University of California, organized in 1896. It has a membership of 74. The badge is a thoracic vertebra displaying the letters of the society's name.

LOCAL HONORARY SOCIETIES

Delta Kappa Chi

(Commercial)

AN HONORARY society at the University of Illinois intended to give recognition to students maintaining a high standard of scholarship in the commercial department of the University. The badge is a diamond shaped gold key displaying the letters "Δ K X", a star and scroll. The colors are maroon and gray.

Iota Phi

A LOCAL honorary fraternity in the undergraduate department of Iowa Wesleyan College.

Kappa Delta Phi

A LOCAL honorary society at the University of Illinois admitting men and women students distinguishing themselves in educational work.

Kappa Delta Phi

LOCAL society at Tulane University.

Mu Phi Alpha

A LOCAL honorary society at the University of Pennsylvania, organized June 12, 1895, in the department of mechanical and electrical engineering. It is professional

in scope but honorary in character. Membership, 54. The badge is a square displaying a star, a gold ribbon and the letters "M Φ A".

National Federation of Commons Clubs

THIS is an organization of social clubs which exist in Wesleyan, Union, Syracuse and Colby and Tufts. Each club has a common dining table and much of the organization of a fraternity chapter. Members are admitted upon application and fraternity members are not eligible. The federation was formed in 1908 and included a club at Middlebury which has since withdrawn and adopted the name of Alpha Sigma Phi. Each club rents a house. The badge is an oblong shield with curved sides displaying a monogram of the letters "C. C". The colors are pearl gray and crimson. A publication called the *Commons Club Chronicle* is issued annually. The membership is estimated at 570.

Phi Eta

AN HONORARY society organized at the University of Pennsylvania, February 13, 1904, by certain fellows and scholars in the graduate school. Certain elements of culture and social qualities are indispensable for membership, which in each chapter is limited to 12. The badge is a monogram, a jeweled "Φ" being superimposed upon a plain "H". The colors are dark blue and gold.

Sigma Beta Phi

A LOCAL honorary society among students in the engineering department of the University of Virginia. It was organized in February, 1908. The badge is a miniature representation of two of the columns in the front of the Parthenon displaying at the top the letters "Σ B Φ".

Theta Sigma Phi

A SOCIETY organized at the University of Washington, May 7, 1909. The fraternity is purely honorary limiting its membership to women who are specializing in journalism and confining itself to colleges having fully developed departments on this subject. There is a Beta chapter at the University of Wisconsin, a Gamma Chapter at the University of Missouri.

INACTIVE FRATERNITIES

(General)

Alpha Gamma

THIS was a fraternity founded at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1867. It established some twenty-one chapters, the most prominent of which were at Washington and Jefferson College, Trinity University, Mercersburg College, Southwestern Presbyterian University, Cumberland University, and the University of West Virginia. The chapters at Trinity and West Virginia Universities were killed by anti-fraternity laws; those at Washington and Jefferson College and Southwestern Presbyterian University accepted charters from A T Ω, and the remainder disbanded.

The badge of the fraternity was a shield of gold displaying a globe encircled by a pennant bearing the letters "A Γ," and surmounted by six stars.

ALPHA GAMMA CHI—A musical sorority established at Ottawa, O., in 1898. It had chapters at the New England Conservatory of Music, the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music and possibly Richmond, Va. No chapter is now known to be active.

Alpha Kappa Phi

THIS fraternity was founded at Centre College, Kentucky, about 1858, and established chapters at La

Grange College, Cumberland University, Bethel College, Oakland College, and perhaps at other places; the dates of their establishment being unknown, as the records were lost during the Civil War. After the war, a few of the chapters were revived, but all soon again became dormant, except the Psi chapter at the University of Mississippi, which had been re-established in 1867. This chapter, after existing for some time as a local society, became the Beta Beta of Β Θ Π in 1879. The badge of the society was a shield with concavely-curved sides, displaying at the top a pair of clasped hands, in the center the letters "Α Κ Φ" and below a chain of three links encircling the letters "*aar*."

Alpha Omega Delta

(Medical—Regular)

THIS was a fraternity founded in September, 1879, at the University of Buffalo. This chapter was called the "A". Other chapters were established as follows:

1879. A, University of Buffalo.
1902. B, Baltimore Medical College.
1903. Γ, Syracuse University.
1903. Δ, Detroit College of Medicine.
1904. E, University of Maryland.
1904. Z, Georgetown University.
1905. H, George Washington University.

The society existed until 1910 when dissensions arose among the chapters and they became inactive one by one except the parent chapter which continued to flourish and

became again a local organization. April 17, 1911, it became a chapter of Φ P Σ retaining its old name as a chapter designation.

The badge was a monogram surmounting a skull and bones. The membership was almost 1500.

Alpha Sigma Chi

A FRATERNITY organized simultaneously at Rutgers College and Cornell University, by Elbridge Van Syckel and Ellis D. Thompson. The chapter roll was as follows:

1871. A, Rutgers College.
1874. B, Cornell University.
1875. Γ, Stevens Institute of Technology.
1875. Δ, Princeton University.
1875. E, St. Lawrence University.
1877. Z, Columbia University.
1878. H, University of Maine.

The St. Lawrence and Maine chapters were formed from local societies. The Columbia chapter did not agree with the remainder of the fraternity, and was expelled in 1878. In 1879, after negotiations extending over some months, the active chapters of the fraternity united with Β Θ Π, it being part of the scheme that the Princeton chapter should be allowed to die under the operation of the anti-fraternity laws. The Columbia chapter was revived in 1881 as a Beta chapter. Its badge was a monogram of the letters "A Σ X".

Delta Beta Phi

THIS fraternity was founded in 1878, at Cornell University, by J. D. Hamrick, I. W. Kelly, J. S. Monroe and Willard Olney. Chapters were established as follows:

1878. A, Cornell University.
1878. Φ, Lehigh University.
1878. Σ, University of Pennsylvania.
1878. Ψ, Lafayette College.
1878. Δ, College of the City of New York.
1881. Π, Johns Hopkins University.

The Psi and Delta were formed from local societies. The entire society was broken up and disbanded in 1882, though the Delta existed as a local society for two years longer.

The badge was a diamond-shaped lozenge, displaying the letters "Δ Β Φ" above a pair of crossed keys. There was a star at each corner of the diamond. The colors were garnet and black. The society published one number of a journal called the *Delta Beta Phi Quarterly*, in 1881.

Delta Epsilon

THIS society was established at Roanoke College, Virginia, in 1862. It was intended to confine it entirely to Virginia colleges. After establishing three weak chapters, it became defunct. The last chapter joined Β Θ Π at Hampden-Sidney in 1868.

Delta Sigma

THIS sorority was the outcome of the union of Α Δ Σ, a local society originating at Tufts College, and Δ Σ, a similar local at Brown University.

Its chapters were as follows: 1895. Α, Tufts College, 77; 1896. Β, Brown University, 68; 1902. Γ, University of Maine, 19.

The badge was a square of black enamel, with concave sides outlined in gold, and displaying the letters "Δ Σ" in gold. This square was encircled by a jeweled golden circle. The colors were pale green and white.

The Maine and Tufts chapters entered Α Ο Π and the Brown chapter became inactive when the sororities were abolished at Brown in 1911.

Iota Alpha Kappa

THIS was a society which possessed some twenty chapters during its active life, and did not confine its membership to college students. At a convention held at Easton, Pa., in 1874, the organization was disbanded. There were chapters at Lafayette College, Lehigh, Washington and Jefferson College, Columbia College and Norwich University, Vt. The major part of the Lafayette chapter became the founders of the chapter of Chi Phi. The chapter at Washington and Jefferson changed its name to Phi Delta Kappa (which see).

Kappa Alpha

A FRATERNITY founded at the University of North Carolina in 1859. It had chapters at South Carolina College, Furman University, Louisiana Centenary College and Emory and Henry College. Its secrets were revealed in 1866, and the society soon afterwards disbanded, its members joining the now defunct order of Φ M O.

Kappa Phi Lambda

THIS was a fraternity founded at Jefferson College, Aug. 3, 1862, by J. J. Belville. Chapters are known to have existed at Mt. Union College, Ohio, the University of Michigan, Monmouth College, Northwestern University, Moore's Hill, Ohio Wesleyan, University of Virginia, Denison University, and the Western University of Pennsylvania. The fraternity became extinct in 1874. The Michigan chapter joined Ψ Υ, the Mt. Union chapter Δ T Δ, the Northwestern chapter Σ X, and the Denison chapter B Θ Π. The badge was a shield, displaying at the top a balance; immediately below, a sunburst and mountain, and beneath, a pennant bearing the letters "K Φ Λ".

Kappa Sigma Kappa

THE above fraternity was founded at the Virginia Military Institute in September, 1867. Chapters were established at the Virginia Military Institute (Γ), Wash-

ington and Lee University (E), Virginia Agricultural College (Z), University of Virginia (Δ), Randolph-Macon College (H), State University of Louisiana (A), Emory and Henry College, Richmond College, and the Bethel Military Academy.

The chapters at the Virginia Agricultural College, Emory and Henry, Bethel Academy and the University of Virginia became inactive by 1886. The other chapters, except the one in Louisiana, entered Φ Δ Θ, and that chapter received a charter from Σ N.

The badge of the fraternity was a Greek cross, in the center of which was placed a circular disk, displaying the letters "K Σ K". The fraternity's color was light blue. The membership was about 380.

The Mystical Seven

THIS fraternity was organized in 1837, at Wesleyan University, by Hamilton Brewer. It soon established chapters elsewhere, and its two Georgia chapters were the first fraternity chapters in the South. The chapters were called *Temples*, and were named after the emblems of the fraternity's ritual. The chapter roll was as follows:

1837. *Wand*, Wesleyan University.
1841. *Sword*, Emory College.
1844. *Skull*, University of Georgia.
1853. *Scroll and Pen*, University of Syracuse.
1855. *Wreath*, Centenary College.
1858. *Star*, University of Mississippi.

1867. *Serpent*, Cumberland University.
1867. *Hands and Torch*, University of Virginia.
1884. *Star of the South*, University of North Carolina.
1885. *Sword and Shield*, Davidson College.

The government of the fraternity was extremely loose. The charters were granted by the parent chapter until its suspension in 1867, and afterwards by the oldest living chapter. The fraternal spirit in the members was, however, unusually strong, and the personnel of the fraternity of an unusually high character. The practices of the fraternity were quaint and interesting; much was made of the number seven and of the primary colors.

The Emory chapter died in 1858, owing to anti-fraternity laws. The Georgia chapter ceased to exist a year later from similar regulations. The Mississippi and Centenary chapter was killed by the war, but the former was revived in 1867. The Cumberland chapter suspended in 1873. The Wesleyan chapter became extinct in 1867, most of its undergraduate members entering the chapter of Δ K E, then forming at Wesleyan. Similarly the active members of the Syracuse chapter entered Δ K E.

The Southern chapters, after the death of the chapters at Wesleyan and Syracuse, continued a peaceable and prosperous career. They established a journal called the *Mystic Messenger*, centralized their form of government, and revived the Wesleyan chapter in 1889.

In 1890, after somewhat prolonged negotiations, the living chapters united with Β Θ Π. The Mystic chapters at the University of North Carolina and Davidson served

to revive chapters of Β Θ Π, then inactive, at those institutions, and the Beta chapters at Cumberland, Mississippi and Syracuse served a similar office for the Mystical Seven. The alumni of the Mystical Seven have been received into full fellowship in Β Θ Π.

The Mystics who deserted the parent chapter at Wesleyan to enter Δ Κ Ε, organized a senior society, using its ritual as a basis, called the "Owl and Wand," and in 1882 this organization appropriated the name of the "Mystical Seven".

Mu Pi Lambda

THIS fraternity was founded at Washington and Lee University, in 1895, by M. G. Perrow, R. S. Martins, and H. H. Larimore. Chapters were established as follows:

1895. Washington and Lee University.
1897. University of Virginia.
1898. Harvard University.
1898. University of West Virginia.
1899. William and Mary College.

The government was by means of an arch chapter, to consist of not more than 11 members.

The badge was a five-sided shield displaying the letters "Μ Π Λ," beneath an eye and above the skull and bones.

The Harvard chapter and the West Virginia chapter lived but a few months. In 1903 the University of Virginia chapter disbanded, part of its members joining Κ Σ and part Φ Δ Θ. In 1904 the fraternity disbanded. The

Washington and Lee chapter joined K Σ and the William and Mary chapter Θ Δ X.

OMEGA PSI—A society founded in 1894 at the Medical Department of Northwestern University. It established a charter in 1896 at the University of Michigan. It has been reported as presently inactive. Nothing further is known of it.

Phi Alpha

A FRATERNITY of this name which existed in the University of Michigan in 1882 and 1883 claimed to have been founded in 1878 at the College of the City of New York, and to possess chapters at Rochester, N. Y., and Toronto, Canada. Its badge was a monogram of the letters "Φ A". Nothing further is known of it.

Phi Alpha Chi

THIS fraternity is known to have existed at a number of Virginia colleges between 1883 and 1895. Chapters were reported at Randolph-Macon, University of Virginia and Richmond College. Nothing more is known of it.

Phi Kappa Alpha

IN 1870 a society called the "Wayland Literary Society" was founded at Brown University. In 1873 a union was effected with the "Literary Union" of Rochester University. The name of the society was changed to Sigma Phi. The Brown chapter was called the Alpha,

and the one at Rochester the Beta. In 1874 the name was changed to Φ K A. The Beta became extinct in 1879, and in 1880 the Alpha entered B Θ Π, reviving the Kappa chapter of that fraternity. The badge was a three-sided shield displaying the letters "Φ K A" above an open book. The shield was bounded by circular arcs, the upper one bearing the name of the college.

Phi Mu Epsilon

THIS society was organized in 1892 as a musical sorority at DePauw University. It established a second chapter at Syracuse. In 1905 the two chapters became chapters of Mu Phi Epsilon, a similar organization of later origin.

Phi Delta Kappa

THIS fraternity was founded at Washington and Jefferson College in 1874. The founders were members of a chapter of I A K, which had been placed at Washington, Pa., during the previous year. When the I A K disbanded this chapter resolved to continue their organization, and did so. The chapters established were: Alpha, Washington and Jefferson College, 1874; Beta, Western University of Pennsylvania, 1876; Gamma, Thiel College, 1876; Delta, Lafayette College, 1876; and Epsilon, University of Louisiana, 1878. The chapters, with the exception of the Alpha had become defunct from various causes by the year 1880. In 1881 the Alpha entered Φ Γ Δ, thus reviving the then inactive Alpha chapter of that fraternity.

Phi Phi Phi
Tri-Phi

THIS fraternity was organized at Austin College, Sherman, Texas, November 22, 1894. The fraternity was started with the idea of establishing chapters in the West and South, and more especially in small colleges affording material for one good chapter. The chapter roll was as follows:

1894. A A, Austin College.
1894. A B, Southwestern University.
1896. B A, Presbyterian College of South Carolina.
1896. T A, Centenary College.
1897. A T, University of Texas.

The charter of the chapter at Southwestern University was withdrawn.

The chapter at the University of Texas joined Φ K Ψ in 1904. The remaining chapters became one by one inactive.

The badge was an open book of white enamel bearing a hand and an anchor of gold, and resting upon two crossed lances between the heads of which extends a scroll bearing the letters "Φ Φ Φ". The colors were black, white and blue.

Phi Mu Omicron

THIS was founded at the South Carolina College in 1858, and established chapters at Wofford, Emory and Henry, Charleston, Emory and Newberry Colleges. It united with K Σ in 1879. Its badge was a monogram.

Phi Sigma

THIS secret Phi Sigma League was founded at Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois, by several students of the class of 1857. It established chapters at Knox College, Monmouth College, Northwestern University, Hedding College, Abingdon College, Eureka College and Jefferson College (Wis.), but none were prosperous except the parent one, and they soon ceased to exist. This chapter entered the fraternity of Φ Δ Θ in 1879, and thus extinguished the society. There were three degrees in the society. The two lower ones were for undergraduates, and were called the "Anchor" and "Harp," and these emblems were worn as badges.

Pi Kappa Tau

(Medical—Homeopathic)

A SOCIETY organized in the homeopathic department of the University of Iowa, by R. E. Peck, and I. B. Hoskins, in October, 1895. A second chapter was established at the University of Minnesota in 1896. In 1897 the two chapters became chapters of Φ A Γ.

Psi Alpha Kappa

PSI Alpha Kappa was a fraternity organized at Lehigh in 1901 and Lafayette in 1902. The parent chapter joined A T Ω and the Lafayette chapter A X P.

Psi Theta Psi

THIS was a fraternity founded about the year 1885 at Washington and Lee University. It had chapters at Roanoke, Randolph-Macon, University of Virginia, Hampden-Sidney, and perhaps one or two other colleges. It disbanded in 1895. The chapter at Washington and Lee entered Δ T Δ. Nothing is known of the fate of the other chapters. Its badge was a Maltese cross with a circular center enclosing a crown. The arms of the cross displayed the letters "Φ Θ Ψ". During 1893, 1894 and 1895, it published from the University of Virginia a very creditable little journal called *The Crown*.

Sigma Alpha

(Black Badge)

THIS society was organized at Roanoke College, Salem, Va., in 1859. Soon after its foundation the war put an end to college studies, and the society was not reorganized until 1868. Chapters were established as follows:

1859. A. Roanoke College (1879).
1869. B, Hampden-Sidney College (1873).
1871. Γ, University of Virginia (1877).
1873. E, Virginia State College (1880).
1873. Z, Salado College (1882).
1873. H, University of Maryland (1882).
1873. Θ, Washington and Lee University (1882).
1873. I, Kings College (1882).
1875. Ξ, Somerville Institute, Miss. (1882).

In addition to these chapters, organizations of alumni existed at Bristol, Tenn.; Lynchburg, Va.; Galveston, Texas; Wytheville, Va., and New Orleans, Louisiana.

The organization of the society was elaborate, and consisted of several degrees. It was completely in the hands of the alumni, and controlled mainly by the chapter at Lynchburg. The badge was of black enamel, and displayed the letter "S," skull and bones and crossed swords. The fraternity disbanded in 1882.

Sigma Alpha Theta

THIS was the name of a fraternity existing in some of the colleges of Indiana during the war, and for some little time thereafter. There was a chapter at Hanover College, which entered Δ T Δ, and two at De Pauw and Indiana Universities, which entered Β Θ Π.

Sigma Delta Pi

THIS society, known also as the "Vitruvian," was founded at Dartmouth College in 1858, by Augustus Livingstone, Wm. H. Fessenden, Henry L. Bartholomew, W. U. Potter, John A. Staples and Charles W. Thompson.

The parent chapter was called the Alpha. In 1871 a Beta chapter was established at Cornell, which died in 1874, and a Gamma chapter, placed at Wooster University in 1873, died in 1877. The Dartmouth chapter re-

mained in good condition until 1889, when it became a chapter of B Θ Π, carrying with it its alumni.

The badge was a gold shield, on which was an enclosed shield-shaped space, displaying a sextant; above the sextant were the letters "S. D. P.," and, below, "S" and "D" on either side of a clenched hand. Above the shield was a scroll, upon which was the date "1858," and, below, a similar scroll bearing the word "Dartmouth". The membership was about 400.

Upsilon Beta

A SOCIETY by this name was founded at Pennsylvania College about the year 1863. Chapters were established at Muhlenberg, Franklin and Marshall, Wabash, Lehigh, Lafayette, Westminster (Pa.), and Lewisburg University. The defection of the parent chapter at Gettysburg led to the disorganization of the society.

W. W. W., or Rainbow*

THIS fraternity was organized in 1849, at the University of Mississippi, by John B. Earle, John B. Herring, James H. Mason, Robert Muldrow, Joshua L. Halbert, Marlborough Pegues and Drew W. Bynum. These young men had been students at LaGrange College, Tenn., and had removed to the University of Mississippi. The name of the Society, was to themselves, the "Mystic Sons of Iris". It later became known as the

*For many of the facts in this article credit should be given to a history of W. W. W., by C. R. Churchill, published in the *Delta Tau Delta Rainbow*, in 1892.

Rainbow, or "W. W. W." society. Its ritual and many of its practices were based upon the number seven. The resemblances between this organization and the Mystical Seven were many and striking. Neither was Greek in nomenclature or symbols, each had the rainbow as an emblem, each used the word "mystic" in a peculiar sense, and each used "W. W. W." as a pass-word. The writer has inquired of nearly all the living members of the Mystical Seven who were initiated previous to 1848 in regard to this matter, but without result. The chapter roll of the Rainbow was as follows:

1848. S. A., University of Mississippi.
1858. A., LaGrange College (1861).
1871. L. K. S., Furman University (1874).
1872. L. T., Erskine College (1884).
1872. I. P., Southern Presbyterian Univ. (1873).
1873. L. S., Wofford College (1875).
1874. D. V., Neophogen College (1874).
1880. A., Chamberlain-Hunt Academy (1886).
1881. I. P., Vanderbilt University.
1882. L. S., Southwestern University (1886).
1883. D. V., University of Texas (1886).
1884. A., Emory and Henry College (1886).
1884. D. V., University of Tennessee (1886).

The chapters were named after the designations of the chapter officers.

After a checkered career, negotiations were entered into between this fraternity and Δ T Δ with a view to consolidating the two societies, and the union was effected in 1886. The journal of Δ T Δ, theretofore called

The Crescent, was rechristened *The Rainbow*, out of compliment to the older order. At the time of the union only two chapters, viz., those at the University of Mississippi and Vanderbilt, were actually alive. The chapters at Southwestern and the University of Texas went into Φ Δ Θ. The chapter at Emory and Henry disbanded, most of its members joining Σ A E. The chapter at Wofford was revived in 1889 by an alumnus, in whose keeping the charter had been placed, but it disbanded on learning of the fate of the fraternity three years before.

Zeta Phi

THIS society was founded at the University of Missouri, Nov. 7, 1870, by Oren Root, Σ Φ, then a professor at the University. It was called the Alpha chapter, and others were established as follows:

1870. A, University of Missouri (1890).
1871. Σ, William Jewell College (1886).
1872. Δ, Washington University (1874).

The Delta chapter disbanded voluntarily, the Sigma surrendered its charter and subsequently accepted a charter from Φ Γ Δ, and the Alpha, after a prosperous career of twenty years, became a chapter of B Θ Π carrying with it into that fraternity all of its alumni. The badge was a monogram of the letters of the society name, and much resembled the badge of Σ Φ. The color of the fraternity was white.

MEN'S INACTIVE LOCALS

ALPHA ALPHA OMEGA (A A Ω)—A society at Dartmouth College which became a chapter of X Φ.

ALPHA CHI ALPHA (A X A)—A society at Wesleyan University which became a chapter of A X P.

ALPHA DELTA (A Δ)—A society at the University of Missouri which became a chapter of A T Ω.

ALPHA DELTA CHI (A Δ X)—A society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology which became a chapter of Φ Γ Δ.

ALPHA DELTA SIGMA (A Δ Σ)—A society at the University of Oklahoma which became a chapter of K Σ.

ALPHA DELTA XI (A Δ Ξ)—A society at Tulane University which became a chapter of B Θ Π.

ALPHA GAMMA DELTA (A Γ Δ)—A society at Syracuse University which became a chapter of Φ Γ Δ.

ALPHA GAMMA KAPPA (A Γ K)—A society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology which became a chapter of Δ K E.

ALPHA IOTA PHI (A I Φ)—A society at Simpson College which became a chapter of A T Ω.

ALPHA KAPPA PHI (A K Φ)—A society at the University of Minnesota which became a chapter of Σ A E.

ALPHA OMEGA (A Ω)—A society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology which became a chapter of A T Ω.

ALPHA OMEGA—A society at Cornell University from 1868 to 1870. The badge was a Maltese cross displaying the skull and bones and the society letters.

ALPHA OMEGA (A Ω)—A society at Baker University which became a chapter of Δ T Δ.

ALPHA PHI (A Φ)—A society in the law department of the University of Michigan from 1866 to 1868.

ALPHA PHI EPSILON (A Φ E)—A society at McGill University which became a chapter of Δ K E.

ALPHA SIGMA THETA (A Σ Θ)—A society at James Millikin University which became a chapter of Σ A E.

ALPHA THETA PHI (A Θ Φ)—A society at Wabash University which became a chapter of Δ T Δ.

ALPHA ZETA PHI (A Z Φ)—A society at Arkansas University which became a chapter of Σ Φ E.

ALPHA ZETA PHI (A Z Φ)—A society at Dickinson College which became a chapter of Φ K Σ.

BETA ALPHA (B A)—A society at Washington State College which became a chapter of Σ Φ E.

BETA ALPHA DELTA (B A Δ)—A society at Denison University which became a chapter of K Σ.

BETA BETA (B B)—A society at Lehigh University which became a chapter of Σ Φ.

BETA BETA (B B)—A society at Trinity College, Conn., which became a chapter of Ψ Υ.

BETA GAMMA (B Γ)—A society at Dartmouth College which became a chapter of K Σ.

BETA KAPPA (B K)—A society at the University of Colorado which became a chapter of Φ Γ Δ.

BETA KAPPA DELTA (B K Δ)—A society at the University of California which became a chapter of K Σ.

BETA LAMBDA BETA (B Λ B)—A society at George Washington University which became a chapter of Σ A E.

BETA MU DELTA (B M Δ)—A society at one time in the department of Biology at Syracuse University.

BETA PSI (B Ψ)—A society at the University of West Virginia which became a chapter of B Θ Π.

BETA RHO (B P)—A society at New York University which became a chapter of Π K A.

BETA TAU OMEGA (B Γ Ω)—A society at the University of Colorado which became a chapter of B Θ Π.

CHI ALPHA SIGMA (X A Σ)—A society at Syracuse University which became a chapter of Σ X.

CHI BETA ALPHA (X B A)—A society at Westminster College which became a chapter of Kappa Alpha.

CHI OMICRON (X O)—A society at Western Reserve University which became a chapter of Σ X.

CHI RHO (X P)—A society at Washington and Lee University which became a chapter of A T Ω.

CHI RHO SIGMA (X P Σ)—A society at the James Millikin University which became a chapter of T K E.

CHI SIGMA GAMMA (X Σ Γ)—A society at Colorado College which became a chapter of Φ Γ Δ.

CHI TAU KAPPA (X T K)—A society at Dartmouth College which became a chapter of Σ A E.

CHI ZETA SIGMA (X Z Σ)—Or Hour Glass Society at the University of Cincinnati which became a chapter of B Θ Π.

DELTA ALPHA (Δ A)—A society at the University of Oregon which became a chapter of B Θ Π.

DELTA CHI (Δ X)—A society at Delaware State College which became a chapter of Σ Φ E.

DELTA EPSILON IOTA—A local medical society in the

Yale Medical School founded in 1889. In 1907 it became a chapter of N Σ N.

DELTA KAPPA (Δ K)—A society at Ohio State University which became a chapter of Π K A.

DELTA KAPPA PSI (Δ K Ψ)—A society at Norwich University which became a chapter of Σ Φ E.

DELTA KAPPA THETA (Δ K Θ)—A society at Emory and Henry College about 1890.

DELTA MU (Δ M)—A society at the University of Maine which became a chapter of Θ X.

DELTA OMEGA (Δ Ω)—A society at the University of Virginia which became a chapter of Φ Σ K.

DELTA PSI (Δ Ψ)—A society at Oakland College, Miss., from 1852 to 1861.

DELTA RHO (Δ P)—A society at the University of Maine which became a chapter of Σ X.

DELTA RHO GAMMA (Δ P Γ)—A society at Ohio Wesleyan University which became a chapter of X Φ.

DELTA SIGMA (Δ Σ)—A society at the University of Illinois which became a chapter of B Θ Π.

DELTA SIGMA (Δ Σ)—A society at the University of Oregon which became a chapter of Phi Delta Theta.

DELTA SIGMA PHI (Δ Σ Φ)—A society at Centenary College which became a chapter of Kappa Alpha.

DELTA THETA (Δ Θ)—A society at Lombard University which became a chapter of Δ T Δ.

DELTA XI (Δ Ξ)—A society at New Hampshire State College which became a chapter of Θ X.

EPSILON NU DELTA (E N Δ)—The University of South Carolina.

ETA PHI MU (H Φ M)—A society at the University of Montana which became a chapter of Σ X.

GAMMA ALPHA (Γ A)—A society at Iowa State College which became a chapter of K Σ.

GAMMA DELTA SIGMA (Γ Δ Σ)—A society at Northwestern University in 1897.

GAMMA NU (Γ N)—A society at Brown University in 1860.

GAMMA PHI (Γ Φ)—A society at the University of Oklahoma which became a chapter of B Θ Π.

GAMMA PSI (Γ Ψ)—A society at Purdue University which became a chapter of B Θ Π.

GAMMA RHO (Γ P)—A society at University of Chicago which became a chapter of Σ A E.

GAMMA SIGMA (Γ Σ)—A society at Washington State University which became a chapter of Φ Γ Δ.

IOTA IOTA IOTA (I I I)—A society at Simpson College which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

IOTA PHI (I Φ)—A society at the University of Maine which became a chapter of Σ A E.

IOTA TAU (I T)—A society at the University of Oklahoma which became a chapter of Σ A E.

IOTA TAU (I T)—A society at Hamilton College which became a chapter of Ψ Υ.

KAPPA ALPHA (K A)—A society at Washington State College which became a chapter of K Σ.

KAPPA DELTA PHI (K Δ Φ)—A society at Wesleyan University which became a chapter of Ψ Υ.

KAPPA DELTA (K Δ)—A society at the University of Alabama from 1847 to 1852.

KAPPA PHI ALPHA (K Φ A)—Organized at the University of Idaho. It became a chapter of Φ Δ Θ in 1908.

KAPPA SIGMA PI (K Σ Π)—A society at George Washington University which became a chapter of Σ Φ E.

KAPPA TAU (K T)—A society at Drury College which became a chapter of Kappa Alpha.

KAPPA TAU EPSILON (K T E)—A society at the University of Nebraska which became a chapter of Σ Φ E.

KAPPA TAU PHI (K T Φ)—A society at Case School of Applied Science which became a chapter of Σ X.

KAPPA THETA (K Θ)—A society at Washburn College which became a chapter of K Σ.

KAPPA THETA (K Θ)—A society at Washington State College which became a chapter of K Σ in 1909.

K. K. F.—A society at the University of Maine which became a chapter of K Σ.

LAMBDA BETA (Λ B)—A society at Virginia Military Institute which became a chapter of Σ A E.

LAMBDA CHI (Λ X)—A society at the University of Oklahoma which became a chapter of Σ X.

LAMBDA KAPPA (Λ K)—A society at Case School of Applied Science which became a chapter of B Θ Π.

LAMBDA THETA (Λ Θ)—A society at Rutgers College which became a chapter of X Ψ.

MU IOTA (M I)—A society at Kentucky University which became a chapter of A T Ω.

OMEGA (Ω)—A club at Chicago University which became a chapter of Ψ Υ.

OMEGA ALPHA (Ω A)—A society at Swarthmore College which became a chapter of Φ Σ K.

OMEGA ETA PI (Ω Η Π)—A society at Knox College which entered Β Θ Π in 1889.

OMEGA PHI (Ω Φ)—A society at Bowdoin College which became a chapter of Ψ Υ.

OMEGA PI SIGMA (Ω Π Σ)—A society at Dartmouth College which became a chapter of Σ Φ Ε.

OMEGA PSI (Ω Ψ)—A society at the University of California from 1887 to 1889.

OMEGA PSI (Ω Ψ)—A local society at the Case School of Applied Science; became a chapter of Φ Κ Ψ in 1906.

OMEGA SIGMA THETA (Ω Σ Θ)—A society at Beloit College which became a chapter of Σ Χ.

OMICRON ALPHA CHI (Ο Α Χ)—A society at the University of Illinois which became a chapter of Θ Δ Χ.

OMICRON EPSILON PI (Ο Ε Π)—A society at the College of the City of New York which became a chapter of Ζ Β Γ.

OMICRON NU (Ο Ν)—A society at McGill University which became a chapter of Δ Υ.

PALOMAR—A club at the University of California which became a chapter of Σ Φ Ε.

PHI (Φ)—A society at Williams College which became a chapter of Φ Σ Κ.

PHI ALPHA (Φ Α)—A society at Kentucky State University which became a chapter of Σ Α Ε.

PHI ALPHA (Φ Α)—A society at Louisiana University which became a chapter of Σ Α Ε.

PHI ALPHA (Φ Α)—A society at Ohio State University which became a chapter of Β Θ Π.

PHI ALPHA (Φ A)—A society at the University of Toronto which became a chapter of Δ Υ.

PHI ALPHA (Φ A)—A society at Williams College which became a chapter of Σ Φ.

PHI ALPHA CHI (Φ A X)—A society at Case School of Applied Science which became a chapter of K Σ.

PHI ALPHA EPSILON (Φ A E)—A society at Washington and Lee University from 1884 to 1886.

PHI BETA ALPHA (Φ B A)—A society at the University of Pennsylvania which became a chapter of Θ X.

PHI BETA THETA (Φ B Θ)—A society at Franklin and Marshall College which became a chapter of Φ K Ψ.

PHI CHI PSI (Φ X Ψ)—A society at Ohio Northern University which became a chapter of Σ Π.

PHI DELTA EPSILON (Φ Δ E)—A society at Pennsylvania State College which became a chapter of Φ Σ K.

PHI EPSILON (Φ E)—A society at Bucknell University which became a chapter of K Σ.

PHI IOTA CHI (Φ I X)—A society at Randolph-Macon College which became a chapter of B Θ Π.

PHI KAPPA (Φ K)—A society at Trinity College, Conn., which became a chapter of A Δ Φ.

PHI KAPPA EPSILON (Φ K E)—A society at Syracuse University which became a chapter of A X P.

PHI KAPPA NU (Φ K N)—A society at Southwestern University, Texas, from 1890 to 1893.

PHI MU GAMMA (Φ M Γ)—A society at Hampden-Sidney College which became a chapter of K Σ.

PHI PHI PHI (Φ Φ Φ)—A society at the University of Wisconsin which became a chapter of Σ A E.

PHI RHO (Φ P)—A society at Wesleyan University which became a chapter of Δ T Δ.

PHI SIGMA DELTA (Φ Σ Δ)—A society organized at the University of California in 1900 and which entered Α Δ Π in 1908.

PHI SIGMA EPSILON (Φ Σ E)—A society at the University of Washington which became a chapter of Α T Ω.

PHI SIGMA PHI (Φ Σ Φ)—A society at Baker University which became a chapter of Σ Φ E.

PHI TAU (Φ T)—A society at Pennsylvania State College which became a chapter of Δ Υ.

PHI UPSILON (Φ Υ)—A society at the University of Iowa which became a chapter of K Σ.

PHI UPSILON SIGMA (Φ Υ Σ)—A society at Colorado College which became a chapter of K Σ.

PHI ZETA MU (Φ Z M)—A society at Dartmouth College which became a chapter of Σ X.

PI ALPHA THETA (Π Α Θ)—A society at William-Jewell College which became a chapter of K Σ.

PI GAMMA ALPHA (Π Γ Α)—A society at Dickinson College which became a chapter of K Σ.

PI OMEGA PI (Π Ω Π)—A society at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute which became a chapter of Θ X.

PI PHI (Π Φ)—A society at Brown University which became a chapter of Φ Γ Δ.

PI THETA (Π Θ)—A society at the University of Washington which became a chapter of Β Θ Π.

PI UPSILON (Π Υ)—A society at Harvard University which became a chapter of K Σ.

PSI OMEGA (Ψ Ω)—A society at Western Reserve University which became a chapter of Α Τ Ω.

PSI PHI (Ψ Φ)—A society at Columbia University which became a chapter of Δ Κ Ε.

RHO DELTA PHI (Ρ Δ Φ)—A society at the University of Wisconsin which became a chapter of Δ Κ Ε.

RHO KAPPA UPSILON (Ρ Κ Υ)—A society at the University of Wisconsin which became a chapter of Ψ Υ.

SIGMA (Σ)—A society at Washington State College which became a chapter of Α Τ Ω.

SIGMA ALPHA THETA (Σ Α Θ)—A society at Hanover College which became a chapter of Δ Τ Δ.

SIGMA BETA (Σ Β)—A society at Boston University which became a chapter of Δ Τ Δ.

SIGMA DELTA (Σ Δ)—A society at Rhode Island State College which became a chapter of Θ Χ.

SIGMA DELTA ALPHA (Σ Δ Α)—A society at the University of Idaho which became a chapter of Κ Σ.

SIGMA DELTA SIGMA (Σ Δ Σ)—A society at the University of Wisconsin which became a chapter of Θ Δ Χ.

SIGMA PHI (Σ Φ)—A society at St. Stephens' College which became a chapter of Σ Α Ε in 1905.

SIGMA PHI (Σ Φ)—A society at McGill University which became a chapter of Θ Δ Χ.

SIGMA RHO (Σ Ρ)—A society at Case School of Applied Science which became a chapter of Σ Α Ε.

SIGMA RHO ETA (Σ Ρ Η)—A society at Stanford University which became a chapter of Δ Κ Ε.

SIGMA TAU DELTA (Σ Τ Δ)—A society at the Massachu-

setts Agricultural College which become a chapter of Σ Φ E.

SIGMA THETA GAMMA (Σ Θ Γ)—A society at Ohio University which became a chapter of Σ Π.

TAU DELTA THETA (Τ Δ Θ)—A society at the University of Nebraska which became a chapter of Δ Υ.

TAU LAMBDA (Τ Λ)—A society at the University of Illinois which became a chapter of Χ Ψ.

THETA DELTA PSI (Θ Δ Ψ)—A society at Allegheny College which became a chapter of Σ Φ E.

THETA DELTA SIGMA (Θ Δ Σ)—A society at Wooster University which became a chapter of Σ Φ E.

THETA NU EPSILON (Θ Ν E)—A local society at Ohio Northern University, which became a chapter of Σ Φ E in 1905.

THETA PHI (Θ Φ)—A society at the Massachusetts Agricultural College which became a chapter of Θ Χ.

THETA PHI (Θ Φ)—A society at the University of Minnesota which became a chapter of Ψ Υ.

THETA ZETA (Θ Ζ)—A society at the University of Toronto which became a chapter of Β Θ Π.

UPSILON BETA (Υ Β)—A society at Pennsylvania College which was absorbed by the chapter there of Σ Χ.

UPSILON KAPPA (Υ Κ)—A society at Syracuse University which became a chapter of Ψ Υ.

UPSILON PI (Υ Π)—A society at the University of Pennsylvania which became a chapter of Σ Α E.

XI KAPPA PHI (Ξ Κ Φ)—A society at the University of Utah which became a chapter of Π Κ Α.

ZETA PHI (Z Φ)—A society at Hobart College which became a chapter of Θ Δ X.

ZETA PHI (Z Φ)—A society at Hamilton College which became a chapter of Θ Δ X.

ZETA SIGMA ZETA (Z Σ Z)—A society at Iowa State College which became a chapter of Φ Σ K.

ZETA TAU (Z T)—A society at the University of Kansas which became a chapter of Σ A E.

WOMEN'S INACTIVE LOCALS

. ALPHA ALPHA (A A)—A sorority at the University of Illinois which became a chapter of A Δ Φ.

ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA (A A A)—A sorority at Ohio University which became a chapter of A Γ Δ.

ALPHA BETA (A B)—A local society at Pembroke College, the women's department of Brown University, which became inactive in 1912, when the sororities were abolished by the college.

ALPHA BETA SIGMA (A B Σ)—A sorority at the University of California which became a chapter of A O Π.

ALPHA BETA TAU (A B T)—A ladies' society at the University of Mississippi from 1883 to 1892.

ALPHA BETA TAU (A B T)—A sorority at Brenau College which became a chapter of A Δ Φ.

ALPHA CHI OMICRON (A X O)—Formerly a local sorority at Boston University which became a chapter of the A Δ Φ sorority in 1911.

ALPHA DELTA (A Δ)—A local society of ladies at Tufts College Medical School from 1894 to 1907. The badge was a laurel leaf displaying two serpents and the letters "A Δ".

ALPHA DELTA PI (A Δ Π)—A sorority at the University of Idaho which became a chapter of Γ Φ B.

ALPHA DELTA PSI (A Δ Ψ)—A sorority at Wooster University which became a chapter of Π B Φ.

ALPHA IOTA (A I)—A sorority at the University of Denver which became a chapter of Γ Φ B.

ALPHA KAPPA GAMMA (A K Γ)—A sorority at Tufts College which became a chapter of Χ Ω.

ALPHA NU (A N)—A sorority at Judson College which became a chapter of Α Δ Φ.

ALPHA PHI ETA (A Φ H)—A sorority at Dickinson College which became a chapter of Π Β Φ.

ALPHA PHI PSI (A Φ Ψ)—A sorority at Butler College which became a chapter of Π Β Φ.

ALPHA SIGMA (A Σ)—A sorority at the University of Tennessee which became a chapter of Ζ Τ Α.

ALPHA TAU (A T)—A sorority at University of Southern California which became a chapter of Ζ Τ Α.

ALPHA TAU DELTA (A T Δ)—A sorority at the Emerson School of Oratory, Boston, which became a chapter of Φ Μ Γ.

ALPHA UPSILON (A Υ)—A sorority at Colby College which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

ALPHA ZETA THETA (A Z Θ)—A sorority at Franklin College which became a chapter of Π Β Φ.

BETA DELTA PHI (B Δ Φ)—A local society at Pembroke College, the women's department of Brown University, which became inactive in 1912, when the sororities were abolished by the college authorities.

BETA IOTA GAMMA (B I Γ)—A sorority at the University of Minnesota which became a chapter of Π Β Φ.

BETA PHI (B Φ)—A sorority at Colby College which became a chapter of Χ Ω.

BETA PI (B Π)—A sorority at the University of West Virginia which became a chapter of Α Ξ Δ.

BETA RHO (B P)—A sorority at the Florida State College which became a chapter of X Ω.

CHI (X)—A sorority at Barnard College (Columbia) which became a chapter of X Ω.

CHI ALPHA (X A)—A sorority at Syracuse University which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

CHI DELTA THETA (X Δ Θ)—Organized at Mount Holyoke College in 1902. The badge was a triangle displaying the letters of the society's name. The membership was 59. It ceased to exist in 1912 with the other societies at this college.

CHI THETA PSI (X Θ Ψ)—Organized at Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., in 1902. Its membership was 102. Its badge was an oval shield displaying the letters "X Θ Ψ". It disbanded in 1911 when sororities were forbidden at this college.

DELTA ALPHA (Δ A)—A sorority at the University of Washington which became a chapter of Δ T.

DELTA ALPHA (Δ A)—A sorority at DePauw University which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

DELTA CHI OMICRON (Δ X O)—A sorority at Boston University which became a chapter of A Δ Φ.

DELTA DELTA (Δ Δ)—A sorority at Randolph Macon Woman's College which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

DELTA PHI (Δ Φ)—A sorority at the University of Arkansas which became a chapter of Z T A.

DELTA RHO (Δ P)—A sorority at the University of Washington which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

DELTA SIGMA (Δ Σ)—A local society at Pembroke College, the women's department of Brown University, which

became inactive in 1912, when the sororities were abolished by the college authorities.

DELTA SIGMA NU (Δ Σ N)—A sorority at Wooster University which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ in 1912.

DELTA SIGMA PHI (Δ Σ Φ)—A sorority at Syracuse University which became a chapter of Δ Γ.

EPSILON TAU (E T)—A local society of ladies among the women of the Medical School of Boston University from 1896 to 1908. The badge was a rhomb displaying the letters "E T" in gold on a field of green.

ETA EPSILON TAU (H E T)—A local sorority at Washington University, Mo., became a chapter of K A Θ in 1906.

GAMMA ALPHA (Γ A)—A society at Iowa State College which became a chapter of K Σ in 1909.

GAMMA ALPHA THETA (Γ A Θ)—A local sorority at Ohio University which became a chapter of A Ξ Δ.

GAMMA BETA (Γ B)—A sorority at Stanford University which became a chapter of Γ Φ B.

GAMMA BETA SIGMA (Γ B Σ)—A sorority at St. Mary's School at Raleigh, N .C., which became a chapter of A ΣA.

GAMMA KAPPA (Γ K)—Organized at Mount Holyoke College in 1898. The badge was a monogram of the letters "F K." The membership was 68. It ceased to exist in 1912.

IOTA THETA (I Θ)—A sorority at Iowa State College which became a chapter of Π B Φ.

KAPPA ALPHA PI (K A Π)—A sorority at Mary Baldwin Seminary, Va., which became a chapter of Z T A.

KAPPA BETA THETA (K B Θ)—A sorority at Knox College which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

KAPPA PHI (K Φ)—A sorority at Mt. Union College which became a chapter of A Σ A.

KAPPA RHO (K P)—A sorority at Syracuse University which became a chapter of A Ξ Δ.

KAPPA SIGMA (K Σ)—Organized at Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y., in 1856. Its badge was a monogram of the two letters. Its colors were green and white. It voluntarily disbanded in 1911. It was of the nature of a literary society rather than a college fraternity.

KAPPA TAU TAU (K T T)—A sorority at the University of Washington which became a chapter of Π B Φ.

KAPPA THETA (K Θ)—Organized at Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., in 1902. The membership was 74. The badge was a gold shield displaying a triangle bearing a monogram of the letters "K Θ". It became inactive in 1911 when sororities were abolished at this college.

KLOSCHE TILLICUM—A sorority at the University of Oregon which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

LAMBDA BETA (Λ B)—A sorority at the University of Minnesota which became a chapter of A Ξ Δ.

L. F. V.—A sorority at Simpson College which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

MANTEISTA—A sorority at Stanford University which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

MU BETA (M B)—A sorority at the University of Alabama which became a chapter of Z T A.

MU PHI PSI (M Φ Ψ)—A sorority at Potter College, Bowling Green, Ky., which became a chapter of B Σ O.

OMEGA GAMMA CHI (Ω Γ X)—A sorority at Ohio University which became a chapter of Π B Φ.

OMEGA OMICRON (Ω O)—A sorority at the University of Illinois which became a chapter of A Ξ Δ.

OMEGA PHI (Ω Φ)—A sorority at Lawrence University which became a chapter of A Δ Φ.

OMEGA PSI (Ω Ψ)—A sorority at Dickinson College which became a chapter of X Ω.

OMEGA PSI (Ω Ψ)—A society founded in 1894 at the Medical Department of Northwestern University. It established a chapter in 1896 at the University of Michigan. It has been reported as presently inactive. Nothing further is known of it.

PHI ALPHA PSI (Φ A Ψ)—A ladies' society at Allegheny College from 1885 to 1886.

PHI DELTA PHI (Φ Δ Φ)—A sorority at Adelphi College which became a chapter of Δ Γ.

PHI EPSILON (Φ E)—A sorority at the University of Colorado which became a chapter of X Ω.

PHI MU (Φ M)—A local sorority organized at Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y., in 1866. It was literary in character, disbanded in 1911. Its badge was a monogram and its colors were red and yellow.

PHI PI ALPHA (Φ Π A)—A sorority at the University of West Virginia which became a chapter of X Ω.

PHI TAU (Φ T)—A sorority at Miami University which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

PI GAMMA THETA (Π Γ Θ)—A sorority at Brenau College which became a chapter of Z T A.

PI KAPPA PHI (Π K Φ)—A sorority at Adelphi College which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

PI SIGMA (Π Σ)—Organized at Swarthmore. It became a chapter of Delta Gamma in 1912.

PSI OMEGA (Ψ Ω)—Organized at Mount Holyoke College in 1897. The badge was a shield displaying a monogram of the letters "Ψ Ω". The membership was 98. It became inactive with the remaining societies at Holyoke in 1912.

RHO BETA UPSILON (P B Υ)—A sorority at the University of Syracuse which became a chapter of X Ω.

SIGMA ALPHA CHI (Σ A X)—A sorority at the University of Texas which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

SIGMA ALPHA SIGMA (Σ A Σ)—A sorority at the University of Washington which became a chapter of A Ξ Δ.

SIGMA CHI (Σ X)—A sorority at Centenary College, Cleveland, Tenn., which became a chapter of Φ M Γ.

SIGMA DELTA (Σ Δ)—A sorority at Tulane University which became a chapter of X Ω.

SIGMA KAPPA BETA (Σ K B)—A sorority at the University of New Mexico which became a chapter of Φ M.

SIGMA PHI EPSILON (Σ Φ E)—A sorority at Brenau College which became a chapter of A Σ A.

SIGMA PI (Σ Π)—A sorority at Wittenberg College which became a chapter of A Ξ Δ.

SIGMA TAU (Σ T)—A society of ladies at the University of Mississippi from 1896 to 1903, which became a chapter of X Ω. The badge was a diamond displaying a four-leaved clover and the society's letters.

SIGMA TAU PSI (Σ T Ψ)—A sorority at Liberty Ladies' College at Sedalia, Mo., which became a chapter of B Σ O.

SIGMA TAU THETA (Σ T Θ)—Society founded among the women students of the New England Conservatory of Music in 1902. The badge was a scroll displaying the letters of the society name in gold on a background of black enamel. It became inactive in 1910.

SIGMA THETA CHI (Σ Θ X)—Organized at Mount Holyoke College in 1886. It was partly literary in character. The badge comprised the three letters "Σ Θ X" in skeleton form superimposed on a horizontal bar. The membership was 164. It ceased to exist in 1912.

SIGMA THETA PI (Σ Θ Π)—A sorority at Brenau College which became a chapter of Β Σ Ο.

TAU BETA (T B)—A sorority at Columbia University which became a chapter of Π Β Φ.

TAU DELTA (T Δ)—A sorority at Goucher College which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

TAU DELTA (T Δ)—A sorority at the University of California which became a chapter of Γ Φ Β.

TAU DELTA THETA (T Δ Θ)—A sorority at the University of Mississippi which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

TAU EPSILON DELTA (T E Δ)—A sorority at the University of Arkansas which became a chapter of Π Β Φ.

TAU EPSILON SIGMA (T E Σ)—A sorority at Tufts College which became a chapter of Α Ξ Δ.

TAU PI (T Π)—A sorority at the University of Oregon which became a chapter of Γ Φ Β.

THETA DELTA THETA (Θ Δ Θ)—A sorority at Vanderbilt University which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

THETA LAMBDA TAU (Θ Λ T)—A local society at Pembroke College, the women's department of Brown Uni-

versity, which became inactive in 1912, when the sororities were abolished by the college authorities.

THETA PHI (Θ Φ)—A sorority at the University of Washington which became a chapter of Α Γ Δ.

THETA SIGMA (Θ Σ)—A sorority at Drury College which became a chapter of Z T A.

THETA SIGMA (Θ Σ)—A sorority at the University of Michigan which became a chapter of X Ω.

THETA SIGMA (Θ Σ)—A sorority at Allegheny College which became a chapter of Α Γ Δ.

UPSILON ALPHA EPSILON (Υ Α Ε)—A sorority at Bethany College which became a chapter of Z T A.

XI PHI DELTA (Ξ Φ Δ)—Organized at Mount Holyoke College in 1891. The badge was a diamond with the letters of the society name arranged across the shorter diagonal. The membership was about 130. It ceased to exist in 1912.

ZETA EPSILON (Z E)—A sorority at Wesleyan University which became a chapter of Α Γ Δ.

ZETA GAMMA (Z Γ)—A sorority at the University of Wisconsin which became a chapter of Α Ξ Δ.

ZETA IOTA CHI (Z I X)—A sorority at Baker University which became a chapter of Δ Δ Δ.

ZETA NU (Z N)—A sorority at the University of Illinois which became a chapter of Δ Γ.

ZETA TAU (Z T)—A sorority at the University of Toronto which became a chapter of Π Β Φ.

ZETA ZETA ZETA (Z Z Z)—A local society at Pembroke College, the women's department of Brown University, which became inactive in 1912, when the sororities were abolished by the college authorities.

CLASS SOCIETIES

IN addition to the regular fraternities, there are in many colleges societies which draw members from only one of the undergraduate classes, and which have only a few features of the general fraternity system. For full information in regard to the complicated system of societies formerly existing at Yale, we would refer the reader to the work entitled "Four Years at Yale." There are many ephemeral class organizations, and any description of these societies is properly outside of the scope of this work; the mere mention of the societies made here is simply for the sake of convenience and completeness.

SENIOR SOCIETIES

CHI DELTA THETA—This was established at Yale College in 1821 as a literary society. It flourished for some time and then disbanded, its library being made a present to the college. It was revived in 1868 at the suggestion of one of the editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, and its membership has since been confined to that board. Its badge is a gold triangle, upon the lower side of which is inscribed "X Δ Θ, 1821"; on the reverse are the owner's name and class, and "Yale Lit., 1836".

SKULL AND BONES*—This society originated in 1832 at Yale, its founders being fifteen members of the class of '33, among whom were General Russell and ex-Attorney-

*A full description of fraternity life in the academic department at Yale, and of the influence of the senior societies will be found in the novel entitled "Stover at Yale" by Owen Johnson. Frederick A. Stokes & Co., 1912.

General Taft. The membership is always fifteen each year. There is no electioneering or pledging connected with its management. The society endeavors to select the most prominent men in each class in every way, and is usually successful. Its elections are offered equally to all, whether fraternity men or not. The society owns a hall, and is said to possess a very complete collection of Yale "memorabilia." Its badge is of gold, and consists of a skull supported by the crossed bones, and having the figures "322" in place of the lower jaw.

SCROLL AND KEY—This was founded in 1841 at Yale, by members of the class of 1842. It has copied in many respects the customs and usages of Skull and Bones. The badge is a plain scroll, across which a key is placed. It owns a hall.

WOLF'S HEAD—This society, so called from the prominent feature of its badge, originated at Yale in 1884. It owns a hall in New Haven and approximates the other two senior societies in standing and influence.

There are a number of societies somewhat similar to the above in some outward aspects, in a number of colleges, but they have attained no permanent position, and we know of no college where class societies as such have been successful, except at Yale. The system there is peculiar, and has obtained a foothold nowhere else.

SOPHOMORE SOCIETY

Theta Nu Epsilon

This was founded at Wesleyan University in 1870. The aim of the society was social enjoyment and the promotion of class allegiance. It was the intention to unite a small number of the sophomores, who were members of the leading fraternities. Chapters have been established at many colleges, and there is good reason to believe that many of them have been established without the consent of the organization as such.



The badge is a skull with two keys crossed behind the jaw-bone. The eyes are jeweled. Upon the forehead are the letters "Θ N E". The colors are green and black. The society for many years took a very active part in college politics in some of the colleges where is it established, and was severely commented upon in consequence. The fraternities quite generally forbade their members to join this organization.

In 1909 an effort was made to reorganize this society and it is believed that many engaged in this effort were sincere. It has a new administration and has begun the publication of a journal. It admits to membership members of other fraternities. It is not seen that the society accomplishes any useful purpose. The parent chapter was abolished in 1909. Chapters have recently been granted to professional schools.

At Yale Δ K E, A Δ Φ, Z Ψ and Ψ Υ for many years were junior societies, as their effective membership being entirely limited to these classes, although within the past five years they have usually admitted sophomores toward the end of their second year. They are still called "junior" societies at Yale, although they are no longer properly so designated. Φ Θ Ψ, Δ B Ξ, K Σ Θ, and Δ Σ Φ are the names of some of the sophomore societies that have flourished there, while the two freshman societies of Δ K and K Σ E were abolished by the faculty in 1880. Δ K established chapters at Amherst, the Universities of North Carolina, Virginia and Mississippi, Dartmouth, College and Centre College, Ky. Some of these chapters did not remain class societies. K Σ E had chapters at Amherst, Troy Polytechnic and Dartmouth. All of these branches are now dead.

In a number of colleges there are societies which are organized on a social basis and admit to membership members of the undergraduate fraternities. These have different avowed purposes and many of them have Greek letter names. Some of them are of value and standing. They frequently excite jealousies and sow dissensions among the fraternity men, however, and their existence and multiplication is to be deplored.

MISCELLANEOUS FRATERNITIES

UNDER this heading there are included a number of organizations, the existence of which has been reported but concerning which the information has been insufficient properly to classify them or even to be sure of their existence.

ALPHA DELTA—Said to be a society among the medical students at Tufts College, organized in 1905.

ALPHA MU EPSILON—Said to be a musical sorority at the University of Oregon.

BETA DELTA BETA—A society said to exist at Stevens Institute of Technology.

BETA GAMMA PHI—Said to be a society organized at the Ohio State University in 1900. The badge is a skull borne upon a pair of crossed swords, and with stars connecting the points of the swords, the eyes of the skull being jeweled. The colors are cream and cardinal.

BETA GAMMA SIGMA—An honorary society in the chemical department of the University of Wisconsin.

BETA TAU—Said to be a professional women's medical fraternity in homeopathic colleges having chapters at the Hahnemann College in Chicago and the Woman's Medical College in New York City.

CHI ETA MU—Said to be a local society at the University of North Carolina, the members of which are pharmacy students.

DELTA OMICRON ALPHA—Said to be a society composed of medical students in Tulane University.

DELTA ZETA—Has been reported as a society founded at DePauw and having chapters at Baker University and the University of Nebraska. Inquiries at these institutions met with the response that no such organization existed. It may have been confounded with the Delta Zeta sorority.

GAMMA KAPPA ALPHA—Said to be a society of oratorical students at the University of Texas.

GAMMA PHI—Reported as a society among students making a specialty of physical culture at Ohio Wesleyan and Ohio State Universities. Letters addressed to it were unanswered.

KAPPA PI ALPHA—Said to be a fraternity in the medical school University of Utah.

LAMBDA CHI ALPHA—A society having a chapter at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. It is reported to have chapters at Boston University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Pennsylvania. Letters addressed to its chapters at these places were returned by the Post Office authorities undelivered. Nothing further is known of it.

MU PHI ALPHA—Said to be a fraternity reported as existing in the University of Minnesota among students in the School of Music.

NU KAPPA GAMMA—Said to be a society at Washington and Lee University, the members are taking the commercial course.

NU PI BETA—Reported as a local legal debating society at Mercer University, organized in 1903. Membership 54. Its badge is a maltese cross and the colors are scarlet and gray.

NU SIGMA PHI—A medical sorority reported to have had chapters in Illinois and Indiana.

OMEGA LAMBDA UPSILON—A society said to have been founded at the University of Maine in February, 1904. The badge is a triangle, in the centre of which is a skull and cross bones and crossed swords, surrounded by crescents displaying the letters "Ω Λ Υ".

OMEGA TAU SIGMA—Said to be a society at the University of Pennsylvania.

PHI GAMMA CHI—Said to be a society at Purdue University.

PHI GAMMA SIGMA—Reported to be a society in the pharmacy department of Northwestern University.

PHI KAPPA EPSILON—Reported as a local fraternity at Yale University in the academic department.

PHI KAPPA NU—Said to be a local society at the University of Nebraska.

PHI SIGMA TAU—Reported as a fraternity at the University of Toronto.

PI KAPPA PHI—Reported as a local society at Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PI KAPPA PHI—Said to be a local fraternity at Western Reserve University.

PI LAMBDA SIGMA—Reported in 1905 as a society among the women students pursuing the course in library economy at Syracuse University. Letters addressed to it were returned by the Post Office authorities.

PI PHI CHI—Reported as a local honorary society at Syracuse University.

RHO BETA UPSILON—A society, the members of which are in the Art department in Syracuse University.

SIGMA BETA PHI—Said to be an honorary society at the University of Virginia, the members of which are taken from the engineering department.

SIGMA KAPPA ALPHA—This was generally mentioned in the fraternity press during 1911–12 as a fraternity at Minnesota, South Dakota and Case. Investigation has resulted in showing that it never had such chapters. There was a local engineering society of this name at Case which became a chapter of Theta Tau.

SIGMA NU PHI—Reported as a fraternity in law school from Washington, D. C., Nashville, Tenn., and Galveston, Texas. Letters addressed to it at the law schools in these places were returned undelivered by the Post Office and nothing more is known of it.

SIGMA PHI ALPHA—Said to be a local honorary fraternity at the University of Denver.

SIGMA PHI DELTA—Said to be a local society at Brown University.

SIGMA SIGMA—Said to be a local society in the Medical department of the University of Wisconsin.

TAU DELTA SIGMA—Reported as a local society at Brown University.

TAU EPSILON PI—Said to be a local society at the University of Indiana.

ZETA BETA CHI—Said to be a local honorary society in the Chemical Department of the University of Colorado.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE FRATERNITIES*

THE college fraternities occupy a peculiar position. They are organizations among college students, and have no position elsewhere, and, at the same time, they form no part of the recognized machinery by which either social or intellectual intercourse is carried on between the students and the college authorities.

A college, in the sense in which we shall hereafter refer to it, is a corporation designed to promote and secure the education of youth in the higher branches of learning. And in the word "college" is included so-called universities of all classes.

All colleges in the United States are practically organized upon the same plan.

The corporation, that is, the legal body recognized by the law, consists of a number of trustees, who may, or may not, be educational experts, who seldom meet oftener than twice a year, and who, not infrequently, have members whose real interests are inimical to those of the institution they are supposed to represent.

Colleges are of two kinds: those deriving their support from public funds, and those endowed by private grant. In almost every State of the Union there are one or more colleges established by public authority, or deriving the money by which they are maintained from public sources, usually from the proceeds of a tax levied upon the property within the State, or from a fund arising from the sale of public lands, or acquired originally in some similar manner. In the case of such a public institution, the act of the legislature by which it is chartered usually provides in what manner the trustees shall be selected. Not infrequently they are chosen to represent geographical districts within the State,

*This article was originally read before the College Fraternity Congress held at Chicago in July, 1893, and is reprinted from *Beta Theta Pi* for October, 1893. It should be borne in mind that the legislature of a State can prohibit the fraternities at a State institution, as has been done in South Carolina, but the above was written without regard to such abuse of legislative authority, and states the law as it is where no such interference has taken place.

with a number of trustees representing special interests, and usually have certain ex-officio members, such as the governor or secretary of the State. It is alleged that experience has demonstrated that Boards of Trustees so constituted are unwieldy and hard to manage. It is always difficult to secure a quorum of such a body, and the natural conservatism of many of its members, united with their ignorance or prejudices, produce an inertia almost always detrimental to the progress of the institution.

Colleges resting upon private endowment have usually been established either by a religious body for the purpose of securing the training of its youth in its peculiar doctrines, or by the munificence of individuals desiring to perpetuate their names and memories. The instrument by which an institution of this class is created usually prescribes the manner in which its Board of Trustees shall be chosen, and this has resulted in the selection, as trustees of many private colleges, of an inordinate number of clergymen inexperienced in business or professional affairs, and also in the not infrequent selection of relatives of the grantor of the institution, who are either not competent to understand its needs or are indifferent to supplying them.

The trustees of a college have power in general to select its professors and instructors, to make rules and regulations by which their conduct and that of its students shall be governed, to modify its courses of instruction, and in all respects to control the disposition of the funds of the institution when not restricted by conditions in the instrument by which it has been created.

The students of a college seldom come in contact with this Board of Trustees. The persons with whom they are more intimately associated are the professors and instructors, by whom they are taught, and to their minds this teaching body, usually called the faculty, is the representative of the power and authority of the college corporation. And, in fact, during the interim between the sessions of the trustees, the faculty are usually the agents of the trustees, with power to act for them.

The students are usually organized into classes according to the time at which they should regularly complete the course of

study which they have undertaken, or according to the courses of study themselves. The former method commonly prevails in the North, and the latter in the South.

Organization among college students seems to be as natural as flying to birds, and as far back as any records have been kept, in America, at least, societies of varions kinds have arisen among them. If the annuals or other student publications of the colleges are examined, it will be seen that in every college societies have sprung up spontaneously, having for their aim the accomplishment of a great variety of objects—social, literary, athletic, scientific or professional. Usually they have not been interferred with either by the faculty or trustees, and, except in the case of the literary societies and of the college fraternities, such organizations have been short-lived. In almost every college having a classical course as a basis of its educational system, there exists two or more literary societies, which have been fostered and encouraged by the faculty, presumably with the notion that the training obtained by their members is more or less akin to that secured in the class-room.

In this little world, consisting of these three distinct bodies: viz., the students, the faculty and the trustees, the college fraternities arose in 1825. As we look back upon their origin, we see how simple and natural a thing it was that such small societies should be organized. They were, in effect, but a manifestation of the social spirit which, in the metropolitan life of to-day, has led to the multiplication of clubs. Their membership was small, their purpose mainly good, and unopposed, they were harmless. This idea of small social clubs organized in the various colleges, but united under a common name and having common purposes, immediately became popular, and the college fraternities multiplied their chapters rapidly and continuously until the outbreak of the Civil War. Yet this natural movement created real terror in the minds of the authorities of many of the institutions in which they were located. The fraternities professed to be secret, and this fact alone seemed to inspire college authorities with a dread of their power not warranted by the facts, and an indiscriminate antagonism to their organization which, at the present time, is

amusing but scarcely instructive. However, it is difficult for us to account for the mental attitude of another generation. We can only record and wonder at it.

The college fraternities are made up of chapters, as the separate lodges in the various colleges are called. Each chapter consists of from five to forty members, selected from among the incoming students, and who leave the chapter as they graduate or leave the college. By the year 1870 the alumni of these chapters formed a considerable and influential body of college-bred men, which has since been gradually increasing, until now they number over ninety thousand living men and women. The former loose organization of the fraternities about that time began to give way to centralized forms of government. This has had an enormous effect upon their development, and to-day these fraternities each consist of a small body of undergraduates, organized into college chapters, but governed and controlled by a larger body of their alumni. They publish periodicals, have built houses and lodges, maintain scholarships, and have manifested their importance in many other forms of activity. The expressed aims and purposes of the fraternities have been to promote social and intellectual intercourse among their members, and to aid in the development of fraternal sentiment and mutual helpfulness.

We thus see that there has been formed alongside of the three normal bodies of the college a fourth body, professing no allegiance to the trustees, the faculty or the general student body, but governed and controlled, it may be, by members from other and rival institutions. It is a curious and anomalous state of things, and one which has arisen so gradually that its peculiarity in this respect has not heretofore attracted much attention.

It goes without saying, that the faculty and trustees of the various colleges have been violently and bitterly opposed to this fourth organization. They could not control it, because they could not reach it. When the existence of the fraternities has been forbidden in the colleges, the chapters located therein have usually disappeared; but hardly had the faculty and trustees had time to congratulate themselves upon being rid of them, before

it would be found that chapters of the same or other fraternities had been again quietly organized among the students, and were in a flourishing condition. No college can be successfully maintained without students, and it has been practically impossible to extirpate the fraternities without inflicting injury upon the college itself. The fraternities, as they have grown in power and influence, have gradually declined to establish or maintain chapters where the faculty or trustees of a college were hostile, and this attitude has of itself tended to harmonize the relations between them.

Having shown the curious relations existing, between the four organizations paramount in importance in college life, we shall now proceed to consider the precise legal status of the fraternities. In the first place, they are corporations in point of fact in every case, and in point of law in many cases. Many of the larger and older of the fraternities are incorporated as an entire body under the law of one of the States, and, whether this is the case or not, it is not uncommon for the individual chapters to secure incorporation in the State in which they exist. The building of chapter-houses and the ownership of property has made this a necessity, and the fact that the undergraduate members of the chapters are in most instances minors, has led to such incorporation having been secured by its alumni, or even by the alumni of other chapters of the same fraternity residing in the vicinity. Here, again, we have an extraneous foreign body controlling an organization of the college students and not amenable to the rules and regulations of its faculty and trustees, but governed simply by the law of its State, like any other social club.

As we have stated, ever since the organization of K A in 1825, the authorities of colleges, with some notable exceptions, had been inclined to look upon the fraternities with suspicion and hostility. Various reasons had been given for this attitude, the chief ones being that the fraternities tend to promote a spirit of exclusiveness among their members, that they tend to the development of a college aristocracy, that they promote the formation of cliques, that they teach the arts of the politician, that they form a nucleus around which opposition to college authority centers, that they are

expensive and unnecessary, and that in all respects they are inimical to the true intellectual development of the student. We have, in another place, discussed these different accusations, and replied to many of them. We suspect that no matter what ostensible cause may be alleged for this hostility, that the real reason for its existence is the fact that the fraternities form an organized body completely outside of the sphere of influence of the authorities of the individual colleges, and hence are regarded with jealous distrust as usurpers in a sphere of influence in which the faculty think they should reign supreme.

This hostility has led to more or less effort on the part of the faculties either to keep the students from organizing chapters, or to prevent their continuance after organization. Such efforts have taken shape in two forms: The first one employed is the adoption by the faculty or trustees of the apparently wise regulation that no society shall be formed among the students without their consent. They then withhold their consent to the organization of any fraternity chapter, and thus permanently prevent it. The second one is the submission by the faculty to incoming students of a pledge that they will have no connection with a fraternity during their college career, and making the signing of this pledge a condition precedent to matriculation. Even where no such pledge or regulation has been required, it has not infrequently been the case that the faculty, upon the discovery that a chapter has been organized, acting under their power to regulate the conduct of the student in his social relations, have instantly required that the student should leave it, upon penalty of dismissal from the college.

In regard to the effect of such actions, we shall consider the situation in the two classes of colleges to which we have referred: viz., those publicly endowed, and those privately endowed.

In institutions publicly endowed and deriving their support from public funds, the powers of the faculty and trustees are usually the same as those conferred by law upon the directors of the common schools in the State of which such a public institution forms an integral part.

And there is no doubt whatever that if an applicant for admission

into a public college is otherwise qualified, and there is room to receive him, he cannot be denied admission by reason of his membership in a college fraternity. This was decided in what is known as the Purdue case, by the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1881. In this case a student named Samuel P. Hawley, who was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, having complied with the other requirements for admission to Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, refused to sign a pledge that he would not have any connection with any college fraternity while he was a student at the university. His guardian accordingly applied to the court for a mandamus to compel the faculty to admit him. This was at first denied, but the decision was reversed upon appeal. The court held that the special pledge tendered to Hawley as a condition precedent to his admission to the university implied a discrimination against a class of the inhabitants of the State: viz., members of the college fraternities, who were as much entitled to admission to the university as any other class, and that, to that extent, the regulation requiring the tender of such a pledge was both unlawful and unreasonable.

It will thus be seen that members of the fraternities, by reason of such membership, cannot be denied *admission* to a public college. The question arises whether any active connection between the fraternities and the students can be prohibited or regulated while the students are in attendance at such an institution. In this same case, although the precise point was not involved in the decision of the case itself, the court laid down the following rule: "It is clearly within the power of the trustees and of the faculty, when acting presumably or otherwise in their behalf, to absolutely prohibit any connection between the Greek fraternities and the university. The trustees have also the undoubted authority to prohibit the attendance of students upon the meetings of such Greek fraternities, or from having any other active connection with such organizations so long as such students remain under the immediate control of the university, *whenever it can be made to appear that such attendance upon a meeting of, or other active connection with, such fraternities, tends, in any material degree, to interfere with the proper relation of students to the university.*

As to the propriety of such and similar inhibitions and restrictions the trustees, aided by the experience of the faculty, ought to be the better judge, and as to all such matters, within reasonable limits, the power of the trustees is plenary and complete."

In support of this statement, the court cites a large number of authorities, principally from the decision of the courts in the Eastern States, as to the power of the trustees to regulate matters of attendance and conduct in public schools. It will be observed that the courts lay down two limitations upon the power of the trustees, and states that such prohibitions are only valid "so long as such students remain under the immediate control of the university," and also "whenever it can be made to appear that connection with such fraternities tends in any material degree to interfere with the proper relation of students to the university."

These limitations are of considerable importance, and from them we should draw the conclusion that the trustees of a State institution, or the faculty to whom their power is delegated, might, in the exercise of their authority in this respect, absolutely prohibit any active connection between the students and the fraternities while such students were in actual attendance upon the school; and, in such institutions where the dormitory system prevails, we should say that such regulations might absolutely prohibit attendance upon meetings of the fraternities, or any gatherings not especially authorized by the trustees or faculty.

In institutions, however, where there is no dormitory system, and the students lodge without the college grounds, and consequently outside of the jurisdiction of the college authorities, we should say that they did not, while out of such territory, thus remain "under the immediate control of the university," and that, such being the case, no prohibition of attendance upon meetings of the fraternities, or active connection therewith, outside of school hours, would be valid or of any legal effect. And we should draw the further deduction from the second of the limitations mentioned by the Indiana court that, in cases where there was a dormitory system, and an anti-fraternity rule were promulgated, that the courts would interfere by injunction to prevent its enforcement,

unless the college authorities could affirmatively show that the connection between the students and their fraternities tended in some material degree to interfere with the proper relation of the students to the university.

It is true that the Purdue case holds in general that the propriety of such regulations is within the power of the trustees to decide, but we think that their discretion in that respect is a legal one, and can only be exercised within legal limits, and not as the result of mere prejudice or caprice, and without any hearing from the students, or without permitting them to make a statement of the facts in support of their position.

Thus far no decision has come to our knowledge involving the point as to whether a student who has become connected with a college fraternity during his attendance at college can be dismissed from the college for that cause alone, in the absence of other misconduct sufficient to warrant his expulsion. Applying the principles laid down in the Purdue case, it would follow logically that such dismissal could be successfully resisted, unless it were affirmatively shown by the college authorities that his connection with such a fraternity tended to injure his proper relations with the university authorities.

There is another phase of this question that has not received any attention from the courts. The control of school authorities over students must be exercised with a view to the attainment of the objects for which a school is established, viz., for the education of the student, and it must also be remembered that such authority is merely a delegation of the authority which parents have to regulate and control the conduct and education of their children, and the courts have quite uniformly sustained the rights of parents to modify the authority of school trustees in respect to the studies which the children may undertake.

A leading case in this respect is that of the Trustees, etc., vs. Van Allen, 87 Illinois, 303. It was there held that "The object of the law allowing the establishment of high schools is to afford increased facilities for acquiring a good education in free schools, and such schools must be open to all alike who are sufficiently advanced in their instruction.

"The trustees of a township are invested with power to decide what branches of study shall be taught in the high school, what text books shall be used, and to prescribe necessary rules and regulations for the management and government of the school, but not to decide what particular branches of study of those decided to be taught shall be pursued by each pupil.

"Under the power to prescribe necessary rules and regulations for the management and government of the schools, they may require classification of the pupils with respect to the branches of study they are respectively pursuing, and with respect to their proficiency or degree of advancement in the same branches; that there are to be promoted attendance, diligence in study, and proper deportment.

"No parent can insist that his child shall be placed or kept in particular classes, when by so doing others would be retarded in their studies, or that his child shall be taught studies not in the prescribed course of the school, or be allowed to use text books different from those adopted, or that he shall be allowed to adopt methods of study that interfere with others in their study.

"The laws of this State do not deny the parent all control over the education of his child. They only withdraw from him the right to select the branches to be studied by the child to the extent that the exercise of that right will not interfere with the system prescribed for the schools.

"Where the relator's son passed a satisfactory examination in all the studies taught in the high school except that of grammar, which the father did not desire him to study, and was refused admission to pursue other branches simply for his deficiency in grammar, *held* that as the father did not wish his son to study grammar, the son had a right to admission as to other studies, and that any rule or regulation excluding a pupil on that ground was unreasonable, and could not be enforced."

Applying the principle of this case to the matter in hand, it would seem that in cases where the parents of students at public colleges desired that their children should be permitted to become connected with the college fraternities, then to such an extent the authority of the trustees might be curtailed.

When we come to consider the case of students attending private institutions, we are met with an entirely different situation. The trustees of institutions sustained by private endowment, and deriving no aid from the State, have full power to discriminate against any citizen or class of citizens in the matter of their admission to such an institution, and similarly they have full power to dismiss any student for the violation of any rule or regulation which they may see fit to impose.

It may be laid down as a principle, that any student receiving the aid afforded by the endowment supporting such a college is bound to obey its rules and regulations, no matter how unreasonable they may be, provided they are not in contravention of other principles of civil liberty. The precise case in point was considered in the case of the People vs. Wheaton College, decided in the Supreme Court of Illinois, and reported in the fortieth volume of the Illinois Reports.

We give the decision in the language of the court, so far as it is material to our subject:

E. Hartley Pratt, a student in Wheaton College, joined a secret society known as the "Good Templars," in violation of the college rules. For this the faculty "suspended him from the privileges of the institution until he should express a purpose to conform to its rules." His father thereupon applied for a mandamus to compel the college to reinstate him as a student. The court said:

"Wheaton College is an incorporated institution resting upon private endowment, and deriving no aid whatever from the State.

[A case holding that school authorities may curtail the privileges of such members is Russell Wayland vs. The Board of School Directors reported in 43 Washington 441; 7 Lawyers Reports annotated U. S. 352 and 86 Pacific Reporter 642. It was decided Aug. 15, 1906 and the decision is to the effect that "A board of school directors has, under a statute authorizing it to adopt rules and regulations for the well being of the school, authority to debar members of high school fraternities organized against its will, although with consent of parents of pupils, and meeting out of school hours, from participating in certain privileges attendant on membership in the school, such as connection with athletic teams, musical, literary and military societies and to deprive them of customary graduation honors."]

[And to the same effect is Wilson vs. Board of Education of Chicago reported in 233 Ill. 464–84 North Eastern Reporter and 15 Lawyers Reports N. S. 1139 which holds "Denial to members of secret societies the right of representing the public schools which they attend in any public capacity is not a denial of a natural right, or an unlawful discrimination against them. Court will not interfere."]

Its charter gives to the trustees and faculty the power to adopt and enforce such rules as may be deemed expedient for the government of the institution, a power which they would have possessed without any express grant, because incident to the very object of their incorporation and indispensable to the successful management of the college. Among the rules they have deemed it expedient to adopt is one forbidding students to become members of secret societies.

"We perceive nothing unreasonable in the rule itself, since all persons familiar with college life know that the tendency of secret societies is to withdraw students from the control to the faculty and impair, to some extent, the discipline of the institution.

"Such may not always be their effect, but such is their general tendency, and, whether the rule be judicious or not, it violates neither good morals nor the law of the land, and is, therefore, clearly within the power of the college authorities to make and to enforce. A discretionary power has been given them to regulate the discipline of their college in such manner as they deem proper, and so long as their rules violate neither divine nor human laws, we have no more authority to interfere than we have to control the domestic discipline of a father of his family. It is urged that the Good Templars are a society established for the promotion of temperance, and incorporated by the legislature, and that any citizen has a right to join it. We do not doubt the beneficent objects of the society, and admit that any citizen has a right to join it if the society consents, but this right is not of so high and solemn a character that it cannot be surrendered, and the son of the relator voluntarily surrendered it when he became a student of Wheaton College, for he knew, or must be taken to have known, that by the rules of the institution which he was voluntarily entering, he would be precluded from joining any secret society.

"When it is stated that a person has a legal *right* to certain things, all that phrase means is that the law does not forbid these things to be done. It does not mean that the law *guarantees* the right to do them at all times and under all circumstances. A person in his capacity as a citizen may have the right to do many

things which the students of Wheaton College could not do without incurring the penalty of the college laws. A person, *as a citizen*, has a legal right to marry, or to walk the streets at midnight, or to board at a public hotel, and yet it would be absurd to say that a college cannot forbid its students to do these things. So, a citizen, as such, can attend church on Sunday or not, as he may see fit, but it can hardly be contended that a college would not have a right to make attendance upon religious services a condition of remaining within its walls. The son of the relator has an undoubted right to attend Wheaton College or to join the Good Templars, and they have an undoubted right to expel him if he refuses to abide by such regulations as they establish, not inconsistent with law or good morals."

So far as we have been able to learn, the Wheaton College case has never been overruled, criticised or distinguished in any other court, and it seems to state the law in regard to private institutions with great exactness. Students who attend such institutions do so, therefore, with the full knowledge that their connection with college fraternities during such attendance may be restricted or prohibited, as the authorities of such college may require, and their only resource in such case is by argument and persuasion to endeavor to induce the college authorities to repeal or modify such restrictive regulations.

To sum up, therefore, in private institutions not deriving aid from the State, admission may be arbitrarily denied to members of the fraternities, and the students at such institutions can be legally prohibited from having any connection with such organizations. In public institutions, admission cannot be denied to members of the fraternities if they are otherwise qualified for entrance, and it *seems* that in public colleges, where the students are not under the immediate control of the authorities, except at the recitation hours or at other stated times, such students cannot be prohibited from belonging to the fraternities and attending their meetings outside of such hours; *but* that in cases where a dormitory system exists, and the students are, therefore, continually under the immediate control of the authorities, students may be prohibited from

belonging to the fraternities. It is true that the court has laid down the rule that such prohibition is only valid when it is made to appear that connection with the fraternities interferes with the proper relations of the students to the college, but as the law makes the college authorities the judges of the propriety of the matter, practically their authority is absolute, though it would also seem that the expressed wish of the parents or guardians of the students might curtail or modify the power.

THE KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA LITIGATION

IN 1898 a suit was brought in the Supreme Court of the State of New York by the alumni and some of the active members of the Beta Beta chapter of K K Γ at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., to restrain the Grand Council of the fraternity from withdrawing its charter.

This is the only opinion known to us which considers the rights of a chapter inside of its fraternity.

The facts are somewhat fully set forth in the following opinion of the Trial Court.

Opinion of Mr. Justice Russell, New York Supreme Court, St. Lawrence County. Lucia E. Heaton and Others against Mary Josephine Hull and Others. Tried at St. Lawrence Special Term, March 3, 1899. Decided June 23, 1899. Mr. Ledyard P. Hale, B Θ Π, for plaintiffs. Mr. Elmer A. Denton, Δ Φ, for defendant, Hull.

RUSSELL, J.

The plaintiffs seek to enjoin the defendants, only one of whom is brought within the jurisdiction of this court, from consummating the wrongful withdrawal of Beta Beta chapter of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity, and from the publication in the official organ of the fraternity, "The Key," managed by the defendant, Hull, in this State, the misleading statement of such withdrawal, alleged to have been never effectively accomplished. These plaintiffs are resident and non-resident members of the local chapter at a college town in New York, of this collegiate fraternity, which is composed of chapters in various States of the Union, and governed by the rules established by its national convention, under a written constitution framed by the convention.

In 1881 a Browning society existed at this college town, which

was that year, at the request of the Kappa fraternity, transformed into the local Beta chapter of the fraternity. As the years passed by many young women became members of the chapter, and upon graduation from college passed into alumnæ membership, most of them leaving for other parts of the country, but some remaining residents within the chapter jurisdiction.

The current of association with other chapters of the fraternity seems to have run smoothly for seventeen years, until April, 1898, when the grand president of the fraternity made a short visit to the chapter. No intimation of hostile action, or examination of the merits of the chapter, was then had, but at once, after the grand president had returned to her home, she instituted proceedings through which, without notice to the Beta Beta chapter or its members, in May, 1898, the grand council of the fraternity, an executive committee of the order, voted to withdraw the charter of the chapter, upon charges against the standing of the college and the lack of culture and refinement among the women of the college and the town. This vote was taken by correspondence, and evidently upon information furnished by the grand president.

Injunction proceedings have been taken by members of the chapter in the courts at Boston, where the grand president was reached by process, and an injunction served, without repudiation of former charges, a notice signed by the grand president was mailed to the chapter that the question of the withdrawal of the chapter would be brought before the grand council at Lincoln, Nebraska, on the 29th of August, 1898, upon allegations of lack of proper material for the maintenance of the chapter and the failure to comply with the rules of the fraternity, the latter charge being aimed at the handing of the printed constitution by one member to counsel, so that he could advise upon the legal questions for the protection of the members.

This notice was received by the secretary of the chapter on the 10th of August, 1898, at her home, over two hundred miles from the location of the chapter, during vacation of the college, while the members were scattered in various States, so that no official action could be taken by the chapter. Volunteers, however, ap-

peared for the chapter and made a vigorous protest against the proceedings, but the grand council went on, without passing upon the protest, so far as they could do so, to withdraw the charter on the ground of lack of proper material. They also obtained the assent to two-thirds of the chapters to such action, by information which the chapter had no practical means to meet, as the list of members of the fraternity was denied to the members of the chapter. The grand council was composed of five defendants, three of whom had already decided against the chapter.

The original charter gave full rights to the chapter so long as it conformed to the rules and usages of the fraternity. No proof was offered before the grand council or the chapter that any rule was broken or usage violated.

The defendant, Hull, was alone served with process, and alone appears to defend.

The fraternity has valuable property interests, and the Beta Beta chapter had paid its dues for the current year.

Upon the trial of this action, no proof was offered of any breach by the chapter except the exhibition of the constitution to counsel by a member, and that ground for action is now expressly disclaimed by defendant's counsel.

Nor was it claimed upon the trial that the charges on which the original prosecution of the chapter was founded were ever sustained, nor was proof here offered of the truthfulness of those accusations. On the contrary, so far as the masculine judgment of feminine culture and refinement, limited as it is in the finer lines, can judge of such delicate subjects from the appearance of the ladies who were witnesses upon the trial, the members of other chapters would need to be of a rare order to justify holding themselves so superior in acquired and natural qualities as to render uncongenial to them the active and alumnæ members of Beta Beta chapter.

But it is argued by defendant's counsel that the injury is so light, the sphere of action of this society so removed from material considerations, which alone can set in action the movement of the courts for the prevention and redress of injuries, and the im-

plied powers of the grand council, an inferior body to the national convention, with the assent of two-thirds of the chapters, so great, that no court can inquire or intervene.

The grand council is created by the national convention, and is evidently designed for executive functions, to be performed during the interregnum between conventions. It has a negative vote against the withdrawal of chapters, whether such withdrawal is applied for by a chapter, or is to be forced. No affirmative power to act in such a matter is given the grand council. Nor has it been assumed, except in one other instance, where the chapter surrendered its papers without protest. In all other withdrawals the national convention has exercised the judicial power to withdraw charters. No causes for expulsion are provided for by the constitution, and the national convention, prior to the prosecution against the Beta Beta chapter, had initiated proceedings for rules to regulate and justify proper action against chapters, which rules had not been formulated when the complaint was made against the Beta Beta chapter.

The presumption therefore arises, if we may venture to apply inferences of legal construction to the proceedings of this fraternity, that its organized rules have not been observed in obliterating this chapter and depriving its active and alumnæ members of their share in the valuable property of the fraternity, and the benefits of the dues paid for the current year, even were no considerations involved.

But the deeper injuries appear. The virus of the original accusation permeated the action from May to August, from the Alpha to the Omega of the offensive procedure. That procedure was initiated, persisted in and concluded, with only that shifting of form of action which some prudence dictated.

It will not answer to say that a prosecution which was instituted upon the basis of unfitness for refined feminine association, and culminated in a judgment of perpetual exclusion, is purified and made the proper foundation for such a judgment because, while it did not in any way pass against the truth of the more precise charge of want of culture and refinement, it ostensibly placed such judgment on the general ground which might cover any un-

fitness, "because of lack of proper material for the maintenance of the chapter." The material referred to is animate and not inanimate. Translated in the light of the charges, the findings mean the want of proper young women to keep the chapter fit for the association of their members, by reason of the lack of culture and refinement.

Those charges affected all the members of the chapter, resident or non-resident, active or alumnæ. They tainted the membership of all. No claim was made by any deterioration of membership in determining the propriety of retaining the chapter, and all of the members were classified together. Their title to membership came from a disgraced chapter, and the benefits of association with the fraternity were destroyed by the judgment condemning the source of their membership. The resident members could no longer enjoy social participation in the chapter meetings, and their outside privileges, infrequent in use, were of little value to compensate for the deprivation and injury. They could not affiliate with other members of equal standing. So their membership was practically destroyed, and a defense against remedial action that the barren membership remains to plaintiff, is hardly worth the seriousness with which it is urged.

In the absence of defined regulations as to the cause for expulsion, the ordinary principles of justice govern. Offenses against the tenets of the order justify action. Caprice or malice do not. There is no evidence of any governmental rule which destroys the presumptions as to the tenets of the fraternity. We may safely assume, without fear of protest from any defendants, that those tenets aim to promote the tender feminine graces and refinements which harmonize so thoroughly with the just and even altruistic principles. To wrong an outsider, and, a fortiori, a member, is conclusively against the basic ethics of a fraternity order. Hence the wrong here done is undoubtedly contrary to the governing principles of the fraternity, and so wrongs, not only the plaintiffs, but the fraternity itself.

I should, therefore, hold that, even if the outward forms of the society had been observed in degrading this chapter and its mem-

bers, still such a blow was struck to the vital principles of the order and the rights of its members, that no formalities could justify such destructive action, and anyone aggrieved could appeal to the only resource left—the benign yet powerful protection of the law.

And it is a mistake to rest upon the assertion that the law recognizes only material property injuries, and has no care for wounded emotions or character. Even in the cruder days of the common law it gave to lost service of a daughter or wife pence, where it gave to the wounded sensibilities of the father or husband hundreds of pounds. It atoned for injury to character and wounded feeling by exemplary damages. And courts of equity, such as the one now appealed to, grasp jurisdiction of other than property injuries, where equitable considerations require action to prevent hurt to standing or character which damages may not compensate.

In the present case the circulation to chapters, or members for their action for expulsion of Beta Beta chapter, of unfounded charges against the membership of that chapter, without notice to the persons affected; the continuance with the added statement of the grand president, promoter of the charges, that the chapter had published the constitution against the vows of the initiated members, now abandoned; refusal to give the sheets containing the names of members of the various chapters, so that the members of the chapter affected could not present their side to the persons who would cast the votes of the chapters; giving that notice of contemplated final action at a place fifteen hundred miles away, at vacation time, when no official chapter action could be taken in defense, and only volunteers could appear to protest; refusing to pass upon such protest, and adjudging expulsion by a tribunal presided over by the accuser, and composed partly of already prejudiced judges, without withdrawal of the charges against character; and formulating a decision which could be construed as covering those charges, give to the courts the right to say that the rules of the society have been violated and personal rights injured, and thus interfere to enjoin further action to consummate the wrong.

Nor will it be an answer to say that, granting an injury was done these plaintiffs, no relief whatever can be given them because the defendants acted officially as a unit, and only one of them has been reached by the courts of this State. This action is brought to prevent a wrong being consummated, and, if official power has been exceeded or usurped, may go against one or all. The grand president, or any other grand councilor, cannot defeat justice by the exercise of a prudent discretion in not appearing within the jurisdiction, or defending her action so vigorously assailed. The defendant served can intensify the injury and practically destroy all the chapter rights by scattering broadcast among all the fraternity members in the official "Key" the tidings of expulsion, unfounded if that expulsion is illegal.

I understand from the brief of counsel for the defendant, submitted after the trial, that he concedes the law to be that notice must be served upon the member of a society before action in the nature of expulsion, the charges stated in the notice, and fair opportunity afforded him for a hearing in the defense; that the tribunal which has the power to expel must be free from personal hostility, bias or fraud; and that where there is an absence of constitutional rights or by-laws regulating the causes for expulsion and the manner in which proceedings should be taken, those proceedings must be conducted in accordance with the principles of natural justice.

In the view of the facts as seen by this Court, it is, therefore, unnecessary to cite authorities in justification of the conclusion reached that a legal remedy here exists. However, I understand this concession to be within the principles of the decisions, some of which may be briefly adverted to.

The General Term of the First Department held, in the case of Loubat vs. Leroy, 40 Hun, 546, that a resolution of expulsion of a member could be declared null and void for want of proper notice and a fair hearing.

In the case of the People ex rel. Merscheim vs. The Musical Union, 47 Hun, 273, the Commission of Appeals decided that an appearance at the time of hearing and a denial of the right of the

directors to proceed, and a refusal to answer the charge, did not deprive the member of his right to previous service of the charges, and the power to apply for reinstatement did not prevent mandamus proceedings in the courts. See also People ex rel. Deverell vs. The Musical Union, 118 N. Y. 101.

In the matter of Miller vs. The Builders' League, 28 App. Div. 630, the decision of one of the justices of this district was affirmed upon the opinion of that justice. It was there held that the order had no right to expel the member for resorting to legal privileges, and that to do so was unauthorized and arbitrary.

In the late case of the People ex. rel. Johnson vs. N. Y. Produce Exchange, 149 N. Y. 401, it was held that the causes of suspension and expulsion must be stated with reasonable certainty in the notice to the member, and the cause for the action must be within the scope of the by-laws.

These cases are mainly as to membership in corporations, but no distinction is recognized between corporations and voluntary unincorporated associations. Lewis vs. Wilson, 121 N. Y. 284.

The case here is substantially the same, so far as the greater benefits of membership are concerned, as though the act of expulsion were directed against the plaintiffs individually.

For the reasons which have been stated in this opinion, the chief value of membership and association with members of other chapters lies in the initiation by a chapter of good standing, and the continuance of privileges as members of the local chapter. When that value has been destroyed by an expulsion of the chapter on the assumption that it is not, and never has been, worthy of maintenance from the character of its material, the blow comes home directly to all those who have become members under the authority of that chapter and so their individual rights have been invaded.

Let a judgment go for the relief demanded, in the nature of an injunction.

The formal order of the Court, made June 23, 1899, the title of the case being omitted, based upon the foregoing opinion, is as follows:

The parties having stipulated that the allegations of the complaint in action No. 1 be considered in issue the same as though an answer had been served denying all the allegations thereof, and that both actions be tried as though duly consolidated into one, and all the issues of fact coming on to be tried by the Court at a special term held in the courthouse at Canton by the undersigned without a jury, and having been tried on the 3d of March, 1899:

Now, after hearing Mr. Ledyard P. Hale for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Elmer A. Denton for the defendant, Mary J. Hull, and after due deliberation, I decide that there is no fraternity law or rule of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity imposing the withdrawal of a charter as a penalty for any act of omission on the part of a chapter; that the defendants are without judicial power; that their powers can be exercised only in the interim between the biennial convention of the fraternity; that no adequate notice was given to the Beta Beta chapter, and no notice was given to any of the charter members of the chapter; that no hearing was awarded to the plaintiffs, Lucia E. Heaton and Catherine S. Stallman, and the other persons who appeared as volunteers for the chapter; that evidence was heard against the chapter in their absence; that a majority of the defendants were disqualified by prejudice and bias from acting judicially; that the acts and proceedings of the defendants were null and void; and that the Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action.

I accordingly direct judgment for the plaintiffs against the defendant, Mary J. Hull, for the relief demanded in the complaint, with costs, which are hereby awarded to the plaintiffs against said defendant, to be taxed.

And the plaintiffs may apply from time to time to the Court on the foot of the judgment for any further order or direction to which they may be entitled.

LESLIE W. RUSSSELL, J. S. C.

The defendants appealed from this decision to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court but were again defeated, the following opinion having been handed down.

Lucia E. Heaton and Others, Respondents, v. Mary J. Hull, Appellant, Impleaded with Others.

Fraternal society—action to prevent the revocation of the charter of a chapter thereof—when maintainable.

Members of a chapter of a college fraternity may maintain an action against the grant council thereof to restrain it from unlawfully withdrawing the charter of the chapter, although no member is thereby sought to be expelled from the fraternity and no property rights are appropriated.

Where there is no provision in the charter of the chapter or in the constitution or by-laws of the fraternity authorizing the revocation of the charter except for a violation of the rules and usages of the fraternity, the fact that the college at which the chapter is located has not proper material for the maintenance of the chapter, and that disclosures have been made of the constitution and of certain

secrets of the fraternity, will not authorize the revocation of the charter, especially if it appears that the disclosures were rendered necessary for the defense of the chapter against the attempted revocation.

Appealed by the defendant, Mary J. Hull, from a judgment of the Supreme Court in favor of the plaintiffs, entered in the office of the clerk of the county of St. Lawrence on the 10th day of July, 1899, upon the decision of the Court rendered after a trial at the St. Lawrence Special Term, granting a permanent injunction against the defendants.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The plaintiffs are, some of them charter members, some active, and some alumnæ members of the Beta Beta chapter of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity, a secret society, with twenty-seven chapters in different women's colleges in the United States. The defendants compose the grand council of that fraternity, with substantially plenary powers during the interim between the national conventions of the fraternity, which are held in alternate years. The judgment appealed from restrains the defendants from proceeding to withdraw the charter of the Beta Beta chapter existing in the St. Lawrence University in the State so long as the chapter conforms to the rules and usages of the fraternity.

SMITH, J.

E. A. DENTON, for the appellant.
LEDYARD P. HALE, for the respondents.

OPINION OF THE APPELLATE COURT

The charter which gave life to this chapter provides that the grand chapter of the fraternity has granted unto this plaintiff and others as a chapter of the fraternity "full power to perform all duties and ceremonies appertaining to the same whilst they conform to the rules and usages of the fraternity, otherwise this chapter may be declared null and void." The acceptance of this charter made the contract between the mother fraternity and the chapter, and would seem to give to the plaintiffs constituting the chapter the right to permanence so long as they shall conform to the rules and usages of the fraternity.

It is undoubtedly true that any charter granted to a chapter in one of these fraternities is subject to the constitution and by-laws of the fraternity which to that extent are deemed a part of the contract. But nowhere in the Constitution or By-Laws of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity is there any provision authorizing the withdrawal of a chapter, except for the violation of the rules and usages of the fraternity.

There are three grounds upon which the defendants have attempted to annul the plaintiff's charter. First, that the college itself has not proper material for maintenance of a charter. If, however, the charter accepted constitutes the contract between the fraternity and the chapter, power of revocation is not given therein for any such reason. This is not a violation either of a rule or a usage of the fraternity for which alone, under the contract, a charter can be annulled. The second and third grounds are a disclosure of the Constitution and a divulging of certain secrets of the fraternity relative to the attempt of the defendants to withdraw the plaintiffs' charter. Assume, for the argument, that these secrets were divulged and for it the chapter can be held responsible; nevertheless, there do not appear to have been any disclosures that have not been rendered necessary for the defense of the chapter against the attempted illegal action of the fraternity officers. The violation of the plaintiff's obligation will not authorize the fraternity to declare forfeited the charter, when such violation is rendered necessary by the fault of the fraternity itself.

With this attempt of the defendants to withdraw this charter, unauthorized by the Constitution or rules of the fraternity, and in violation of the charter, have the plaintiffs a standing in court to complain? No member is sought to be expelled from the fraternity. No property rights are appropriated. What is sought is to restrain the chapter from taking new members. This means an extinction of the chapter after the present members of the fraternity in the college have been graduated. The material loss of the plaintiffs is the loss by the alumnæ of a home chapter of their fraternity. Is this loss substantial?

The friendships of college days are generally the strongest of

one's life. More strongly still are those friendships cemented by fraternity life. In after life not only are they the source of social and intellectual enjoyment, but many times of material advantage. Moreover, this tie holds more strongly among the graduates of the same institution. Their interests are in common. Their chapter is to all its graduates a club home where friendly greeting is always assured and this fact operates to call back the graduates, especially at commencement times. The loss of this club home is not merely sentimental; it is a substantial loss which has always been markedly felt whenever a chapter of a fraternity has been withdrawn from a college. If there be aught of substance in the right of one to membership in a social club, apart from his property right, by a parity of reasoning there is equal substance in the right of a fraternity man to the maintenance of his club home. It is the same wrong to extinguish one's club as to expel him from his club. We are not unmindful of the fact that this reasoning applies with more force to the relations among men than those among women. But the difference is in degree and not in kind.

This action may be without actual precedent. No case is cited, however, where the Court has refused to interfere when an expulsion has been attempted unauthorized by the rules of a club. Until, therefore, this chapter has violated some rule of usage of the fraternity, it would seem to have the right to live, and an attempt by the fraternity to withdraw the charter in violation of its contract should be and is a proper subject of judicial cognizance. For these reasons we think the judgment was right.

All concurred, except Parker, P. J., and Merwin, J., dissenting. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

[The chapter subsequently withdrew from K K Γ and reorganized as a local society under the name of Z Φ.—W. R. B.]

BIBLIOGRAPHY

THIS list of books and other printed matter relating to the fraternities has been compiled with the assistance of Walter B. Palmer, Φ Δ Θ, of the Bureau of Labor, Washington, D. C. Mr. Palmer has been for many years a devoted worker in all fields of effort relating not only to his own fraternity, but to fraternities in general. He has occupied almost every position of honor and trust which Φ Δ Θ could induce him to accept, and if there were any general body representative of the entire Greek World he would be the most appropriate chairman of it. The amount of labor involved in securing the information in the following pages has been colossal. Much other literature exists in newspaper articles, but it consists mainly in hasty "write-ups," condensed or paraphrased from some edition of this book, and rejuvenated by the addition of an interview with some temporarily prominent fraternity or collegiate personage.

BOOKS RELATING TO FRATERNITIES IN GENERAL

SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGES: *Some Opinions Concerning Them.* Pp. 4. No cover or title page; above printing at top of first page. An article approving college secret societies, reprinted, November 20, 1850, from an article headed "Narrative of Review of Religion in Williams College," which appeared first in the *American Quarterly Register*, May, 1841. See first title under "Magazine Articles Relating to Fraternities."

REVIEW OF A TRACT ENTITLED "SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGES —SOME OPINIONS CONCERNING THEM." Pp. 4. No cover or title page; above printing at top of first page. An article uphold-

ing college secret societies, answering arguments in the above mentioned tract, quoting favorable opinions of such societies from some of their distinguished members, and referring to speeches made before the K A, Σ Φ, Ψ Υ and A Φ societies. Dated "Union College, November 21, 1850." *Reflector* print.

REVIEW OF THE "REVIEW." No cover or title page; above printing at top of first page. An answer to the tract last mentioned above. Not dated, but printed probably in December, 1850, as it refers to said tracts as having been issued "a short time since." Presents arguments against college secret societies, especially on account of the expense they incurred for halls, badges, suppers, etc., and their "deleterious effect upon religious young men."

FOUR YEARS AT YALE. By a graduate of '69. New Haven, Conn., 1871: Charles C. Chatfield Co. Cloth, pp. 713. The author is Lyman H. Bagg, Ψ Υ. Chapters 1 to 4, pp. 51 to 190, are devoted to a most minute and painstaking account of the society system at Yale.

COLLEGE SECRET SOCIETIES: *Their Customs, Character, and Efforts for their Suppression.* By H. L. Kellogg. Chicago: Ezra A. Cook, 1874. Paper, pp. 88. A bitter attack on fraternities, emanating from a committee appointed by the National Christian Association, 1873. Second edition, with 6 pages of additional matter. 1894.

AMERICAN COLLEGES: *Their Students and Work.* By Charles F. Thwing, President Western Reserve University. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878. Cloth. Second edition, 1883. Chapter V treats of fraternities.

THE GREEK-LETTER SOCIETIES. By Albert P. Jacobs, Ψ Υ, Detroit: Gulley Printing House, 12, 14, 16 Larned St., East. March, 1879. Cloth, pp. 51.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES: *A descriptive analysis of the social system in the Colleges of the United States, with a detailed account of each fraternity.* By Wm. Raimond Baird. Philadelphia.

[The three tracts above mentioned are, so far as known, the earliest prints relating to college secret societies in general. All three are in the library of Union University. The first and third were reprinted in the *Phi Gamma Delta*, December, 1904.]

J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1879. Cloth, pp. 212. Frontispiece displays "Badges of the chaptered fraternities." The author was a member of A Σ X, which united with B Θ Π, October, 1879.

In 1882 new articles about some fraternities were printed on sheets, which were substituted for some of the sheets as originally printed, and changes in other fraternities were noted in five supplemental pages. This was afterward called the first revised edition or second edition.

THE SECRET SOCIETY SYSTEM. By E. E. Aiken. New Haven: O. H. Briggs, publisher; Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, Printers. 1882. Paper, pp. 110. An attack on fraternities, especially those at Yale. Revised and enlarged from five articles printed in the *Yale Critic*. 1882.

THE GREEK FRATERNITY ISSUE. By E. E. White, President of Purdue University. Indianapolis: Wm. B. Burford, State Printer. 1882, 1883 and 1884. Paper. Included in the seventh annual report (pp. 7, 8 and 27–76) of the President of Purdue to the board of trustees, the eighth annual report (pp. 11 and 12) and the ninth annual report (pp. 12, 13, 19, 29–56), for the college years ending June 30, 1881, 1882 and 1883, respectively. An argument against fraternities with the special object of suppressing Σ X at Purdue.

REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE OF THE STATE OF INDIANA. Volume 82. Indianapolis: Carlon & Hollenbeck. 1883. Contains decision in case styled, The State *ex rel* Stallard vs. White *et al.* Held, that the President of Purdue University, E. E. White, must permit T. P. Hawley to matriculate as a student at the University, although he was a member of Σ X, and that the faculty had no legal right to compel a student, as a condition of such matriculation, to sign a pledge that he would disconnect himself from a college fraternity while attending the institution, as Purdue was a public institution, and the condition sought to be imposed constituted a discrimination against a certain class of students within the State, which the faculty had no right to impose.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE GREEK-LETTER FRATERNITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, republished, corrected and brought down

to date from the files of the *Occident*, newspaper, for the year ending June 1, 1883. Berkeley (Cal.): Occident Publishing Company. 1883. Paper, pp. 44. A virulent attack on fraternities at the University of California.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES: *A descriptive analysis of the society system in the colleges of the United States, with a detailed account of each fraternity.* By Wm. Raimond Baird. Second revised edition. New York: Frank Williams, 64 Duane Street. 1883. Cloth, pp. 265, 3⅞x5¾. Instead of a frontispiece showing all the badges, the article on each fraternity is preceded with an engraved illustration of its badge or emblematic cut. Later called the third edition.

THE COLLEGE STUDENTS' MANUAL. By H. E. Moseley. Grand Rapids, Mich.: H. E. & A. B. Moseley. 1884. Cloth, pp. 195, 4¾x7¼. Contains a list of all colleges and universities in the United States, and treats of requirements for admission, libraries, college societies, etc.

A STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 1890. The first dictionary to mention college fraternities. Under the word "Fraternity," is the following entry: "Greek-Letter fraternities (U. S.), college, literary or social organizations, known by the initial letters of a Greek motto, or the like, and consisting usually of affiliated chapters; very numerous in American colleges where they often own costly halls or club houses, which in some instances include dormitories for members."

AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES: *A descriptive analysis of the society system of the colleges of the United States, with a detailed account of each fraternity.* By Wm. Raimond Baird. Fourth edition. New York: James P. Downs. 1890. Cloth, pp. 359.

THE WORLD ALMANAC FOR 1892. New York: The Press Publishing Company. Contains statistics of fraternities, reprinted from the 1890 edition of "American College Fraternties," Same also in edition for 1893.

[Practically all the Almanacs now print similar statistics of little value.]

JOHNSON'S UNIVERSAL CYCLOPEDIA. New York: A. B. Johnson Company. 1893. Volume II contains an article on "College Fraternities," by W. R. Baird, B Θ Π. The first cyclopedia to contain such an article.

COLLEGES IN AMERICA. By John Marshall Baker, Ph.D. Cleveland, Ohio: Cleveland Printing and Publishing Company. 1894. Cloth, pp. 265, 4⅝x6¼. Discusses the origin, development and characteristics of colleges. Chapter V, on "Student Life in College," refers to fraternities. Contains a brief bibliography.

ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA; *Passed at the Regular Session of 1897*. Columbia: Charles A. Calvo, Jr., State Printer. 1897. Contains an act, approved March 5, 1897, entitled "An act to prohibit Greek-Letter Fraternities or any organization of like nature in State institutions."

THE COLLEGE YEAR-BOOK AND ATHLETIC RECORD, *for the Academic Year 1896–97*. Compiled and edited by Edwin Emerson, Jr. New York: Stone & Kimball. 1897. Cloth, pp. 592. Contains descriptions of colleges, statistics as to buildings, income, students, volumes in libraries, list of professors in each, college publications, colors and cheers, a list of fraternities, athletic records, etc.

FOLLY, EXPENSE AND DANGER OF SECRET SOCIETIES. By Charles A. Blanchard, President of Wheaton College (Ill.). Chicago: National Christian Association. 1897. Paper, pp. 32. College fraternities as well as other secret orders are condemned. [The National Christian Association publishes much anti-secret society literature and alleged exposures of the rituals of the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and many other orders; also a monthly journal called the *Christian Cynosure*, which "represents the Christian movement against the secret lodge system."]

AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES: *A descriptive analysis of the fraternity system in the colleges of the United States, with a detailed account of each fraternity*. By Wm. Raimond Baird. Fifth edition. Harrisburg, Pa.: Mount Pleasant Printery. 1898. Cloth, pp. 438.

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF FRATERNITIES. A compilation of existing authentic information and the results of original investigation as to the origin, derivation, founders, development, aims, emblems, character and personnel of more than six hundred secret societies in the United States; supplemented by family trees of groups of societies, comparative statistics of membership, charts, plates, maps, and the names of many representative members. Compiled and edited by Albert C. Stevens, associate editor of "The Standard Dictionary," and formerly editor of "Bradstreet's"; assisted by more than one thousand members of living secret societies. New York, N. Y., and Paterson, N. J.: Hamilton Printing and Publishing Company. 1899. Cloth, pp. XXIV+444. Thirty-seven pages devoted to college fraternities. The author is a member of A Δ Φ.

THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR-BOOK FOR 1899. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. 1900. Contains (pp. 347–348) an article on "College Fraternities," inserted by permission of the author of "American College Fraternities," and paraphrased from the edition of 1898.

FRATERNITY MEN OF CHICAGO. Compiled by Will J. Maxwell. Chicago: The Umbdenstock Publishing Co. 1898. Half morocco, pp. 204. *Contains sketches of the fraternities and lists of members resident in Chicago and vicinity. Only members of the men's general fraternities were included. Illustrated with half-tone views of chapter houses and many portraits.

This was the first of a series of similar books issued under the same management, using substantially the same front matter and illustrations, bound in the same style and containing lists of fraternity men in the following localities: St. Louis, 1898, pp. 140; Philadelphia, 1899, pp. 544; New York, 1899, pp. 758; Cleveland, 1900, pp. 304; Washington, D. C., 1900, pp. 396; Cincinnati, 1900, pp. 308; Baltimore, 1900, pp. 348; Boston, 1900, pp. 416; Buffalo, N. Y., 1900, pp. 304; Rhode Island, 1901, pp. 304; Rochester, N. Y., 1901, pp. 304; Syracuse, N. Y., 1901, pp. 302; Albany, N. Y., 1901, pp. 300; Utica, N. Y., 1901, pp. 300; Central New York, 1901, pp. 300; Pittsburgh, Pa., 1901; pp 310, Michigan, 1901, pp. 312; Wisconsin, 1901, pp. 312; Troy, N. Y., 1901, pp. 298;

Schenectady, N. Y., 1901, pp. 300; Minnesota, 1902, pp. 340; The Pacific Coast, 1903, pp. 696, and Kansas City, 1904, pp. 366. These books were sold by subscription and are all out of print. They contained nothing of value.

REPORTS OF CASES HEARD AND DETERMINED IN THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Official edition. Volume LI. Albany: Banks & Company. 1900. Contains decision in case styled, Lucia E. Heaton and others, respondents, vs. Mary J. Hull, appellant, impleaded with others, which involved the right of the grand council of the K K Γ sorority to withdraw the charter of its chapter at Saint Lawrence University. Held, that members of a chapter of a college fraternity may maintain an action against the grand council thereof to restrain it from unlawfully withdrawing the charter of the chapter, although no member is thereby sought to be expelled from the fraternity and no property rights are appropriated. Where there is no provision in the charter of the chapter, or in the Constitution or By-Laws of the fraternity, authorizing the revocation of the charter except for a violation of the rules and usages of the fraternity, the fact that the college at which the chapter is located has not proper material for the maintenance of the chapter, and that disclosures have been made of the Constitution and of certain secrets of the fraternity, will not authorize the revocation of the charter, especially if it appears that the disclosures were rendered necessary for the defense of the chapter against the attempted revocation.

'TWIXT GREEK AND BARB: *A Story of University Life.* By William C. Levere. Evanston, Ill.: William S. Lord. 1900. Cloth, pp. 187. The author is Eminent Supreme Archon of Σ A E. Deals with fraternity conditions and customs at Northwestern University. The only novel in which fraternities are the leading theme.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS. Little Rock: The Democrat Company. 1901. Contains an act, approved May 23, 1901, entitled: "An Act to prohibit the organization of secret societies in the University of Arkansas and for other purposes."

STUDENT LIFE AND CUSTOMS. By Henry D. Sheldon. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1901. Cloth, pp. XXII +366. Discusses among other subjects fraternities, class societies, literary societies, college religious societies, and athletics. A unique and very interesting work; valuable especially on account of its full bibliography.

UNIVERSAL CYCLOPEDIA AND ATLAS. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1901. Volume III contains (pp. 63, 64) an article on "College Fraternities," by W. R. Baird.

THE COLLEGE STUDENT AND HIS PROBLEMS. By James H. Canfield, Librarian of Columbia University. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1902. Cloth, pp. 197, 4⅝x7¼. Chapter V treats of fraternities.

A THESAURUS DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Prepared under the supervision of Francis Andrews March, LL.D. Philadelphia: Historical Publishing Company. 1902. Contains three colored plates showing the seals of 33 colleges and universities and one colored plate showing the badges of 45 fraternities and sororities.

REPORTS OF CASES HEARD AND DETERMINED IN THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Official edition. Volume LXXIV. Albany: J. B. Lyon Company. 1902. Contains decision in case styled, The People of the State of New York, *ex rel.* The Delta Kappa Epsilon Society of Hamilton College, Respondent, vs. E. F. Lawler and others, as Assessors of the town of Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y., Appellants. Held, that a house owned by the Hamilton College chapter of a Greek-Letter college fraternity, organized, as stated in its certificate of incorporation, for literary purposes and the promotion of the fine arts, which house, with the exception of the society room, is primarily used as a boarding place for the active members of the chapter, at which they may enjoy the privileges of home life and meet for social recreation and fellowship without intrusion from uninvited guests, and which is incidentally used for literary, educational or scientific purposes, is not exempt from taxation under the tax law, which provided: "The real property of a corporation or

association organized exclusively for the moral or mental improvement of men or women or for educational, scientific, literary, or library purposes, or for two or more such purposes, and used exclusively for carrying out thereupon one or more of such purposes, and the personal property of any such corporation shall be exempt from taxation."

CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED IN THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. Volume 182. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1903. Contains decision in case styled, Phi Beta Epsilon Corporation vs. City of Boston. Held, that the keeping of a dormitory and boarding house for students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by a literary or scientific corporation other than the institution itself, is not an educational purpose within the meaning of the statute, exempting from taxation the property of such corporation used for an educational purpose; and if some literary or scientific work is done in the building this does not change the result if the principal use of the building is for a dormitory or boarding house.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITY. Paper, pp. 33, 6x9. No title page; above printed at top of first page; same words on cover. Contains 48 replies to circular letters addressed by W. A. Crawford, K Σ, to the Presidents of the leading collegiate institutions throughout the United States, asking for their opinions of fraternities, nearly all of such replies being favorable. Prefatory statement dated Arkadelphia, Ark., March 10, 1903. Press of Arkadelphia Herald-Siftings Printing Company. 1903.

SHALL FRATERNITIES LIVE? Paper, pp. 48. Contains articles favorable to fraternities, intended to influence the members of the Legislature of Mississippi to vote against a bill to prohibit fraternities at the University of Mississippi, which had been introduced in the House of Representatives. Issued by the fraternities at the University of Mississippi, February, 1904.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. 1903. Volume VII contains an article on "Fraternities," with colored plate illustrating fraternity badges.

PATTERSON'S COLLEGE AND SCHOOL DIRECTORY. Compiled by

Homer L. Patterson. Chicago: American Educational Company. 1904. Cloth, pp. 346, 6¾x8¾. Contains a list of collegiate institutions, professional schools, seminaries and academies in the United States and Canada, a list of college papers, information about college fraternities, a list of universities in Europe, and other matter. The information regarding fraternities includes the date and place of founding of each fraternity, the title and location of each of its chapters, describes its badge, and mentions its colors, flower, and the name of its open magazine.

THE SORORITY HAND-BOOK. Canton, Mass. 1907. By Ida Shaw Martin. Published by the author. Paper and cloth. Contains essays on the higher education, the Evolution of the Sorority System, the Mission of the Sorority, names and addresses of officers of each sorority, its roll of living chapters, approximate generalized statistics and insignia. Also a general list of inactive chapters, an essay on honorary societies, and a directory of institutions at which sororities are located.

Second edition of the above 1907. It adds a list of men's fraternities with roll of their active chapters and a half tone plate of 23 badges.

Third edition of the above 1909. Substantially the same in style and scope as the second but with some additional illustrations.

Fourth edition of the above 1911. Menosha, Wis. Adds an illustration of sorority flags and some additional information about the men's fraternities.

A HISTORY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN AMERICA. By Charles F. Thwing. New York. D. Appleton & Co. 1906. Contains some slight references to fraternity life and nomenclature.

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING IN OUR COLLEGES. By Clarence F. Birdseye. New York. 1907. The Macmillan Co.

THE REORGANIZATION OF OUR COLLEGES. By Clarence F. Birdseye. New York. 1909. The Baker-Taylor Co.

Both of these books contain much of interest relating to college fraternities and especially to chapter house life.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANICA. Eleventh edition. Cambridge, England. At the University Press. New York. 1910. Vol. XI. Article. Fraternity College at pages 40, 41. By William R. Baird.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES RELATING TO FRATERNITIES

NARRATIVE OF REVIEW OF RELIGION IN WILLIAMS COLLEGE. By Albert Hopkins; *American Quarterly Register*, (Boston), May, 1841. Refers to hindrances which college secret societies were alleged to have caused to a religious revival at Williamstown, Mass.; adduces objections to such societies, and quotes opinions antagonistic to them from college presidents and professors and other persons. [See first three titles under "Books Relating to Fraternities in General."]

COLLEGE SECRET SOCIETIES. By W. W. Lathrop; *University Quarterly*, April, 1861. An argument against the secret society principle.

MY OBJECTIONS TO SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGES. By Howard Crosby, Δ Φ, Chancellor of the University of New York; *The Congregationalist*, April 20, 1871.

DISCIPLINE IN AMERICAN COLLEGES. By James McCosh, President of Princeton College; *North American Review*, May–June, 1878. Considers fraternities harmful.

A FOSSIL FROM THE TERTIARY. By E. E. Hale, A Δ Φ; *Atlantic Monthly*, July, 1879. An historical sketch of Φ B K.

A COLLEGE CAMP AT LAKE GEORGE. By R. R. Bowker, A Δ Φ; *Scribner's Monthly*, March, 1879. An account of a summer camp maintained by Manhattan (C. C. N. Y.) chapter of A Δ Φ.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGE. *The Critic*, March 8, 1884. Editorial criticising societies at Yale; answered by *Scroll and Key* in issue for March 22.

THE SECRET SOCIETY SYSTEM OF YALE COLLEGE. By John Addison Porter, Δ K E; *The New Englander*, May, 1884. Reprinted in pamphlet, pp. 19.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. By A. D. White, Ψ Υ, President of Cornell University; *The Forum*, May, 1887. A strong argument in favor of fraternities.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGE. By C. S. Robinson, X Ψ, B Θ Π; *The Century*, October, 1887. Refers to the formation of the Anti-Secret Confederation. See page 140.

INTERCHANGE (SYMPOSIUM ON FRATERNITIES). By James McCosh, President of Princeton College; J. H. Seelye, Ψ Υ, Presi-

dent of Amherst College; C. K. Adams, Ψ Υ, President of Cornell University; Prof. Oren Root, Σ Φ (Β Θ Π), of Hamilton College, and Prof. T. C. Burgess, of Fredonia (N. Y.) State Normal and Training School; *The Academy* (Syracuse, N. Y.), November, 1887. Arguments for and against fraternities.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. By J. A. Porter, Δ K E; *The Century*, September, 1888. Illustrated with views of chapter houses.

THE FAST SET AT HARVARD. By "Aleck Quest:" *North American Review*, November, 1888. An arraignment of Δ K E; answered by "One of the Fast Set" in issue for December.

THE ADVANTAGES OF COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. By A. F. Sanborn; *The Academy* (Syracuse, N. Y.), October, 1890.

THE ORIGINAL RECORDS OF THE Φ B K SOCIETY, 1776–1781, together with the original charter granted to the Harvard chapter, sketches of the original fifty members, and lists of the officers and chapters of the present organization. By L. G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College; *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine*, April, 1896.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. By P. F. Piper; *The Cosmopolitan*, April, 1897. Illustrated with the badges of the various fraternities.

GREEK-LETTER SOCIETIES IN AMERICAN COLLEGES. By E. H. L. Randolph, Φ Δ Θ; *New England Magazine*, September, 1897. The author of "Student Life and Customs" says it is the "best general sketch of the fraternities, written from a sympathetic standpoint." Illustrated with views of chapter houses.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES. By E. J. Ridgway; *Munsey's Magazine*, February, 1901. Illustrated with the badges of the various fraternities and with views of chapter houses.

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. New York. Volumes I–X, 1887–1894. Merged into *The American University Magazine*. "University Societies" department edited by A. P. Jacobs, Ψ Υ.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSTIY MAGAZINE. New York. Volumes I–VI, 1894–1897. Suspended, 1897. "University Societies" department edited by A. P. Jacobs.

THE COLLEGE FRATERNITY. Edited by E. H. L. Randolph, Φ Δ Θ. New York. Volumes I–II, 1892, 1893. Merged, 1893 into the *University Review*, which soon suspended.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. Kansas City. "Fraternity Department" of Volumes II and III, 1897–1898, edited by R. H. Switzler, Φ Δ Θ.

[There are many other such articles but they contain nothing of value.]

HISTORIES OF FRATERNITIES

THE PSI UPSILON EPITOME: *Studies addressed to the Society concerning its outward growth, characteristics and results from its origin, in the latter part of 1833, to the installation of its youngest chapter early in 1884.* By Albert Poole Jacobs, Phi (Michigan), '73. Boston: Rand, Avery & Company. 1884. Cloth; pp. 264. Illustrated.

A MANUAL OF PHI DELTA THETA. By Walter B. Palmer. Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House. Printed for the author. 1886. Cloth; pp. 54. Contains: I. Sketch of the Fraternity. II. Prominent Members. III. Statistics of Fraternities. IV. Statistics of Colleges. Preface dated May 1, 1886.

FRATERNITY STUDIES. *A Manual of Information Concerning the Fraternity of Beta Theta Pi.* By William Raimond Baird, M.E., LL.B., author of "American College Fraternities," etc. Harrisburg, Pa.: Mount Pleasant Printery. 1894. Cloth; pp. 370. Illustrated. Contains a history of Β Θ Π to 1893 and chapters relating to the social life, publications and membership of that fraternity; also, a chapter on the general fraternities.

HAND-BOOK OF BETA THETA PI. By William Raimond Baird. New York. 1907. A second edition of "Fraternity Studies."

A MANUAL OF PHI DELTA THETA. Second edition. By Walter Benjamin Palmer. Indianapolis: Carlon & Hollenbeck. 1897. Paper; pp. No title page; above printed on cover. Illustrated. Preface dated September, 1897.

MEMORIAL HISTORY OF THE THETA DELTA CHI FRATERNITY, *With an Account of the Semi-Centennial Convention and Banquet.* Clay W. Holmes, Phi (Lafayette), '87, Editor and Publisher, Elmira, N. Y. 1898. Cloth; pp. 294. Illustrated.

PHI BETA KAPPA HAND-BOOK AND GENERAL ADDRESS CATALOGUE OF THE UNITED STATES. By E. B. Parsons. North Adams, Mass. 1900.

THE HISTORY OF THE PHI KAPPA PSI FRATERNITY, *From Its Foundation in 1852 to Its Fiftieth Anniversary.* By Charles Liggett Van Cleve, Ohio Alpha (O. W. U.), '79. Philadelphia: Franklin Printing Company. 1902. Cloth; pp. 304. Illustrated.

KAPPA'S RECORD: *A Short History of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity.* By Minnie Royse Walker, Iota (DePauw). New York: Edward V. Brokam & Bro. 1903. Paper; pp. 67.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON MANUAL. By George H. Kress. Los Angeles, Cal.: Baumgardt Publishing Company. 1904. Cloth; pp. X+186. Contains an historical sketch of Σ A E, also a paragraph about each other general college fraternity for men or women.

MEN AND DAYS IN PHI BETA KAPPA. By Arthur Copeland, Newark, N. J. 1907. Contains an essay in several chapters.

THE KAPPA SIGMA BOOK. By Boutwell Dunlap. Nashville, Tenn. 1907. Profusely illustrated.

A DETAILED RECORD OF DELTA DELTA DELTA. By Bessie Leach Priddy, Galesburg, Ill. 1907. Profusely illustrated. Contains also Chapter histories and catalogues of members.

THE MANUAL OF PI KAPPA ALPHA. By Lloyd R. Byrne. Fort Smith, Ark. 1908.

THE MANUAL OF CHI OMEGA. By Georgia M. Shattuck and Mattie Craighill Nicholas. Washington, D. C. 1909. Contains a history and directory.

THE MANUAL OF THE ALPHA TAU OMEGA FRATERNITY. By Claude T. Reno. Allentown, Pa. 1911. Contains a history of A T Ω.

THE HISTORY OF ALPHA CHI OMEGA. By Mabel H. Siller. 1911. Published by the fraternity. It contains a history of the fraternity, many chapter histories and a catalogue of the members. It is illustrated with reproductions of photographs.

THE HISTORY OF THE SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON FRATERNITY. By William C. Levere. Chicago. 1911. In three large volumes profusely illustrated with reproductions of photographs and documents.

PHI RHO SIGMA HISTORY AND DIRECTORY 1912. By D. E. W. Wenstrand. Contains many illustrations.

THE CATALOGUES OF A Δ Φ, X Ψ, Z Ψ, Φ K Σ, Σ A E, Σ Φ, Σ X, Σ N, X Φ, K A (Northern), K A (Southern) and Δ Υ contain more or less historical matter about their respective fraternities.

SKETCHES OF CHAPTERS have been published by the Dartmouth, Brown, Wesleyan, Rochester and Michigan chapters of Ψ Υ, the Wabash and Ohio Wesleyan chapters of Φ K Ψ, the Denison chapter of B Θ Π, Cornell chapter of Θ Δ X, the Cornell chapter of Φ Σ K, the Williams chapter of K A, the Williams chapter of Σ Φ, the Bowdoin and Colgate chapters of Δ K E, the Trinity chapter of K Σ. The Amherst chapter of A Δ Φ published an account of its semi-centennial exercises in 1887.

*There are a number of books which are not specifically mentioned above and yet which contain some reference to the college fraternities. Among them are: COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION, by Professor Thwing, of Western Reserve University (Scribners); COLBY STORIES (Rumford Press, Concord, N. H.); STORIES OF BOWDOIN, J. C. Minot (Δ K E), Augusta, Me.; HARVARD EPISODES, C. M. Flandrau, (Small Maynard Co.); PENNSYLVANIA STORIES, Arthur H. Quinn (B Θ Π), (Pennsylvania Publishing Co., Philadelphia); DIARY OF A FRESHMAN, by C. M. Flandrau, (Doubleday Page Co.) relates to Harvard experiences and describes some of the workings of the Dickey Club; ANN ARBOR TALES, K. E. Harriman (Geo. W. Jacobs Co.); CORNELL STORIES, James J. Sanderson (Scribners).

*Additions to this list will be gratefully received and noted in future editions.

STATISTICAL TABLES

THE following tables, so far as they relate to 1883, 1890, 1898 and 1905, are reprints of the tables which appeared in previous editions. They will afford some measure of comparison of certain obvious facts. The scope of the table was somewhat enlarged in 1898, the number of houses owned and rented being stated, also the number of States in which each fraternity is actively represented. Where the statistics in this table differ from those given in the body of the book, the figures in the table are derived from later information, and are to be preferred.

In the tables for 1905 and 1912, the local societies are not separately listed, on account of their great number and the relative unimportance of many of them.

STATISTICAL TABLE—1883.

General Fraternities	Membership	Active Chapters	Inactive Chapters	Chapter-houses	Where Founded	When Founded
Alpha Delta Phi	5,781	17	6	5	Hamilton	1832
Alpha Tau Omega	1,060	26	8	—	V. M. I.	1865
Beta Theta Pi	4,874	44	19	—	Miami	1839
Chi Phi	2,146	21	16	—	Princeton	1854
Chi Psi	2,288	16	8	3	Union	1841
Delta Kappa Epsilon	8,316	29	15	5	Yale	1844
Delta Phi	1,854	7	5	—	Union	1827
Delta Psi	2,057	9	8	3	Columbia	1847
Delta Tau Delta	2,437	32	11	—	Bethany	1859
Delta Upsilon	3,432	17	8	1	Williams	1834
Kappa Alpha	986	4	2	1	Union	1825
Kappa Alpha (S. O.)	1,087	18	2	—	W. & L. U.	1865
Kappa Sigma	1,267	14	10	—	U. of Va.	1867
Kappa Sigma Kappa	325	5	—	—	V. M. I.	1867
Phi Alpha	—	3	—	—	C. C. N. Y.	1878
Phi Delta Phi	383	6	—	—	Michigan	1870
Phi Delta Theta	3,367	44	19	—	Miami	1848
Phi Gamma Delta	3,009	27	17	—	Jefferson	1848
Phi Kappa Psi	3,819	34	13	1	Jefferson	1852
Phi Kappa Sigma	1,536	9	14	—	U. of P.	1850
Pi Kappa Alpha	307	2	6	—	U. of Va.	1868
Psi Upsilon	5,757	17	1	5	Union	1833
Q. T. V.	250	3	—	—	Mass. State	1869
Rainbow	503	2	—	—	U. of Miss.	1848
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1,218	16	21	—	U. of Ala.	1856
Sigma Chi	2,951	34	15	—	Miami	1855
Sigma Nu	238	6	4	—	V. M. I.	1869
Sigma Phi	1,609	6	2	3	Union	1827
Theta Delta Chi	1,830	13	15	—	Union	1847
Theta Xi	243	3	—	—	R. P. I.	1864
Zeta Phi	225	2	1	—	U. of Mo.	1870
Zeta Psi	2,876	19	9	3	N. Y. U.	1846
Total	67,941	505	255	30	32	

STATISTICAL TABLE—1883.

(CONTINUED.)

LOCAL FRATERNITIES	Membership	Active Chapters	Inactive Chapters	Chapter-houses	Where Existing	When Founded
Alpha Digamma	200	—	1	—	Marietta	1859
Alpha Sigma Phi	205	—	4	—	Marietta	1846
Berzelius	225	—	—	—	Sheffield	1863
Delta Beta Phi	30	—	5	—	C. C. N. Y.	1878
D. G. K.	110	—	—	—	Mass. State	1868
Delta Psi	240	—	—	—	U. of Vt.	1850
I. K. A.	249	—	—	—	Trinity	1829
K. K. K.	675	—	—	1	Dartmouth	1842
Lambda Iota	390	—	—	—	U. of Vt.	1836
Phi Nu Theta	350	—	1	1	Wesleyan	1837
Phi Sigma Kappa	75	—	—	—	Mass. State	1873
Phi Theta Psi	40	—	—	—	Lehigh	1882
Phi Zeta Mu	355	—	—	1	Dartmouth	1857
Mystic Seven	360	—	4	—	Wesleyan	1837
Sigma Delta Chi	250	—	—	—	Sheffield	1867
Sigma Delta Pi	323	—	2	—	Dartmouth	1858
Total	4,077	—	17	3	16	
LADIES' SOCIETIES.						
Alpha Beta Tau	—	2	—	—	U. of Miss.	1880
Sigma Kappa	—	1	—	—	Colby	1874
Alpha Phi	—	2	—	—	Syracuse	1872
Delta Gamma	126	10	2	—	Oxford In.	1872
Gamma Phi Beta	271	2	—	—	Syracuse	1874
Kappa Alpha Theta	78	11	2	—	Asbury	1870
Kappa Kappa Gamma	558	18	7	—	Monmouth	1870
Total	1,033	46	11	—	7	
SUMMARY.						
GENERAL FRATERNITIES	67,941	504	255	30	32	
LOCAL FRATERNITIES	4,077	16	17	3	16	
LADIES' SOCIETIES	1,033	46	11	—	7	
Total	73,051	566	283	33	55	

STATISTICAL TABLE—1890.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES

Name	Membership	Active Chapters	Inactive Chapters	Houses or Halls Owned	Where Founded	When Founded
ΑΔΦ	6,236	19	8	7	Hamilton	1832
ΑΤΩ	2,061	35	21	1	V. M. I.	1865
ΒΘΠ	6,995	60	19	1	Miami	1839
ΧΦ	3,147	21	23	1	Princeton	1854
ΧΨ	2,930	16	9	5	Union	1841
ΔΚΕ	10,353	34	13	9	Yale	1844
ΔΦ	2,205	11	4	2	Union	1827
ΔΨ	2,504	9	10	8	Columbia	1847
ΔΤΔ	4,044	39	26	—	Bethany	1860
ΔΥ	4,871	26	6	7	Williams	1834
ΚΑ	997	4	2	3	Union	1825
ΚΑ (s)	2,057	26	12	—	W. & L. U.	1867
ΚΣ	2,048	22	20	—	Virginia	1867
ΦΑΧ	†200	3	4	—	———	———
ΦΔΘ	6,803	66	17	1	Miami	1848
ΦΓΔ	4,244	40	23	—	Jefferson	1848
ΦΚΨ	5,302	35	16	1	Jefferson	1852
ΦΚΣ	1,878	11	15	1	U.of Pa.	1850
ΦΘΨ	†170	3	—	—	———	———
ΠΚΑ	310	4	7	—	U. of Va.	1868
ΨΥ	7,124	17	2	5	Union	1833
ΣΑΕ	2,342	31	33	—	Alabama	1856
ΣΧ	3,999	38	21	—	Miami	1855
ΣΝ	971	20	7	—	V. M. I.	1869
ΣΦ	1,820	7	2	6	Union	1827
ΤΔΣ	61	3	—	—	U. of South	1889
ΘΔΧ	2,817	18	17	2	Union	1847
ΖΨ	3,590	20	10	4	N. Y. U.	1846
	92,279	638	353	64		

† Estimated.

STATISTICAL TABLES—1890.

LADIES' SOCIETIES.

Name	Membership	Active Chapters	Inactive Chapters	Houses or Halls Owned	Where Founded	When Founded
ABT	212	2	—	—	Oxford, Miss	1881
AΦ	348	5	—	1	Syracuse	1872
BΣO	11	1	—	—	Missouri	1889
ΔΔΔ	190	5	—	—	Boston	1889
ΔΓ	632	12	9	—	Mississippi	1872
ΓΦB	272	5	—	—	Syracuse	1874
KAΘ	1,180	20	6	—	DePauw	1870
KKΓ	1,523	22	9	—	Monmouth	1870
ΠBΦ	1,344	19	8	—	Monmouth	1867
ΣK	91	1	—	—	Colby	1874
PEO	†1,500	5	—	—	Iowa	
	7,303	97	32	1		

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES.

AXΩ	102	2	—	—	DePauw	1885
AEI	10	1	—	—	Michigan	1890
AZ	†25	1	—	—	Cornell	1889
DGK	215	1	—	—	Mass. Agr.	1868
ΔEI	†20	1	—	—	Yale	1889
ΔM	†70	1	—	—	Vermont	1880
IΣΩ	—	3	—	—	Simpson	
MΣA	36	1	—	—	Michigan	1888
NΣN	100	3	—	—	Michigan	1882
ΩKΦ	†30	1	—	—	Chicago	1887
ΦX	†20	1	—	—	Vermont	1889
ΦΔΦ	*1,577	16	1	—	Michigan	1869
ΦAΣ	†125	2	—	—	Bellevue	1887
ΦΣK	149	3	2	—	Mass. Agr.	1873
QTV	516	4	—	—	Mass. Agr.	1869
ΘΞ	369	4	—	—	R. P. I.	1864
	3,364	45	3			

* Probably 500 of these are members of the General Fraternities.
† Estimated.

STATISTICAL TABLES—1890.

LOCAL FRATERNITIES.

Name	Membership	Active Chapters	Inactive Chapters	Houses or Halls Owned	Where Founded	When Founded
ΑΣΦ	229	—	—	—	Marietta	1860
ΑΣΠ	240	—	—	—	Norwich	1857
Berz.	300	—	—	1	Sheffield	1863
ΔΚΘ	†22	—	—	—	Emory & H.	1889
ΔΨ	301	—	—	—	Vermont	1850
ΔΘ	65	—	—	—	Lombard	1859
ΙΚΑ	303	—	—	1	Trinity	1829
ΚΚΚ	753	—	—	—	Dartmouth	1842
ΛΙ	350	—	—	—	Vermont	1836
*	40	—	—	—	Buchtel	1882
ΦΚΝ	14	—	—	—	S. W. U.	1890
ΦΝΘ	400	—	—	1	Wesleyan	1837
ΦΖΜ	310	—	—	1	Dartmouth	1857
ΣΔΧ	215	—	—	1	Sheffield	1867
ΘΧ	225	—	—	—	Norwich	1858
ΘΦ	82	—	—	—	Minnesota	1874
ϒΚ	31	—	—	—	U. of Pa.	1889
	3,840	—	—	5		

† Estimated.

SUMMARY.

General	92,279	638	353	64		
Ladies'	7,303	97	32	1		
Prof.	3,364	45	3	—		
Local	3,876	17	—	5		
	106,822	797	388	70		

STATISTICAL TABLE.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—MEN, 1898

Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses			No. of States Represented
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total	
1832	ΑΔΦ	7,933	23	7	30	10	4	14	12
1895	ΑΧΡ	76	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
1865	ΑΤΩ	4,261	42	29	71	3	13	16	17
1839	ΒΘΠ	10,577	62	19	81	10	20	30	28
1854	ΧΦ	4,048	19	24	43	5	9	14	12
1841	ΧΨ	3,718	19	9	28	8	5	13	13
1844	ΔΚΕ	12,948	35	13	48	9	13	22	20
1827	ΔΦ	2,914	12	4	16	4	6	10	7
1847	ΔΨ	2,989	8	11	19	7	—	7	7
1860	ΔΤΔ	5,670	38	29	67	2	11	13	20
1834	ΔΥ	6,275	31	5	36	10	10	20	13
1825	ΚΑ	1,395	6	2	8	3	1	4	4
1865	ΚΑ	3,855	37	10	47	5	7	12	15
1867	ΚΣ	3,466	47	16	63	1	10	11	23
1895	ΜΠΛ	43	4	—	4	—	—	—	3
1848	ΦΔΘ	9,609	63	23	86	6	18	24	28
1848	ΦΓΔ	6,330	44	27	71	2	14	16	18
1852	ΦΚΨ	7,435	38	18	56	9	11	20	15
1859	ΦΚΣ	2,153	12	19	31	2	1	3	5
1894	ΦΦΦ	74	4	1	5	—	—	—	2
1873	ΦΣΚ	554	8	—	8	—	1	1	5
1868	ΠΚΑ	1,061	13	8	21	—	—	—	5
1833	ΨΥ	8,585	21	1	22	13	4	17	12
1856	ΣΑΕ	5,668	54	30	84	2	18	20	23
1855	ΣΧ	6,051	50	21	71	5	14	10	22
1869	ΣΝ	2,864	39	13	52	1	12	13	18
1827	ΣΦ	2,190	8	2	10	7	—	7	5
1847	ΘΔΧ	3,411	21	17	38	3	9	12	11
1846	ΖΨ	4,827	20	11	31	7	3	10	14
Total	29	130,980	781	369	1150	134	214	348	

STATISTICAL TABLE.

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES—1898.

Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses			No. of States represented
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total	
1885	ΑΧΩ	436	6	—	6	—	—		6
1890	ΑΕΙ	63	3	—	3	—	1	1	3
1888	ΑΚΚ	364	5	—	5	—	4	4	5
1891	ΑΜΠΩ	212	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
1895	ΑΥΜ	69	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
1889	ΒΦΣ	226	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
1891	ΔΧ	738	8	2	10	—	2	2	7
1889	ΔΕΙ	88	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
1868	D.G.K.	275	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
1882	ΔΣΔ	1,055	12	—	12	—	4	4	9
1888	ΜΣΑ	52	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
1882	ΝΣΝ	866	13	1	14	—	2	2	8
1894	ΩΨ	64	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
1894	ΩΥΦ	168	2	—	2	—	1	1	1
1894	ΦΑΓ	177	7	—	7	—	—	—	7
1883	ΦΧ	185	2	—	2	—	1	1	2
1889	ΦΧ	254	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
1869	ΦΔΦ	3,771	27	2	29	—	2	2	19
1895	ΦΣΨ	30	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
1892	ΠΜ	112	3	—	3	—	—	—	1
1869	Q.T.V.	687	3	3	6	—	2	2	3
1864	ΘΞ	623	4	1	5	—	4	4	4
1889	ΞΨΦ	625	11	—	11	—	3	3	10
Total	23	11,140	119	9	128	1	29	30	

STATISTICAL TABLE.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—WOMEN, 1898

Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses			No. of States represented
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total	
1872	ΑΦ	832	9	—	9	1	3	4	8
1888	ΔΔΔ	643	15	—	15	—	2	2	11
1872	ΔΓ	1,205	13	10	23	1	3	4	11
1874	ΓΦΒ	633	8	—	8	—	4	4	8
1870	ΚΑΘ	2,339	23	10	33	1	7	8	14
1870	ΚΚΓ	2,937	27	9	36	—	7	7	14
1867	ΠΒΦ	3,119	27	10	37	—	4	4	16
Total	7	11,708	122	39	161	3	30	33	

SUMMARY

	Number of Fraternities	Number	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
Men's	29	130,980	781	369	1,150	134	214	348
Women's	7	11,708	122	39	161	3	30	33
Professional ..	23	11,140	119	9	128	1	29	30
Local Men's ..	28	4,829	28	—	28	4	9	13
Local Women's	14	560	14	—	14	—	—	—
Grand Total ..	101	159,217	1,064	417	1,481	142	282	424

STATISTICAL TABLE.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—MEN, 1905

Date When Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
1832	ΑΔΦ	9,406	24	7	31	18	6	24
1895	ΑΧΡ	258	6	1	7	—	—	—
1865	ΑΤΩ	6,486	51	31	82	3	21	24
1839	ΒΘΠ	14,046	67	21	88	23	31	54
1854	ΧΦ	4,422	20	26	46	8	7	15
1841	ΧΨ	4,459	18	11	29	12	5	17
1844	ΔΚΕ	15,000	41	13	54	22	9	31
1827	ΔΦ	3,341	11	5	16	6	5	11
1847	ΔΨ	2,989	8	11	19	8	—	8
1901	ΔΣΦ	108	5	—	5	—	—	—
1860	ΔΤΔ	7,486	47	28	75	8	28	36
1834	ΔΥ	9,169	36	5	41	14	16	31
1825	ΚΑ	1,666	7	2	9	5	2	7
1865	ΚΑ (s)	6,146	49	11	60	7	16	23
1867	ΚΣ	6,357	70	18	88	13	23	36
1901	ΩΠΑ	99	6	—	6	—	—	—
1848	ΦΔΘ	13,161	69	26	95	23	26	49
1848	ΦΓΔ	9,979	57	24	81	18	25	43
1852	ΦΚΨ	9,806	42	21	63	15	20	35
1850	ΦΚΣ	3,122	24	17	41	3	11	14
1873	ΦΣΚ	1,551	19	—	19	2	12	14
1868	ΠΚΑ	2,427	29	4	33	—	—	—
1833	ΨΥ	10,428	22	1	23	18	3	21
1856	ΣΑΕ	9,383	66	28	94	9	31	40
1855	ΣΧ	8,358	53	23	76	16	26	42
1869	ΣΝ	5,357	54	15	69	10	26	36
1827	ΣΦ	2,685	8	2	10	8	—	8
1901	ΣΦΕ	248	13	1	14	—	3	3
1856	ΘΧ	341	2	—	2	—	—	—
1848	ΘΔΧ	5,141	24	17	41	9	11	20
1846	ΖΨ	5,924	22	10	32	12	5	17
	31	179,351	970	379	1349	290	368	658

STATISTICAL TABLE.

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—WOMEN, 1905.

Date When Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
1885	ΑΧΩ	912	9	1	10	1	3	4
1897	ΑΟΠ	174	6	—	6	—	—	—
1872	ΑΦ	1,443	12	—	12	2	5	7
1902	ΑΞΔ	217	8	—	8	—	3	3
1888	ΒΣΟ	289	8	2	10	—	—	—
1895	ΧΩ	612	15	3	18	—	6	6
1888	ΔΔΔ	1,360	22	1	23	—	7	7
1872	ΔΓ	1,715	16	10	26	2	3	5
1895	ΔΣ	164	3	—	3	—	—	—
1874	ΓΦΒ	1,221	12	—	12	2	5	7
1870	ΚΑΘ	3,225	24	11	35	2	12	14
1897	ΚΔ	239	11	1	12	—	—	—
1870	ΚΚΓ	4,234	29	10	39	—	13	13
1867	ΠΒΦ	3,788	34	9	43	1	14	15
1874	ΣΚ	273	2	—	2	—	—	—
1898	ΣΣΣ	95	5	—	5	—	—	—
1898	ΖΤΑ	104	6	2	8	—	—	—
	17	20,065	222	50	272	10	71	81

STATISTICAL TABLE

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES—1905.

Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
1899	ΑΧΓ	——	2	—	2	—	—	—
1894	ΑΔ	113	1	—	1	—	—	—
1890	ΑΕΙ	305	8	—	8	—	2	2
1888	ΑΚΚ	1734	27	—	27	—	8	8
1902	ΑΚΦ	——	1	—	1	—	—	—
1891	ΑΜΠΩ	517	3	1	4	1	2	3
1899	ΑΩΔ	1201	7	—	7	1	—	1
1897	ΑΖ	304	8	—	8	—	—	—
1903	ΒΜΔ	——	1	—	1	—	—	—
1889	ΒΦΣ	486	2	—	2	—	—	—
1903	ΧΖΧ	185	6	—	6	—	2	2
1890	ΔΧ	1579	17	1	18	2	7	9
1889	ΔΕΙ	133	1	—	1	—	—	—
——	ΔΦΔ	——	3	—	3	—	—	—
1880	ΔΜ	502	1	—	——	—	—	—
1882	ΔΣΔ	2424	19	—	19	—	—	—
1896	ΕΤ	38	1	—	1	—	—	—
1891	ΗΠΑ	77	1	—	1	—	1	1
1901	ΓΗΑ	146	3	—	3	—	—	—
1899	ΚΑΕ	——	1	1	2	—	—	—
1888	ΜΣΑ	101	1	—	1	—	1	1
1882	ΝΣΝ	2453	24	1	25	—	—	—
1894	ΩΨ	64	2	—	2	—	—	—
——	ΩΤ	——	1	—	1	—	—	—
1895	ΩΥΦ	782	14	—	14	—	—	—
1894	ΦΑΔ	753	9	2	11	—	5	5
1897	ΦΑΓ	472	8	—	8	—	—	—
1886	ΦΑΣ	644	5	—	5	—	4	4
1891	ΦΒΠ	1076	14	—	14	3	4	7
1883	ΦΧ	712	8	—	8	—	4	4
1886	ΦΧ	1190	23	—	23	—	—	—
1901	ΦΔ	365	16	—	16	—	—	—

STATISTICAL TABLE.

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES—1905.

Continued.

Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
1869	ΦΔΦ	7303	33	2	35	—	—	—
1892	ΦΜΕ	225	2	—	2	—	2	2
1890	ΦΡΣ	1398	17	1	18	—	7	7
1895	ΦΣΨ	97	1	—	1	—	1	1
1902	ΦΘΧ	97	1	—	1	—	—	—
1903	ΠΛΣ	33	1	—	1	—	—	—
1892	ΠΜ	388	5	1	6	—	—	—
1892	ΨΩ	3544	34	1	35	—	18	18
1869	Ω.T.V.	350	1	5	6	—	1	1
1903	ΣΑΙ	50	2	—	2	—	—	—
—	ΣΝΦ	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
1902	ΣΡΑ	32	1	—	1	—	—	—
1902	ΣΤΘ	25	1	—	1	—	—	—
1903	ΘΛΦ	93	5	—	5	—	2	2
1864	ΘΞ	881	8	1	9	—	8	8
1889	ΞΨΦ	3067	20	—	20	—	11	11
1901	ZBT	41	1	—	1	—	—	—
1900	ZΦ	91	3	—	3	—	—	—
		*36,085	377	17	394	7	90	97

*Probably ten per cent. of these are also members of the undergraduate fraternities.

SUMMARY

Men's	31	179,351	970	379	1349	290	368	658
Women's.....	17	20,065	222	50	272	10	71	81
Local, Men's ...	70	5,830	70	—	70	9	13	22
Local, Women's	47	1,170	47	—	47	1	11	12
Professional	50	36,085	377	17	394	7	90	97
Grand Total....		242,501	1686	446	2132	317	553	870

STATISTICAL TABLE 1912

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—MEN

Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
1895	ΑΧΡ	882	12	0	12	4	8	12
1832	ΑΔΦ	11,424	25	7	32	19	4	23
1907	ΑΣΦ	878	10	0	10	3	7	10
1865	ΑΤΩ	10,128	62	24	86	15	36	51
1839	ΒΘΠ	18,371	72	22	94	47	22	69
1854	ΧΦ	5,762	21	14	35	15	4	19
1841	ΧΨ	5,324	18	12	30	12	6	18
1844	ΔΚΕ	17,683	42	14	56	32	6	38
1827	ΔΦ	3,995	12	5	17	7	4	11
1847	ΔΨ	3,755	7	12	19	6	1	7
1901	ΔΣΦ	731	9	4	13	0	6	6
1859	ΔΤΔ	11,321	56	25	81	24	28	52
1834	ΔΥ	11,656	40	4	44	23	15	38
1825	ΚΑ	1,977	7	2	9	5	2	7
1865	ΚΑ (s)	8,258	47	16	63	9	21	30
1869	ΚΣ	11,298	79	20	99	24	38	62
1848	ΦΔΘ	17,845	74	26	100	45	24	69
1848	ΦΓΔ	15,290	59	25	84	34	20	54
1852	ΦΚΨ	12,602	43	20	63	28	15	43
1850	ΦΚΣ	4,693	27	17	44	10	16	26
1873	ΦΣΚ	3,363	27	0	27	6	14	20
1868	ΠΚΑ	2,934	33	11	44	4	16	20
1904	ΠΚΦ	123	4	0	4	0	0	0
1833	ΨΥ	12,093	23	1	24	19	3	22
1856	ΣΑΕ	14,784	72	30	102	29	23	52
1855	ΣΧ	11,925	64	23	87	29	13	42
1869	ΣΝ	9,227	67	12	79	22	37	59
1827	ΣΦ	2,744	10	2	12	8	2	10
1901	ΣΦΕ	2,039	29	10	39	0	21	21
1908	ΣΦΣ	105	2	0	2	0	2	2
1909	ΣΠ	257	6	1	7	0	0	0
1899	ΤΚΕ	147	3	0	3	1	1	2
1856	ΘΧ	930	10	0	10	3	7	10
1848	ΘΔΧ	6,389	26	15	41	15	9	24
1898	ΖΒΤ	715	19	2	21	1	1	2
1847	ΖΨ	7,476	24	10	34	14	5	19
	36	249,124	1,141	386	1,527	513	437	950

STATISTICAL TABLE 1912

MEN'S FRATERNITIES—UNCLASSIFIED

Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
1904	Acacia	1,967	25	1	26	3	19	22
1890	ΔΧ	3,254	21	4	25	5	15	20
1903	ΘΛΦ	868	15	0	15	1	5	6
1909	ΣΑΜ	107	5	0	5	0	0	0
1864	ΘΞ	1,477	14	0	14	1	13	14
	5	7,673	80	5	85	10	52	62

MEN'S PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES

1888	ΑΚΚ	4,467	38	1	39	2	23	25
1891	ΑΜΠΩ	500	4	1	5	1	0	1
1903	ΧΖΧ	1,178	19	5	24	0	4	4
1882	ΝΣΝ	4,375	30	2	32	5	0	5
1894	ΩΥΦ	2,034	19	2	21	0	12	12
1888	ΦΑΣ	984	6	0	6	0	4	4
1891	ΦΒΠ	3,358	30	3	33	3	14	17
1889	ΦΧ	2,877	37	2	39	0	0	0
1901	ΦΔ	825	11	5	16	0	11	11
1904	ΦΔΕ	809	12	0	12	0	6	6
1890	ΦΡΣ	2,630	23	1	24	0	16	16
1892	ΠΜ	834	9	0	9	0	2	2
1894	ΦΑΓ	1,245	9	3	12	1	7	8
1876	ΠΥΡ	939	6	1	7	0	0	0
1907	ΑΨ	631	8	0	8	0	3	3
1907	ΩΤΑ	160	3	0	3	0	0	0
1902	ΙΤΣ	501	6	0	6	0	3	3
1909	ΚΦ	41	2	2	4	0	0	0
1879	ΚΨ	2,309	26	3	29	0	10	10
1889	ΒΦΣ	889	3	0	3	0	2	2
1883	ΦΔΧ	1,853	12	4	16	0	9	9

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1912

MEN'S PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES

Continued.

Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
1883	ΔΣΔ	4,115	22	2	24	0	9	9
1892	ΨΩ	7,240	43	5	48	0	20	20
1889	ΞΨΦ	4,212	22	9	31	1	12	13
1902	AKΦ	337	8	0	8	0	0	0
1900	ΔΦΔ	718	8	0	8	0	4	4
1901	ΓΗΓ	565	7	1	8	2	3	5
1897	ΦΑΔ	2,271	28	0	28	0	11	11
1860	ΦΔΦ	11,011	47	1	48	5	12	17
1902	AXΣ	706	15	0	15	0	8	8
1899	ΦΛΥ	500	7	0	7	—	—	—
1897	AZ	1,396	20	0	20	1	3	4
1903	AΓP	209	4	0	4	0	3	3
1899	ΔKΦ	273	2	0	2	0	2	2
1904	ΘT	382	7	0	7	1	0	1
1898	ΦMA	788	13	2	15	0	4	4
1908	TKA	—	15	0	15	—	—	—
1909	ΦAT	—	5	0	5	—	—	—
1904	AKΨ	198	3	0	3	0	1	1
	39	68,360	589	55	644	22	218	240

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1912

GENERAL FRATERNITIES—WOMEN

Founded	Name	Number	Chapters			Houses		
			Active	Dead	Total	Owned	Rented	Total
1885	ΑΧΩ	2,020	18	1	19	1	12	13
1904	ΑΔΦ	2,205	15	3	18	2	6	8
1904	ΑΓΔ	537	9	1	10	0	5	5
1904	ΑΚΨ	304	7	2	9	0	0	0
1897	ΑΟΠ	881	14	0	14	1	5	6
1872	ΑΦ	2,316	17	0	17	5	5	10
1901	ΑΣΑ	522	6	7	13	0	4	4
1893	ΑΞΔ	1,082	16	0	16	1	8	9
1888	ΒΣΟ	713	13	6	19	2	1	3
1895	ΧΩ	2,181	24	4	28	5	8	13
1888	ΔΔΔ	3,152	38	3	41	2	14	16
1872	ΔΓ	3,121	22	12	34	4	10	14
1902	ΔΖ	246	7	0	7	0	0	0
1874	ΓΦΒ	1,221	14	0	14	4	7	11
1870	ΚΑΘ	4,876	33	11	44	8	10	18
1897	ΚΔ	1,006	15	4	19	0	2	2
1870	ΚΚΓ	5,626	36	10	46	4	14	18
1904	ΦΜ	1,705	9	4	13	1	1	2
1867	ΠΒΦ	6,253	43	7	50	8	12	20
1907	ΠΔΚ	72	3	0	3	0	0	0
1904	ΣΚ	884	10	1	11	1	3	4
1898	ΖΤΑ	65	12	5	17	0	0	0
	22	41,578	381	81	462	49	127	176

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES: ACADEMIC—COLLEGIATE

1901	ΗΥΓ	695	9	2	11	1	0	1
1898	ΦΜΓ	504	11	2	13	0	3	3
1903	ΣΙΧ	513	9	6	15	1	1	2
	3	1,712	29	10	39	2	4	6

WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES—PROFESSIONAL

1890	ΑΕΙ	514	10	4	14	0	2	2
1900	ΖΦ	157	5	0	5	0	1	1
1893	ΖΦΗ	225	2	0	2	0	1	1
1900	ΚΔΕ	125	2	0	2	0	1	1
1903	ΜΦΕ	622	14	2	16	0	2	2
1903	ΣΑΙ	254	6	0	6	0	0	0
1898	ΣΣΣ	652	6	5	11	0	0	0
	7	2,549	45	11	56	0	7	7

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1912

SUMMARY

Men's	36	249,124	1,141	386	1,527	513	437	950
Men's Unclassified	5	7,673	80	5	85	10	52	62
Men's Professional ..	39	68,360	589	55	644	22	218	240
Women's ...	22	41,578	381	81	462	49	127	176
Wom'n'sAcademic Coll..	3	1,712	29	10	39	2	4	6
Women's profess. ...	7	2,549	45	11	56	0	7	7
Local Men's	163	13,735	163	—	163	24	40	64
Local Women's	96	4,875	96	—	96	8	12	20
Grand Total		389,606	2,524	548	3,072	628	897	1525

DIRECTORY OF COLLEGES AND CHAPTERS

THE name of the college* or other institution is first given, then its location and the date of its opening, and the religious denomination under the auspices of which it is administered, when known.

Then follows a list of fraternity chapters arranged in the following order: First, the men's fraternities, listed where practicable, in the order of their original establishment; then the women's fraternities, similarly arranged; and finally, the professional and then the honorary societies.

Where a chapter or society owns a house its estimated value is given in parentheses.

Societies not belonging to the fraternity system, but bearing Greek names, are omitted.

Corrections of the order in which the chapters should be listed and of other data are solicited.

ABINGDON COLLEGE, Abingdon, Ill., 1853—Delta Tau Delta, 1875–76.

ADELBERT COLLEGE, see WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.

ADELPHI COLLEGE, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1905; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1907; Delta Gamma, 1908; Delta Delta Delta, 1911.

*Many colleges are seldom called by their correct names. "The College of New Jersey" was universally called "Princeton", until finally the colloquial designation was made the official one. The Alabama Polytechnic Institute is usually called "Auburn"; the University of the South, "Sewanee"; "Columbia" means the University of Missouri in the West on account of its location at Columbia, Mo., and "Madison" means the University of Wisconsin.

ADRIAN COLLEGE, Adrian, Mich., 1859, Meth. Prot.—Delta Tau Delta, 1878–84; Alpha Tau Omega, 1881; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1887; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1882; Delta Delta Delta, 1890.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, Auburn, Ala., 1872—Sigma Alpha Epsilon 1878; Phi Delta Theta, 1879, ($10,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1879, ($7,500); Kappa Alpha, 1883, ($6,500); Pi Kappa Alpha, 1895, ($8,500); Sigma Nu, 1890; Kappa Sigma, 1900; Delta Sigma Phi, 1908–11; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1908; Alpha Psi, 1912; Delta Pi Sigma (local), 1908.

ALABAMA, UNIVERSITY OF, University P. O., Ala. 1831.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1847; Alpha Delta Phi, 1850–57; Phi Gamma Delta, 1855; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1856; Kappa Sigma, 1869, ($7,500); Sigma Nu, 1874; Phi Delta Theta, 1877, ($8,500); Sigma Chi, 1876–77; Alpha Tau Omega, 1885; Kappa Alpha, 1885; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1903; Pi Kappa Kappa, 1904; Phi Chi, 1904; Kappa Psi, 1905; Kappa Delta, 1904; Phi Beta Pi, 1906; Alpha Delta Phi, 1907–09; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1910; Kappa Phi, 1911.

ALABAMA WOMAN'S COLLEGE, Montgomery, Ala.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1910; Phi Mu Gamma, 1911; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1911, ($1,100).

ALBION COLLEGE, Albion, Mich., 1861, M.E.—Delta Tau Delta, 1876; Sigma Chi, 1886, ($3,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1889; Sigma Nu, 1895; Delta Gamma, 1883, ($6,500); Kappa Alpha Theta, 1887–1908; Alpha Chi Omega, 1887, ($3,000); Delta Sigma Rho, 1911.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, Meadville, Pa., 1817, M.E.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1855, ($19,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1860, ($10,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1863, ($12,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1879, ($16,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1887, ($10,000); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1908–08; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1881; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1888; Kappa Delta Epsilon, 1899–03; Alpha Chi Omega, 1891; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1912; Theta Delta Psi (local), 1904; Phi Beta Kappa, 1902.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Chicago, Ill.—Sigma Alpha Iota, 1906.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF APPLIED MUSIC, New York, N. Y.—Phi Mu Alpha, 1900–01.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, Kirksville, Mo.—Iota Tau Sigma, 1902.

AMHERST COLLEGE, Amherst, Mass., 1821, Cong.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1837, ($60,000); Psi Upsilon, 1841, ($60,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1846, ($18,000); Delta Upsilon, 1847, ($10,000); Zeta Psi, 1858–59; Chi Psi, 1864, ($25,000); Chi Phi, 1873, ($10,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1883, ($11,500); Theta Delta Chi, 1885, ($10,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1888, ($18,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1893, ($10,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1895, ($8,450); Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Phi Beta Kappa, 1853.

ARIZONA, UNIVERSITY OF, Tucson, Ariz.—Delta Phi (local); Delta Sigma (local).

ARKANSAS, UNIVERSITY OF, Fayetteville, Ark., 1872—Alpha Tau Omega, 1882–82; Kappa Sigma, 1890; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1894; Kappa Alpha, 1895; Sigma Nu, 1904; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1904; Sigma Chi, 1906; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1907; Chi Omega, 1895; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1903; Chi Zeta Chi, 1906; Pi Beta Phi, 1909; Phi Alpha Delta, 1907; Delta Phi Delta, 1908; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912; Alpha Upsilon (local), 1910.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Chicago, Ill.—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1898; Delta Tau Delta, 1901; Omega Lambda (local); Tau Beta Pi, 1906; Eta Kappa Nu, 1909.

ATLANTA COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Atlanta, Ga., 1854—Chi Zeta Chi, 1905; Phi Chi, 1905; Kappa Psi, 1909.

ATLANTA DENTAL COLLEGE, Atlanta, Ga., 1893—Chi Omega, 1900; Xi Psi Phi, 1912.

ATLANTA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, Atlanta, Ga.—Chi Zeta Chi, 1906; Phi Chi, 1907.

AUSTIN COLLEGE, Sherman, Tex., 1849—Phi Delta Theta, 1853–58; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1865–65; Alpha Tau Omega, 1895–00.

BAILEY LAW SCHOOL, Asheville, N. C.—Sigma Nu, 1871–71.

BAKER UNIVERSITY, Baldwin, Kans., 1858, M.E.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1865–68; Kappa Sigma, 1903, ($20,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1903, ($15,000); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1910; Delta Delta Delta, 1895; Nu Alpha, 1889; Alpha Chi Omega, 1907; Delta Zeta, 1910; Zeta Chi (local), 1905.

BALLSTON LAW SCHOOL, Ballston Spa., N. Y.—Theta Delta Chi, 1848–49.

BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Baltimore, Md., 1839–Psi Omega, 1892; Xi Psi Phi, 1893–07.

BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Baltimore, Md., 1872—Phi Beta Pi, 1901; Phi Chi, 1902; Chi Zeta Chi, 1907; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1907; Kappa Psi, 1909.

BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE, Baltimore, Md. 1881—Phi Chi, 1893; Psi Omega, 1898; Chi Zeta Chi, 1905; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1906; Xi Psi Phi, 1906.

BARNARD COLLEGE, The Women's Department of Columbia University.

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, Independence, Tex., 1845—Phi Gamma Delta, 1856–88; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1858–61; Kappa Psi, 1910.

BELMONT COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn.—Chi Omega, 1899–03; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1903; Sigma Iota Chi, 1905; Phi Mu, 1907–11.

BELOIT COLLEGE, Beloit, Wis., 1846, Cong.—Beta Theta Pi, 1862, ($18,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1881, ($12,500); Sigma Chi, 1882, ($9,500); Theta Chi Gamma (local); Delta Psi Delta (local); Phi Epsilon Pi (local), 1908, ($8,000); Delta Phi Upsilon (local), 1908, ($12,000); Sigma Epsilon (local); Delta Sigma Rho, 1909; Phi Beta Kappa, 1911.

BETHANY COLLEGE, Bethany, W. Va., 1840, Christian—Phi Kappa Psi, 1859–82; Delta Tau Delta, 1859–95; Beta Theta Pi, 1860, ($4,000); Sigma Nu, 1883, ($6,000); Kappa Alpha, 1903; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1903–05; Alpha Xi Delta, 1903; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1905.

BETHEL ACADEMY, Va.—Alpha Tau Omega, 1873–75; Kappa Alpha, 1878–79; Kappa Sigma, 1880–82.

BETHEL COLLEGE, Russellville, Ky., 1854, Pres.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1856; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1858; Alpha Tau Omega, 1872–72; Sigma Nu, 1884–04; Kappa Sigma, 1894–02.

BINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL, N. C.—Alpha Tau Omega, 1881–96.

BIRMINGHAM MEDICAL COLLEGE, Birmingham, Ala., 1894—Phi Chi, 1893; Kappa Psi, 1906; Chi Zeta Chi, 1911.

BOLIVAR COLLEGE, Bolivar, Tenn.—Delta Gamma, 1878–81.

BOSCOBEL COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn.—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1910.

BOSTON DENTAL COLLEGE, Boston, Mass., 1868–Delta Sigma Delta, 1897.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, Boston, Mass., 1865, M.E.—Beta Theta Pi, 1876; Theta Delta Chi, 1877–1912; Delta Tau Delta, 1889–92; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892; Zeta Beta Tau, 1908; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1882; Alpha Phi, 1883; Gamma Phi Beta, 1887; Delta Delta Delta, 1888; Pi Beta Phi, 1896; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1912; Alpha Delta Phi, 1912; Phi Delta Phi, 1885; Sigma Kappa, 1904; Phi Alpha Gamma, 1896; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1902; Delta Chi Omicron (local); Zeta Nu (local); Phi Beta Kappa, 1899.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, Brunswick, Me., 1802, Cong.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1841, ($8,000); Psi Upsilon, 1843, ($15,000); Chi Psi, 1844–66; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1844, ($30,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1854, ($10,000); Delta Upsilon, 1857, ($10,000); Zeta Psi, 1868, ($21,000); Kappa Sigma, 1895, ($9,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1900, ($13,000); Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1897; Phi Chi, 1900; Phi Beta Kappa, 1825.

BRENAU COLLEGE, Gainesville, Ga., 1878.—Phi Mu Gamma 1902; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1907, ($1,800); Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1909; Alpha Delta Phi, 1910; Phi Mu, 1910; Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1910–12; Sigma Iota Chi, 1910; Alpha Chi Omega, 1911; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1911; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1911.

BROAD ST. CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Philadelphia, Pa.—Phi Mu Alpha, 1900.

BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1893; Alpha Chi Rho, 1896; Zeta Beta Tau, 1910; Psi Sigma (local), 1901.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, Providence, R. I., 1765, Bap.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1836, ($40,000); Delta Phi, 1838; Psi Upsilon, 1840, ($18,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1849, ($19,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1850, ($17,000); Delta Psi, 1852–53; Zeta Psi, 1852; Theta Delta Chi, 1853, ($12,500); Chi Psi, 1860–71; Delta Upsilon, 1868; Chi Phi, 1872–95; Phi Delta Theta, 1889; Alpha Tau Omega, 1894; Chi Phi (local), 1895; Delta Tau Delta, 1896; Phi Kappa, 1892; Kappa Sigma, 1898; Phi Gamma Delta, 1902; Phi Kappa Psi, 1902; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1906; Sigma Nu, 1912; Delta Sigma, 1896; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1897–1912; Sigma Kappa, 1908–12.

Sigma Phi Alpha (local), 1908; Phi Beta Kappa, 1830; Sigma Xi, 1900; Delta Sigma Rho, 1909.

BUCHTEL COLLEGE, Akron, O., 1872, Univ.—Delta Tau Delta, 1873–95; Phi Delta Theta, 1875–96; Pi Delta Epsilon, 1882; Zeta Alpha Epsilon, 1897; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1877; Delta Gamma, 1879.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY, Lewisburg, Pa., 1848, Bap.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1855; Sigma Chi, 1864; Theta Delta Chi, 1865–71; Phi Gamma Delta, 1882; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1893; Kappa Sigma, 1896; Delta Theta Upsilon, 1903; Pi Beta Phi, 1895; Alpha Chi Omega, 1898–99; Delta Delta Delta, 1904; Beta Delta Pi (local); Delta Phi (local); Kappa Delta Phi, 1900; Sigma Tau (local); Delta Theta Upsilon (local), 1903; Delta Sigma (local), 1899; Pi Sigma (local).

BUFFALO GAP COLLEGE, Buffalo, Tex.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1888–88.

BUFFALO NORMAL COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1911.

BUFFALO, UNIVERSITY OF, Buffalo, N. Y., 1887—Beta Phi Sigma, 1889; Phi Delta Phi, 1891; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1895; Delta Chi, 1897; Xi Psi Phi, 1898; Psi Omega, 1901; Delta Sigma Delta, 1901; Nu Sigma Nu, 1905; Phi Rho Sigma, 1911.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, N. J., Epis.—Delta Psi, 1849–54.

BUTLER COLLEGE (formerly called Northwestern Christian University, then Butler University)—It is the academic department of the UNIVERSITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, which see.

CALDWELL COLLEGE, Danville, Ky.—Kappa Delta, 1907–08.

CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF, Berkeley, Cal., 1868—Zeta Psi, 1870, ($48,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1873, ($26,000); Chi Phi, 1875, ($20,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1876, ($40,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1879, ($32,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1881, ($25,000); Sigma Chi, 1886, ($16,000); Sigma Nu, 1892, ($15,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1894; Chi Psi, 1895, ($15,000); Kappa Alpha, 1895; Delta Upsilon, 1896, ($26,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1898, ($20,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1899; Theta Delta Chi, 1900; Alpha Tau Omega, 1900; Kappa Sigma, 1901; Psi Upsilon, 1902, ($15,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1903, ($25,000); Acacia, 1905; Alpha Delta Phi, 1908; Phi Kappa Phi, 1908; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1909; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1910; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1912; Sigma Phi, 1912; Phi Sigma Delta (local).

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1880; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1890, ($16,000); Gamma Phi Beta, 1896; Delta Delta Delta, 1900; Pi Beta Phi, 1900; Alpha Phi, 1901; Chi Omega, 1902; Phi Sigma Delta; Alpha Beta Sigma; Delta Gamma, 1907; Alpha Chi Omega, 1909; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1907; Alpha Xi Delta, 1909; Sigma Kappa, 1910.

Phi Delta Phi, 1884; Delta Sigma Delta, 1891; Xi Psi Phi, 1894; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1899; Nu Sigma Nu, 1900; Phi Delta Chi, 1902, ($20,000); Psi Omega, 1903; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1905; Phi Chi, 1908; Alpha Epsilon Iota (Los Angeles), 1909; Alpha Zeta, 1909; Theta Xi, 1910; Kappa Psi, 1910; Delta Chi, 1910; Theta Tau, 1911; Phi Alpha Delta, 1911.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1898; Sigma Xi, 1902; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1906; Tau Beta Pi, 1906.

CALLANAN COLLEGE, Des Moines, Iowa, 1879—Pi Beta Phi, 1886–89.

CAMPBELL-HAGEMAN COLLEGE, Lexington, Ky.—Sigma Iota Chi, 1907.

CARLETON COLLEGE, Northfield, Minn., 1867, Cong.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1883–88; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911.

CARNEGIE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Alpha Kappa Psi, 1910.

CAROLINA MILITARY INSTITUTE, Charlotte, N. C.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1876–77.

CARROLL COLLEGE, Waukesha, Wis.—Beta Pi Epsilon, 1906.

CARTHAGE COLLEGE, Carthage, Ill., 1869, Luth.—Pi Beta Phi, 1882–88.

CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE, Cleveland, O.—Omega Psi, 1885; Zeta Psi, 1885; Phi Delta Theta, 1896, ($23,000); Kappa Sigma, 1903; Phi Alpha Phi, 1904; Beta Theta Pi, 1905; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1905; Phi Kappa Psi, 1906; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1906; Sigma Nu, 1907; Zeta Beta Tau, 1909; Sigma Chi, 1909; Theta Tau, 1911; Sigma Kappa Eta (local).

Tau Beta Pi, 1900; Sigma Xi, 1904; Eta Kappa Nu, 1900.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Jackson, La., 1893, M.E., moved to Shreveport, La.—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1855–61; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1857–62; Chi Phi, 1858–61; Kappa Sigma, 1855–04; Kappa Alpha, 1891; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1902–05.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, Cleveland, Tenn.—Phi Mu Gamma, 1909; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1909.

CENTRAL COLLEGE, Fayette, Mo., 1857, M.E.—Phi Delta Theta, 1876–78; Sigma Nu, 1892–1902.

CENTRAL COLLEGE, Lexington, Mo.—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1903; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1908.

*CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, Richmond, Ky., 1874, Pres.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1882; Sigma Nu, 1883–1901; Alpha Tau Omega, 1884–90; Phi Delta Theta, 1885; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1885.

*CENTRE COLLEGE, Danville, Ky., 1819, Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1848; Phi Delta Theta, 1850; Phi Gamma Delta, 1856–56; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1860–62; Sigma Chi, 1876; Kappa Alpha, 1883.

*These colleges were united in 1901 under the name of Central University, but located at Danville.

CHATHAM INSTITUTE, Chatham, Va.—Kappa Delta, 1902–04.

CHATTANOOGA COLLEGE OF LAW, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Theta Lambda Phi, 1907.

CHATTANOOGA MEDICAL COLLEGE, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Phi Chi, 1906–10.

CHEVY CHASE COLLEGE, Chevy Chase, Md.—Phi Mu, 1907–10.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, 1883—Delta Sigma Delta, 1885; Xi Psi Phi, 1896; Psi Omega, 1896.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Chicago, Ill.—Phi Chi, 1907.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—See University of Illinois.

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Chicago, Ill.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1906–10.

CHICAGO HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, Chicago, Ill.—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1897.

CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL, Chicago, Ill., 1896—Phi Alpha Delta, 1901; Alpha Kappa Phi, 1909.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE, Chicago, Ill.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1910.

CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF, Chicago, Ill., Bap.—Zeta Psi, 1864–87; Phi Kappa Psi, 1865, ($25,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1865; Beta Theta Pi, 1868, ($13,000); Psi Upsilon, 1869; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1871, ($25,000); Sigma Nu, 1895; Alpha Delta Phi, 1896; Sigma Chi, 1897; Delta Tau Delta, 1898, ($20,000); Chi Psi, 1898; Delta Upsilon, 1901; Phi Gamma Delta, 1902; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1903; Alpha Tau Omega, 1904; Kappa Sigma, 1904; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1906; Acacia, 1908; Delta Sigma Phi, 1910; Nu Sigma Nu, 1893; Phi Rho Sigma, 1895; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1903; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1901; Phi Beta Pi, 1901; Phi Alpha Delta, 1902; Phi Delta Phi, 1902; Delta Chi, 1903; Phi Chi, 1905; Alpha Kappa Phi, 1909; Phi Beta Delta (local), 1900.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1899; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1902; Sigma Xi, 1903; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Gamma Alpha, 1908; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, Columbia, Mo.—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1901, ($2,500); Beta Sigma Omicron, 1910.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, Cincinnati, O., 1813—Phi Delta Phi, 1886.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Cincinnati, O.—Phi Mu Alpha, 1903; Sigma Iota Chi, 1905.

CINCINNATI, UNIVERSITY OF, Cincinnati, O., 1873—Sigma Chi, 1882; Beta Theta Pi, 1890; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1889, ($8,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1898; Delta Tau Delta, 1909; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1910; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1885–85; Delta Delta Delta, 1892; Tau Kappa Sigma, 1903; Alpha Phi Psi, 1904; Pi Delta Kappa, 1910; Nu Sigma Nu, 1892; Xi Psi Phi, 1905–08; Psi Omega, 1899; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1900; Delta Sigma Delta, 1904–08; Phi Alpha Delta, 1908; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Phi Beta Kappa, 1899.

CLARKSON SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY, Potsdam, N. Y.—Omicron Pi Omicron, 1903; Sigma Delta, 1904.

CLEVELAND HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, Cleveland, O., 1849—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1897; Pi Epsilon Rho, 1893.

CLEVELAND LAW SCHOOL, Cleveland, O.—Delta Phi Delta, 1900.

COE COLLEGE, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Kappa Delta, 1911.

COLBY COLLEGE, Waterville, Me., 1820, Bap.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1846, ($10,000); Zeta Psi, 1850; Delta Upsilon, 1852; Phi Delta Theta, 1884; Alpha Tau Omega, 1892; Sigma Kappa, 1874; Chi Omega, 1906; Delta Delta Delta, 1908; Alpha Phi Alpha (local), 1910; Phi Beta Kappa, 1896.

COLGATE UNIVERSITY, Hamilton, N. Y., 1846, Bap. (formerly) called Madison University)—Alpha Delta Phi, 1850–51; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1856, ($25,000); Delta Upsilon, 1865, ($20,000); Delta Phi, 1874–76; Beta Theta Pi, 1880, ($14,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1887, ($8,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1887, ($6,000); Phi Theta Chi, 1904; Theta Chi, 1912; Sigma Alpha (local), 1908, ($4,000); Psi Delta Omicron (local); Phi Beta Kappa, 1878.

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Columbia, S. C.—Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1904–09; Kappa Delta, 1905–10.

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON, Charleston, S. C., 1875—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1881–82; Alpha Tau Omega, 1889; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1901–05; Kappa Alpha, 1904; Pi Kappa Phi, 1904.

COLLEGE OF DENTAL AND AURAL SURGERY, New York, N. Y.—Psi Omega, 1906.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, see New York, College of the City of.

COLORADO COLLEGE, Colorado Springs, Colo., 1874, Cong.—Kappa Sigma, 1904; Sigma Chi, 1905; Phi Gamma Delta, 1908, ($18,000); Phi Beta Kappa, 1905; Delta Phi Theta (local), 1906; Alpha Tau Delta (local), 1908.

COLORADO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Denver, Colo.—Delta Sigma Delta, 1906.

COLORADO STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Fort Collins, Colo.—Alpha Psi, 1910.

COLORADO STATE SCHOOL OF MINES, Golden Colo., 1874—Sigma Nu, 1901; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1903; Kappa Sigma, 1904, ($12,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1908; Theta Tau, 1908; Tau Beta Pi, 1905.

COLORADO, UNIVERSITY OF, Boulder, Colo., 1877—Delta Tau Delta, 1883; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1891, ($14,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1900; Alpha Tau Omega, 1901, ($11,000); Sigma Nu, 1902; Phi Delta Theta, 1902; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1904; Acacia, 1911; Phi Gamma Delta, 1912; Beta Kappa (local); Theta Psi (local).

Delta Gamma, 1885; Pi Beta Phi, 1885, ($5,000); Phi Epsilon, 1901; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1901; Chi Omega, 1906; Alpha Chi Omega, 1907; Delta Delta Delta, 1910; Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1910.

Omega Upsilon Phi, 1900; Alpha Zeta, 1907; Phi Delta Phi, 1907; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1908; Phi Rho Sigma, 1909; Phi Alpha Delta, 1910.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1904; Sigma Xi, 1905; Tau Beta Pi, 1905; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York, N. Y., 1754—Alpha Delta Phi, 1836, ($22,000); Psi Upsilon, 1842, ($45,000); Delta Phi, 1842,

($75,000); Chi Psi, 1846–85; Delta Psi, 1847, ($88,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1855, ($34,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1866, ($22,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1872; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1874, ($30,000); Zeta Psi, 1879; Beta Theta Pi, 1881, ($25,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1881–1910; Delta Tau Delta, 1882, ($30,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1883, ($29,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1884, ($39,000); Delta Upsilon, 1885, ($29,000); Sigma Chi, 1894; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1895, ($27,500); Phi Sigma Kappa, 1897, ($29,000); Alpha Chi Rho, 1900, ($29,500); Omega Pi Alpha, 1902; Delta Sigma Phi, 1903; Zeta Beta Tau, 1905; Sigma Nu, 1908, ($30,000); Acacia, 1909; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1910.

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1891; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1897; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1898; Gamma Phi Beta, 1901; Alpha Phi, 1903; Delta Delta Delta, 1903; Pi Beta Phi, 1904; Chi Omega, 1906; Alpha Epsilon Phi (local).

Phi Delta Phi, 1881; Nu Sigma Nu, 1893; Alpha Mu Pi Omega, 1893–04; Theta Xi, 1899; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1902; Chi Zeta Chi, 1904; Phi Delta, 1904–11; Phi Delta Chi, 1898; Kappa Psi, 1898; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1905; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1909.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1869; Tau Beta Pi, 1902; Sigma Xi, 1903; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1907; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910.

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY—See George Washington University.

COMBS BROAD ST. CONSERVATORY, Philadelphia, Pa.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1912.

COOPER MEDICAL COLLEGE, San Francisco, Cal., 1858—See Stanford University.

CORNELL COLLEGE, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, 1857, M.E.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1868–71; Sigma Nu, 1888, ($3,000).

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y., 1865—Zeta Psi, 1869, ($38,000); Chi Phi, 1868, ($30,000); Kappa Alpha, 1868, ($40,000); Chi Psi, 1869, ($100,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1869, ($15,000); Delta Upsilon, 1869, ($40,000); Alpha Delta Phi, 1869, ($75,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1870, ($40,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1870, ($25,000); phi Delta Theta, 1872, ($22,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1874, ($30,000); psi Upsilon, 1876, ($30,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1887, ($25,000);

Phi Gamma Delta, 1888, ($26,000); Phi Sigma Kappa, 1889, ($26,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1890, ($28,000); Sigma Chi, 1890, ($30,000); Sigma Phi, 1890, ($15,000); Delta Phi, 1891, ($85,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1891, ($20,000); Kappa Sigma, 1892, ($36,000); Sigma Nu, 1901, ($37,500); Delta Sigma Phi, 1906; Acacia, 1907, ($12,000); Zeta Beta Tau, 1907; Alpha Chi Rho, 1908, ($22,000); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1909; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1909; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1911, ($25,000); Kappa Psi (local), 1907.

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1881; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1883; Delta Gamma, 1885; Alpha Phi, 1889; Delta Zeta, 1904; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1908.

Phi Delta Phi, 1888; Phi Alpha Sigma, 1899; Delta Chi, 1890, ($20,000); Nu Sigma Nu, 1900; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1901; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1901, (same New York City department, 1902); Alpha Zeta, 1901, ($10,000); Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1903; Theta Xi, 1903; Theta Lambda Phi, 1903, ($18,700); Omega Pi Alpha, 1905; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1904; Alpha Psi, 1907; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1909, ($16,000); Omega Tau Sigma, 1911.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1882; Sigma Xi, 1886; Gamma Alpha, 1899; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1910; Tau Beta Pi, 1910; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911; Phi Delta Kappa, 1911; Eta Kappa Nu, 1912.

CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY, Omaha, Neb., 1892—Phi Rho Sigma, 1900; Phi Beta Pi, 1907; Delta Sigma Delta, 1910; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1912; Delta Phi Delta, 1912.

CRESCENT COLLEGE, Eureka Springs, Ark.—Beta Sigma Omicron, 1909; Sigma Iota Chi, 1909.

CUMBERLAND COLLEGE, Va.—Kappa Sigma, 1880–84.

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY, Lebanon, Tenn., 1842, Cumb. Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1854–99; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1857–73; Delta Psi, 1858–61; Alpha Delta Phi, 1857–61; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1859–61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1860; Phi Kappa Psi, 1860–79; Chi Phi, 1861–61; Alpha Tau Omega, 1868–02; Phi Gamma Delta, 1869–78; Sigma Chi, 1872–80; Kappa Sigma, 1887; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1892–1908.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, Hanover, N. H., 1770, Cong.—Psi Upsilon, 1842, ($13,000); K. K. K., 1842, ($13,000); Alpha Delta Phi, 1845, ($8,000); Zeta Psi, 1855–74; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1853, ($20,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1869, ($10,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1884, ($16,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1889, ($14,000); Sigma Chi, 1893, ($12,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1896, ($13,600); Phi Gamma Delta, 1901, ($12,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1901; Chi Phi, 1902, ($10,000); Chi Tau Kappa, 1904; Kappa Sigma, 1905; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1905, ($12,000); Acacia, 1906–08; Sigma Nu, 1907, ($8,500); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1908, ($8,500); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1909; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1888; Gamma Alpha (local); Gamma Delta Epsilon (local); Kappa Theta, 1909 (local).

Phi Beta Kappa, 1787; Gamma Alpha, 1906; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, Davidson, N. C., 1837, Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1858; Chi Phi, 1859–69; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1869; Kappa Alpha, 1880; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1883; Kappa Sigma, 1890; Pi Kappa Phi, 1912.

DEARBORN MEDICAL COLLEGE, Chicago, Ill., 1893—Phi Delta, 1904–08.

DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE, Newark, Del., 1824—Kappa Alpha, 1904, ($7,000); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1907; Sigma Nu, 1910, ($7,500); Phi Kappa Phi, 1904.

DENISON UNIVERSITY, Granville, Ohio, 1832, Bap. (formerly called Granville College)—Sigma Chi, 1868, ($10,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1868, ($12,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1885, ($10,000); Kappa Phi, 1897; Kappa Sigma, 1911; Chi Psi Delta, 1900, ($2,500); Phi Alpha Nu Sigma (local), 1911; Phi Mu Alpha, 1912; Phi Beta Kappa, 1911.

DENVER AND GROSS MEDICAL COLLEGE, Denver, Colo., 1881—Omega Upsilon Phi, 1898; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, Denver, Col.—Pi Upsilon Rho, 1902–06.

DENVER, UNIVERSITY OF, Denver, Colo., 1880, M.E.—Beta Theta Pi, 1888; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1891, ($6,500); Kappa Sigma, 1902

Pi Beta Phi, 1885, ($1,500); Gamma Phi Beta, 1897; Alpha Tau; Sigma Kappa, 1908; Psi Omega, 1897; Phi Delta Phi, 1902; Gamma Sigma Tau, 1905; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1909; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1910; Sigma Delta Chi, 1910.

DEPAUW UNIVERSITY, Greencastle, Ind., 1837, M.E. (formerly called Indiana Asbury University)—Beta Theta Pi, 1845, ($18,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1856, ($5,000); Sigma Chi, 1859, ($23,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1865, ($10,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1866, ($6,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1868, ($8,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1871; ($12,000); Delta Upsilon, 1887, ($5,000); Sigma Nu, 1890.

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1870; Pi Beta Phi, 1870–79; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1875; Alpha Phi, 1888; Alpha Chi Omega, 1885; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1905–09; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1907; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1908; Delta Delta Delta, 1908; Delta Zeta, 1909.

Delta Chi, 1892–96; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Phi Mu Alpha, 1911.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1889; Sigma Delta Chi, 1909.

DETROIT COLLEGE OF LAW, Detroit, Mich.—Theta Lambda Phi, 1903; Delta Phi Delta, 1907.

DETROIT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Detroit, Mich., 1867—Nu Sigma Nu, 1889; Delta Sigma Delta, 1895–1909; Phi Rho Sigma, 1897; Phi Beta Pi, 1902; Xi Psi Phi, 1906–10.

DETROIT CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Detroit, Mich.—Phi Mu Alpha, 1901; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1905; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1907.

DETROIT HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, Detroit, Mich.—Pi Upsilon Rho, 1903.

DICKINSON COLLEGE, Carlisle, Pa., 1783, M.E.—Zeta Psi, 1852–55; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1854, ($8,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1859, ($8,000); Sigma Chi, 1859, ($6,500); Theta Delta Chi, 1861–95; Chi Phi, 1869–94; Beta Theta Pi, 1874, ($10,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1880, ($12,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1890; Kappa Sigma, 1902; Alpha Chi Rho, 1905; Pi Beta Phi, 1903; Delta Chi, 1893; Omega Psi, 1899; Theta Lambda Phi, 1903; Chi Omega, 1907; Phi Beta Kappa, 1887.

DRAKE UNIVERSITY, Des Moines, Ia., 1880, Christian—Sigma Nu, 1891–94; Gamma Sigma Kappa (local).

DRURY COLLEGE, Springfield, Mo., 1873—Kappa Alpha, 1906; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1909; Phi Alpha Sigma (local).

EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY OF, Edinburgh, Scotland—Chi Phi, 1867–70.

ELY'S SCHOOL, MISSES, New York, N. Y.—Phi Mu Gamma, 1903–07.

EMERSON SCHOOL OF ORATORY, Boston Mass.—Zeta Phi Eta, 1893; Phi Mu Gamma, 1907; Phi Alpha Tau, 1909.

EMORY COLLEGE, Oxford, Ga., 1836, M.E.—Kappa Alpha, 1869; Chi Phi, 1869; Phi Delta Theta, 1871, ($3,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1881; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1881; Delta Tau Delta, 1882; Sigma Nu, 1884; Kappa Sigma, 1887–91.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, Emory, Va., 1837, M.E.—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1856–61; Kappa Sigma, 1873–95; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1884–95; Kappa Alpha, 1893–95.

EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIRGINIA, Alexandria, Va.—Kappa Sigma, 1880–84.

ERSKINE COLLEGE, Due West, S. C., 1841, Ref. Pr.—Sigma Chi, 1860–61; Kappa Alpha, 1883–93; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1884–94.

FAIRMOUNT COLLEGE, Mont Eagle, Tenn.—Delta Gamma, 1877–80; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1906.

FAIRMOUNT SEMINARY, Washington, D. C.—Kappa Delta, 1903; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1904; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1905–06.

FAUQUIER INSTITUTE, Warrenton, Va.—Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1905–07.

FLORIDA, UNIVERSITY OF, Tallahasse, Fla., 1857—Alpha Tau Omega, 1884; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1884–85; Kappa Alpha, 1903; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1904; Kappa Delta, 1904; Chi Omega, 1908; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1908; Alpha Delta Phi, 1909.

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, New York, N. Y.—Phi Delta Epsilon, 1907; Chi Zeta Chi, 1908.

FOREST ACADEMY, Anchorage, Ky.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1877–78.

FOREST PARK UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Mo.—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1903.

FORT WORTH, UNIVERSITY OF, Fort Worth, Texas—Phi Chi, 1907.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, Franklin, Ind., 1837, Bap.—Phi Delta Theta, 1860; Delta Tau Delta, 1872–77; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892; Delta Gamma, 1878–83; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1879–84; Pi Beta Phi, 1888; Alpha Gamma Alpha, 1896; Phi Alpha Pi (local).

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE, Lancaster, Pa., 1853, Ref.—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1854; Chi Phi, 1854, ($10,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1860, ($7,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1874–96; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1903, ($10,000); Phi Beta Kappa, 1908.

FULTON SYNODICAL COLLEGE, Fulton, Mo., Pres.—Delta Gamma, 1882–85; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1891.

FURMAN UNIVERSITY, Greenville, S. C., 1850, Bap.—Chi Psi, 1858–98; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1868–98; Kappa Alpha, 1872–95.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, Georgetown, Ky., 1829, Chris.—Phi Delta Theta, 1857–76; Kappa Alpha, 1904; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1906.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C., 1851, R. C.—Phi Chi, 1902; Kappa Psi, 1902–06; Delta Chi, 1903; Psi Omega, 1904; Phi Beta Pi, 1906; Phi Alpha Delta, 1909; Delta Sigma Delta, 1911; Theta Lambda Phi, 1911.

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C. 1821 (formerly and down to 1904 called Columbian University)—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1858; Sigma Chi, 1864; Phi Kappa Psi, 1868–99; Alpha Tau Omega, 1874–88; Kappa Sigma, 1892; Kappa Alpha, 1894; Phi Delta Chi, 1896; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1899; Delta Tau Delta, 1903; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1909; Pi Beta Phi, 1899; Sigma Kappa, 1906; Beta Alpha Beta; Phi Delta Phi, 1884; Omega Alpha, 1902; Chi Omega, 1903; Psi Omega, 1903; Phi Chi, 1904; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1905; Chi Zeta Chi, 1908; Alpha Beta Phi (local); Delta Sigma Rho, 1908.

GEORGIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, Marietta, Ga.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1857–65.

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY, Atlanta, Ga., 1888—Alpha Tau Omega, 1888; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1890; Kappa Sigma, 1895; Sigma Nu, 1896; Kappa Alpha, 1899; Kappa Delta, 1902; Phi Delta Theta, 1902; Chi Phi, 1904; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1904; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1904; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1907; Chi Phi Chi (local); Kappa Delta (local), 1902.

GEORGIA, UNIVERSITY OF, Athens, Ga., 1785—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1866, ($10,000); Chi Phi, 1867; Kappa Alpha, 1868; Phi Delta Theta, 1871; Sigma Chi, 1872; Phi Gamma Delta, 1871–91; Sigma Nu, 1873; Alpha Tau Omega, 1878; Delta Tau Delta, 1882; Chi Psi, 1890; Kappa Sigma, 1901; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1908; Chi Zeta Chi, 1903; Theta Lambda Phi, 1904; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1904; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1911–12; Sigma Upsilon, 1906.

GORDON INSTITUTE, Ga.—Kappa Alpha, 1879–83.

GRAHAM'S, MISSES, New York, N. Y.—Phi Mu Gamma, 1902.

GRINNELL COLLEGE, Grinnell, Iowa, 1848—Phi Beta Kappa, 1908.

GOUCHER COLLEGE, Baltimore, Md., M.E. (formerly called the Women's College of Baltimore)—Alpha Phi, 1891; Delta Gamma, 1892; Tau Kappa Pi, 1892; Gamma Phi Beta, 1893; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1896; Pi Beta Phi, 1897; Delta Delta Delta, 1898; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1909; Phi Beta Kappa, 1905.

GUNSTON INSTITUTE, Washington, D. C.—Kappa Delta, 1903; Sigma Iota Chi, 1908–11; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1911.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, Chicago, Ill., 1860—Pi Upsilon Rho, 1876; Phi Alpha Gamma, 1900.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC, San Francisco, Cal.—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1906.

HAMILTON COLLEGE, Clinton, N. Y., 1812, Pres.—Sigma Phi, 1831, ($28,000); Alpha Delta Phi, 1832, ($28,000); Psi Upsilon, 1843, ($11,000); Chi Psi, 1845, ($25,000); Delta Upsilon, 1847, ($8,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1856, ($8,000); Theta Delta Chi,, 1868, ($7,000); Phi Beta Kappa, 1870.

HAMILTON SCHOOL, Washington, D. C.—Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1911.

HAMLINE UNIVERSITY, Minneapolis, Minn., 1883—Phi Rho Sigma, 1900.

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY COLLEGE, Prince Edward Co., Va., 1873, Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1850–1912; Phi Kappa Psi, 1855–00; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1860–61; Chi Phi, 1867, ($2,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1870–04; Sigma Chi, 1872–1902; Kappa Sigma, 1883; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1885; Alpha Tau Omega, 1890–94; Kappa Alpha, 1899.

HANNAH MOORE ACADEMY, Reisterstown, Md.—Zeta Tau Alpha, 1900–04; Sigma Iota Chi, 1905–07.

HANOVER COLLEGE, Hanover, Ind., 1833, Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1853, ($4,500); Phi Gamma Delta, 1864, ($5,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1861, ($5,000); Sigma Chi, 1871, ($4,500); Delta Tau Delta, 1872–95; Delta Gamma, 1881–81; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1882–99; Kappa Phi Epsilon, 1904; Phi Theta Nu (local), 1910.

HARDIN COLLEGE, Mexico, Mo.—Beta Sigma Omicron, 1902; Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1902; Phi Mu, 1907–11.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Mass., 1638—Alpha Delta Phi, 1837–07; Beta Theta Pi, 1843–01; Delta Phi, 1845–01; Psi Upsilon, 1850–72; Zeta Psi, 1852–92; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1851–91; Theta Delta Chi, 1856; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1865–67; Delta Upsilon, 1880, ($18,000); Chi Phi, 1885–87; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1893; Phi Delta Phi, 1887–09; Delta Sigma Delta, 1891; Psi Omega 1897; Xi Psi Phi, 1899; Phi Rho Sigma, 1902; Kappa Sigma, 1905; Acacia, 1906; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1911; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1912; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1781; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1906; Delta Sigma Rho, 1909; Phi Delta Kappa, 1911.

HASTINGS COLLEGE, Hastings, Neb.—Pi Beta Phi, 1887–87.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE, Haverford, Pa.—Alpha Tau Omega, 1891–92; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1884–90; Phi Beta Kappa, 1899.

HELLMUTH WOMEN'S COLLEGE, London, Ont.—Chi Omega, 1899–00.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE, Hillsdale, Mich., 1855, Bap.—Delta Tau Delta, 1867; Phi Delta Theta, 1882–98; Sigma Chi, 1883–86; Alpha Tau Omega, 1888; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1880; Pi Beta Phi, 1887.

HOBART COLLEGE, Geneva, N. Y., 1822, Epis.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1840–76; Sigma Phi, 1840, ($16,000); Kappa Alpha, 1844, ($9,500); Theta Delta Chi, 1857; Chi Phi, 1860–80; Phi Kappa Psi, 1881–92; Sigma Chi, 1892; Phi (local), 1900; Phi Beta Kappa, 1871.

HOLLINS INSTITUTE, Hollins, Va.—Phi Mu Gamma, 1898; Kappa Delta, 1902; Phi Mu, 1904; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1905.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MISSOURI, St. Louis, Mo., 1857—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1899–09.

HOSPITAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Louisville, Ky., 1872—Phi Chi, 1897; Pi Mu, 1907.

HOWARD COLLEGE, East Lake, Ala., 1842, Bap.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1856–61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1870–76; Beta Theta Pi, 1872–79; Sigma Chi, 1872–85; Sigma Nu, 1879; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1911.

IDAHO, UNIVERSITY OF, Moscow, Idaho, 1892—Kappa Sigma, 1905; Phi Delta Theta, 1908, ($4,000); Gamma Phi Beta, 1909; Delta Gamma, 1911; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Kappa Phi Alpha (local); Omega Pi (local), ($6,500); Theta Mu Epsilon (local), 1906, ($6,000); Zeta Delta (local), 1910; Beta Zeta (local).

ILLINOIS COLLEGE, Jacksonville, Ill., 1835—Beta Theta Pi, 1856–66.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF LAW, Chicago, Ill.—Phi Alpha Delta, 1897; Alpha Kappa Phi, 1904.

ILLINOIS, UNIVERSITY OF, Urbana, Ill., 1868—Delta Tau Delta, 1872, ($40,000); Sigma Chi, 1881, ($20,000); Kappa Sigma, 1891, ($30,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1892; Phi Delta Theta, 1893, ($18,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1895, ($23,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1897, ($30,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1899, ($27,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1902, ($40,000); Sigma Nu, 1902; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1903; Phi Kappa Psi, 1904, ($25,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1904; Delta

Upsilon, 1905; Acacia, 1906; Sigma Pi, 1908; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1908; Theta Delta Chi, 1908; Zeta Psi, 1909; Psi Upsilon, 1910; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1910; Alpha Delta Phi, 1911; Zeta Beta Tau, 1911; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1912; Chi Phi, 1912; Chi Psi, 1912; Chi Beta (local), 1906.

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1895, ($17,000); Pi Beta Phi, 1895; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1899; Alpha Chi Omega, 1899; Alpha Xi Delta, 1905; Sigma Kappa, 1906; Delta Gamma, 1906; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1911; Alpha Delta Phi, 1912.

Nu Sigma Nu, 1892; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1899; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1899; Chi Omega, 1900; Alpha Zeta, 1900; Delta Sigma Delta, 1901; Phi Delta Phi, 1901; Xi Psi Phi, 1902–10; Psi Omega, 1903; Phi Alpha Delta, 1903; Phi Delta, 1904; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1906; Chi Zeta Chi, 1907–09; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1908; Kappa Psi, 1910.

Tau Beta Pi, 1897; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1902; Eta Kappa Nu, 1904; Sigma Xi, 1904; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Phi Beta Kappa, 1907; Gamma Alpha, 1908; Sigma Delta Chi, 1912.

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Bloomington, Ill., 1850, M.E.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1866, ($15,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1877–80; Phi Delta Theta, 1878–97; Sigma Chi, 1883; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1899; ($9,000); Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1874; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1875–95; Sigma Kappa, 1906; Kappa Delta, 1908; Phi Delta Phi, 1878; Phi Alpha Delta, 1908.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Terre Haute, Ind.—Phi Delta Theta, 1869–72.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Bloomington, Ind., 1828—Beta Theta Pi, 1845; Phi Delta Theta, 1849; Sigma Chi, 1858, ($17,500); Phi Kappa Psi, 1869, ($26,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1870; Phi Gamma Delta, 1871; Kappa Sigma, 1887, ($15,000); Sigma Nu, 1892, ($15,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1907; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1870; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1873, ($12,000); Pi Beta Phi, 1893; Delta Gamma, 1898; Delta Zeta, 1909; Phi Delta Phi, 1900; Nu Sigma Nu, 1908; Phi Beta Pi, 1908; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1908; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Phi Chi, 1910; Tau Epsilon Pi (local); Gamma Eta Gamma, 1912.

Sigma Xi, 1904; Delta Sigma Rho, 1908; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910; Phi Beta Kappa, 1911.

INDIANAPOLIS COLLEGE OF MUSICAL ART, Indianapolis, Ind.—Sigma Alpha Iota, 1911.

INDIANAPOLIS, UNIVERSITY OF, Indianapolis and Irvington, Ind., 1894—Phi Delta Theta, 1859, ($14,000); Sigma Chi, 1865; Delta Tau Delta, 1875; Beta Theta Pi, 1878–81; Kappa Sigma, 1891–93; Sigma Theta; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1874; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1878; Pi Beta Phi, 1897; Xi Psi Phi, 1893; Delta Sigma Delta, 1900; Psi Omega, 1903–09; Phi Chi, 1903; Phi Rho Sigma, 1903; Phi Beta Pi, 1905; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE, Ames, Iowa, 1857—Delta Tau Delta, 1875, ($18,000); Sigma Nu, 1904; Beta Theta Pi, 1905, ($12,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1905, ($12,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1907; Alpha Tau Omega, 1908; Acacia, 1909; Kappa Sigma, 1909; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1911; Pi Beta Phi, 1877; Kappa Delta, 1908; Alpha Delta Phi, 1911.

Alpha Zeta, 1906; Theta Xi, 1909.

Tau Beta Pi, 1907; Delta Theta Sigma, 1907; Delta Sigma Rho, 1909; Phi Kappa Phi, 1911.

IOWA UNIVERSITY OF, Iowa City, Iowa, 1857—Beta Theta Pi, 1866; Phi Kappa Psi, 1867; Phi Gamma Delta, 1873–73; Delta Tau Delta, 1880, ($13,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1882; Sigma Chi, 1882; Sigma Nu, 1893; Kappa Sigma, 1902; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1905, ($13,000); Acacia, 1909; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1882; Pi Beta Phi, 1882; Delta Gamma, 1887; Delta Delta Delta, 1904; Alpha Chi Omega, 1911; Phi Delta Phi, 1893; Xi Psi Phi, 1893–07; Phi Alpha Gamma, 1897; Phi Rho Sigma, 1902; Phi Beta Pi, 1905; Nu Sigma Nu, 1906; Psi Omega, 1906; Phi Delta Chi, 1907–10; Phi Alpha Delta, 1908; Theta Xi, 1912; Theta Phi (local).

Phi Beta Kappa, 1895; Sigma Xi, 1900; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Sigma Tau, 1906; Tau Beta Pi, 1909; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910; Sigma Delta Chi, 1911.

IOWA WESLEYAN COLLEGE, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 1855, M.E.—Beta Theta Pi, 1868; Phi Delta Theta, 1871, ($8,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1874–80; Pi Beta Phi, 1868; Alpha Xi Delta, 1902.

ITHACA CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Ithaca, N. Y.—Phi Mu Alpha, 1904; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1909; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1909.

JAMESTOWN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Jamestown, N. Y.—Delta Tau Delta, 1868–71.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Canonsburg, Pa., united with Washington College under the name of Washington and Jefferson College, which see.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pa., 1825—Phi Alpha Sigma, 1899; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1900; Nu Sigma Nu, 1900; Phi Beta Pi, 1902; Phi Chi, 1903; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1903–11; Phi Rho Sigma, 1904; Zeta Beta Tau, 1907–08; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1908; Pi Mu, 1908; Chi Zeta Chi, 1908–10; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1909; Kappa Psi, 1912; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1903.

JESSAMINE FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nicholasville, Ky., 1874—Chi Omega, 1898–02.

JOHN MARSHALL LAW SCHOOL, Chicago, Ill.—Alpha Kappa Phi, 1909; Delta Phi Delta, 1912.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Md., 1867—Beta Theta Pi, 1877; Phi Kappa Psi, 1876; Delta Phi, 1885; Alpha Delta Phi, 1889; Phi Gamma Delta, 1891; Kappa Alpha, 1891–10; Phi Rho Epsilon, 1902–04; Zeta Phi, 1906; Nu Sigma Nu, 1905; Chi Zeta Chi, 1905–06; Pi Mu, 1910; Phi Chi, 1910; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1910. Phi Beta Kappa, 1895; Gamma Alpha, 1904; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1906.

JUDSON COLLEGE, Marion, Ala.—Kappa Delta, 1904; Phi Mu Gamma, 1904; Alpha Delta Phi, 1910; Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1910.

KANSAS CITY DENTAL COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo., 1880—Delta Sigma Delta, 1898; Psi Omega, 1910.

KANSAS CITY HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo. —Phi Alpha Gamma, 1906.

KANSAS CITY LAW SCHOOL, Kansas City, Mo.—Phi Alpha Delta, 1908.

KANSAS CITY VETERINARY COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo.—Alpha Psi, 1908.

KANSAS, UNIVERSITY OF, Lawrence, Kan., 1864—Beta Theta Pi, 1872, ($15,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1876, ($9,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1882, ($18,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1882, ($12,000); Sigma Nu, 1884, ($12,000); Sigma Chi, 1884, ($10,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1901; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1903; Acacia, 1904; Kappa Sigma, 1912; Pi Upsilon (local), 1909; Pi Beta Phi, 1873, ($6,000); Kappa Alpha Theta, 1881; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1883; Chi Omega, 1902, ($15,000); Mu Phi Epsilon, 1911; Alpha Delta Phi, 1912.

Phi Delta Phi, 1897; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1909; Phi Alpha Delta, 1909; Nu Sigma Nu, 1909; Phi Beta Pi, 1910; Alpha Zeta, 1911; Theta Tau, 1912.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1890; Sigma Xi, 1890; Sigma Delta Chi, 1909; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910; Phi Delta Kappa, 1912.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Manhattan, Kans.—Alpha Psi, 1912; Kappa Delta Pi, 1901; Lambda Lambda (local); Phi Alpha Theta (local); Phi Gamma Theta (local); Phi Kappa Phi (local); Tau Omega Sigma (local), 1901, ($5,000); Eta Beta Pi (local); Kappa Upsilon (local).

KENTUCKY, UNIVERSITY OF, Lexington, Ky., 1866—Kappa Alpha, 1893; Sigma Chi, 1893; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1900; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1901; Kappa Sigma, 1901; Phi Delta Theta, 1901; Sigma Nu, 1902; Alpha Tau Omega, 1909; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1908; Alpha Xi Delta, 1908; Kappa Delta, 1910; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1910; Tau Beta Pi, 1901.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE, Lyndon, Ky., 1846—Phi Delta Theta, 1854–56; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1854–61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1858–87; Chi Phi, 1872–83; Alpha Tau Omega, 1870–87.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, Louisville, Ky., 1850—Phi Chi, 1896.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY, Lexington, Ky., now Transylvania College which see.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, Louisville, Ky.—Phi Chi, 1900; Pi Mu, 1908.

KENTUCKY WESLEYAN COLLEGE, Winchester, Ky., 1866, M.E. So.—Kappa Alpha, 1902–06.

KENYON COLLEGE, Gambier, O., 1824, Epis.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1852; Theta Delta Chi, 1854–96; Alpha Delta Phi, 1858, ($6,000); Psi Upsilon, 1860; Chi Phi, 1861–66; Beta Theta Pi, 1879; Delta Tau Delta, 1881, ($1,200); Zeta Alpha; Phi Beta Kappa, 1858.

KEOKUK DENTAL COLLEGE, Keokuk, Iowa, 1897—Psi Omega, 1904–09.

KNOX COLLEGE, Galesburg, Ill., 1837—Beta Theta Pi, 1855, ($9,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1867; Phi Delta Theta, 1871; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1871–74; Pi Beta Phi, 1884; Delta Delta Delta, 1889; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911.

KROEGER SCHOOL OF MUSIC, St. Louis, Mo.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1906.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, Easton, Pa., 1826, Pres.—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1853–83; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1855, ($18,000); Zeta Psi, 1857, ($35,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1867, ($30,000); Sigma Chi, 1867, ($10,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1869, ($25,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1873, ($25,000); Chi Phi, 1874, ($30,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1874; Phi Gamma Delta, 1883; Delta Upsilon, 1885, ($20,000); Sigma Nu, 1900; Alpha Chi Rho, 1903; Phi Beta Kappa, 1890.

LAGRANGE COLLEGE, Tenn., Luth.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1859–60; Sigma Chi, 1860–61.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, Lake Forest, Ill., 1876, Pres.—Kappa Sigma, 1880; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1893–94; Omega Psi, 1902; Phi Pi Epsilon. At the Professional Schools in Chicago: Delta Chi, 1894; Phi Delta Phi, 1896; Phi Alpha Delta, 1897.

LAKE SHORE SEMINARY, North East, Pa.—Delta Tau Delta, 1871–75.

LASSELL SEMINARY, Auburndale, Mass.—Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1880–82.

LAURA MEMORIAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O., 1890—Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1899–03.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY, Appleton, Wis., 1847, M.E.—Phi Delta Theta, 1859–61; Theta Phi, 1897; Alpha Delta Phi, 1908; Theta

Phi (local), 1897, ($4,500); Delta Iota (local); Sigma Tau Nu (local); Beta Sigma Phi (local), 1902; Alpha Gamma Phi (local), 1903; Kappa Upsilon (local); Theta Gamma Delta (local).

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, South Bethlehem, Pa., 1866, Epis.—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1870–87; Chi Phi, 1872, ($19,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1874; Phi Delta Theta, 1876; Alpha Tau Omega, 1882; Delta Phi, 1884; Psi Upsilon, 1884, ($28,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1884; Delta Upsilon, 1885, ($15,000); Sigma Nu, 1885; Sigma Phi, 1887, ($20,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1887; Sigma Chi, 1887, ($16,500); Beta Theta Pi, 1891, ($11,000); Chi Psi, 1893; Kappa Alpha, 1894; Kappa Sigma, 1900; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1901; Omega Pi Alpha, 1904; Theta Xi, 1904; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1907; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912. Tau Beta Pi, 1885; Phi Beta Kappa, 1887.

LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY, see Stanford University.

LEWISBURG FEMALE INSTITUTE, Lewisburg, W. Va.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1903–08; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1903–04.

LEWISBURGH UNIVERSITY, now Bucknell University.

LIBERTY LADIES' COLLEGE, Sedalia, Mo.—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1903; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1908.

LINCOLN DENTAL COLLEGE, Lincoln, Neb.—Xi Psi Phi, 1905.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.—Chi Zeta Chi, 1908; Kappa Phi, 1909.

LINDENWOOD COLLEGE, St. Charles, Mo.—Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1905; Sigma Iota Chi, 1909.

LITTLEJOHN COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, Chicago, Ill.—Iota Tau Sigma, 1911.

LOMBARD COLLEGE, Galesburg, Ill., 1852, Univ.—Delta Tau Delta, 1869–85; Phi Delta Theta, 1878, ($6,000); Sigma Nu, 1891; Pi Beta Phi, 1872, ($1,500); Alpha Xi Delta, 1893.

LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1860—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1876–78; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1896; Phi Delta, 1901; Zeta Beta Tau, 1903; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1906; Chi Zeta Chi, 1909.

LOS ANGELES SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, Los Angeles, Cal.—Iota Tau Sigma, 1908.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge, La., 1858—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1867, ($3,500); Kappa Alpha, 1885, ($7,500); Kappa Sigma, 1887, ($1,100); Sigma Nu, 1887, ($8,500); Pi Kappa Alpha, 1903, ($5,000); Zeta Beta Tau, 1911; Kappa Delta, 1909; Theta Omega Phi (local).

LOUISIANA, UNIVERSITY OF, New Orleans, La., merged into the Tulane University of Louisiana.

LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Louisville, Ky., 1887—Psi Omega, 1897.

LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Louisville, Ky.—Kappa Psi, 1909.

LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE, Louisville, Ky., 1837—Phi Chi, 1894; Pi Mu, 1904; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1909.

LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL, Lowell, Mass.—Delta Kappa Phi, 1902.

LOYALA UNIVERSITY, Chicago, Ill.—Phi Delta, 1912.

MADISON UNIVERSITY, now Colgate University.

MAINE, UNIVERSITY OF, Orono, Me., 1863—Beta Theta Pi, 1878, ($13,000); Kappa Sigma, 1886, ($8,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1891, ($9,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1898, ($10,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1899, ($10,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1901, ($12,000); Sigma Chi, 1902, ($8,000); Delta Sigma, 1902; Gamma Eta Alpha, 1901; Omega Lambda Upsilon, 1904; Theta Chi, 1907, ($12,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1908, ($13,000); Alpha Omicron Pi, 1908; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1901–10; Alpha Zeta, 1908; Phi Delta Phi, 1908; Phi Alpha Delta, 1910; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1911; Theta Epsilon (local), 1903; Delta Kappa (local); Phi Eta Kappa (local), 1906, ($18,000). Phi Kappa Phi, 1898; Tau Beta Pi, 1910.

MARIETTA COLLEGE, Marietta, O., 1835—Phi Gamma Delta, 1855–97; Alpha Digamma, 1859; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1860, ($5,500); Delta Upsilon, 1870, ($5,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1890–98; Alpha Nu Sigma (local), 1907; Phi Beta Kappa, 1860.

MARION SIMS BEAUMONT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, St. Louis, Mo.—Delta Sigma Delta, 1901.

MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY, Milwaukee, Wis.—Psi Omega, 1897; Phi Beta Pi, 1907.

MARVIN COLLEGE, Waxahachie, Tex., 1872—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1881–84.

MARY BALDWIN SEMINARY, Staunton, Va.—Beta Sigma Omicron, 1903–07; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1904–06; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1905–07; Alpha Delta Phi, 1905–10.

MARYLAND MEDICAL COLLEGE, Baltimore, Md., 1898—Kappa Psi, 1901; Phi Chi, 1903.

MARYLAND MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMY, Oxford, Md.—Kappa Sigma, 1885–87.

MARYLAND, UNIVERSITY OF, Baltimore, Md., 1812—Kappa Sigma, 1874; Phi Gamma Delta, 1879–83; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1897; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1899; Xi Psi Phi, 1893; Psi Omega, 1900; Nu Sigma Nu, 1904; Chi Zeta Chi, 1904; Phi Delta Chi, 1905–07; Kappa Psi, 1898; Phi Chi, 1906; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1906.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Amherst, Mass., 1867—Q. T. V., 1869; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1873; Kappa Sigma, 1904, ($12,000); Theta Chi, 1911; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1912; Phi Kappa Phi, 1901.

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, Cambridge, Mass.—Iota Tau Sigma, 1910.

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Boston, Mass., 1823—Phi Delta Chi, 1902; Kappa Psi, 1907.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Boston, Mass., 1861—Chi Phi, 1873, ($19,000); Sigma Chi, 1882; Alpha Tau Omega, 1885; Theta Xi, 1885; Phi Gamma Delta, 1889; Delta Psi, 1889; Delta Tau Delta, 1889; Theta Delta Chi, 1890; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1890, ($22,000); Delta Upsilon, 1891, ($14,500); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892; Phi Beta Epsilon, 1895, ($24,000); Phi Sigma Kappa, 1902; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1903; Delta Sigma Phi, 1904–09; Zeta Beta Tau, 1911; Pi Delta Epsilon, 1911; Theta Tau, 1912; Kappa Theta (local); Lambda Phi (local), 1907.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, Montreal, Canada.—Zeta Psi, 1883; Alpha Delta Phi, 1897, ($40,000); Delta Upsilon, 1898, ($14,500); Kappa Alpha, 1899; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1900; Theta Delta Chi, 1901; Phi Delta Theta, 1902, ($10,000); Epsilon Phi, 1904; Alpha Beta Gamma (local), 1905; Epsilon Phi (local), 1904; Phi Beta Pi, 1901–08; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1904; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1911.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Charleston, S. C.—Phi Chi, 1906; Kappa Psi, 1907; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1908; Pi Mu, 1908.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA, Richmond, Va., 1838—Pi Mu, 1896; Phi Chi, 1903; Kappa Psi, 1904–06; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1905; Phi Beta Pi, 1906; Psi Omega, 1908; Chi Zeta Chi, 1910.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, Philadelphia, Pa., 1881—Nu Sigma Nu, 1890; Psi Omega, 1899; Phi Rho Sigma, 1901; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1907; Phi Chi, 1907; Phi Beta Pi, 1907; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1909; Beta Phi Sigma, 1911.

MEMPHIS COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Memphis, Tenn.—Chi Zeta Chi, 1910.

MERCER UNIVERSITY, Macon, Ga., 1857, M.E.—Chi Phi, 1869–80; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1870; Phi Delta Theta, 1872; Kappa Alpha, 1873; Kappa Sigma, 1874; Alpha Tau Omega, 1880; Sigma Nu, 1884.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Cincinnati, O.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1903.

METROPOLITAN CONSERVATORY, Indianapolis, Ind.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1906.

MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O., 1852—Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1901; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1903; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1903–06.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, Oxford, O., 1819, Pres.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1835–73; Beta Theta Pi, 1839; Phi Delta Theta, 1848, ($25,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1852; Sigma Chi, 1855, ($20,000); Delta Upsilon, 1868; Delta Rho, 1903; Alpha Zeta, 1902; Delta Zeta, 1902; Pi Delta Kappa, 1909; Delta Delta Delta, 1911; Phi Alpha

Psi (local); Phi Tau (local); Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1911; Tau Beta Pi, 1892.

MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Detroit, Mich., 1888—Phi Delta, 1903.

MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MINES, Houghton, Mich., 1886—Theta Tau, 1908, ($18,000); Tau Beta Pi, 1904.

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE, Lansing, Mich., 1855—Delta Tau Delta, 1872–97; Phi Delta Theta, 1873–98; Alpha Delta, 1903; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Phi Beta Kappa, 1911.

MICHIGAN, UNIVERSITY OF, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1836—Beta Theta Pi, 1845, ($40,000); Chi Psi, 1845, ($15,000); Alpha Delta Phi, 1846, ($40,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1855, ($25,000); Delta Phi, 1855–77; Zeta Psi, 1858, ($25,000); Sigma Phi, 1858, ($25,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1864, ($26,000); Psi Upsilon, 1865, ($22,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1871, ($22,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1876, ($22,500); Delta Upsilon, 1876, ($16,000); Sigma Chi, 1877, ($15,000); Chi Phi, 1882–85; Phi Gamma Delta, 1885, ($22,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1888, ($14,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1889, ($20,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1889, ($25,000); Kappa Sigma, 1892, ($25,000); Sigma Nu, 1902, ($22,000); Acacia, 1904, ($10,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1905, ($22,500); Alpha Sigma Phi, 1908, ($18,000); Zeta Beta Tau, 1912.

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1879, ($9,000); Gamma Phi Beta, 1882, ($10,000); Delta Gamma, 1885, ($18,000); Sorosis, 1886, ($18,000); Pi Beta Phi, 1888, ($6,000); Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1890, ($16,000); Alpha Phi, 1892, ($12,000); Delta Delta Delta, 1894–00; Alpha Chi Omega, 1898; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1904; Chi Omega, 1905, ($12,000).

Phi Delta Phi, 1869; Nu Sigma Nu, 1882; Delta Sigma Delta, 1882; Phi Delta Chi, 1883; Mu Sigma Alpha, 1888; Xi Psi Phi, 1889; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1890; Delta Chi, 1892, ($16,000); Omega Psi, 1896; Phi Rho Sigma, 1897; Phi Beta Pi, 1898. ($12,000); Phi Alpha Gamma, 1900; Phi Mu Alpha, 1902; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1903; Phi Alpha Delta, 1905; Xi Psi Phi, 1905; Phi Chi, 1905; Psi Omega, 1905; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1906, ($10,000); Pi Upsilon

Rho, 1906; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1909; Alpha Kappa Phi, 1910; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1911, ($11,000).

Sigma Xi, 1903; Tau Beta Pi, 1906; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1907; Phi Beta Kappa, 1907; Sigma Delta Chi, 1909.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, Middlebury, Vt., 1800—Chi Psi, 1843; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1854, ($7,500); Delta Upsilon, 1856; Pi Beta Phi, 1893; Alpha Chi, 1889; Sigma Kappa, 1911; Kappa Delta Rho, 1905 (local); Alpha Sigma Phi (local); Phi Beta Kappa, 1868.

MIDDLE GEORGIA MILITARY AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Milledgeville, Ga., 1880—Alpha Tau Omega, 1888–90.

MILLIKIN, JAMES, UNIVERSITY, Decatur, Ill.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1911; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1909; Delta Delta Delta, 1912.

MILLSAPS COLLEGE, Jackson, Miss., 1892, M.E.—Kappa Alpha, 1893, ($5,000); Kappa Sigma, 1895, ($6,500); Pi Kappa Alpha, 1905; Sigma Upsilon, 1910; Gamma Delta Epsilon (local), 1912; Kappa Mu (local); Phi Delta (local), 1908; Phi Zeta (local), 1910.

MILLS COLLEGE, Mills College, Cal.—Delta Theta Delta (local), 1899; Mu Sigma Sigma (local).

MILWAUKEE MEDICAL COLLEGE, Milwaukee, Wis., 1894—Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1900.

MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY OF, Minneapolis, Minn., 1868—Chi Psi, 1874, ($18,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1881; Delta Tau Delta, 1883, ($10,000); Sigma Chi, 1888; Phi Kappa Psi, 1888, ($18,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1889, ($22,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1890, ($12,000); Delta Upsilon, 1890; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1890, ($9,000); Psi Upsilon, 1891, ($28,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1892, ($14,000); Alpha Delta Phi, 1892, ($12,000); Zeta Psi, 1899; Kappa Sigma, 1901; Alpha Tau Omega, 1902, ($10,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1902, ($16,000); Sigma Nu, 1904, ($9,500); Acacia, 1906; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1910; Sigma Kappa Alpha (local).

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1880; Delta Gamma, 1882; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1889, ($10,000); Pi Beta Phi, 1890; Alpha Phi 1890, ($12,000); Delta Delta Delta, 1894; Sigma Alpha Delta; Gamma

Phi Beta, 1902, ($10,000); Alpha Xi Delta, 1907; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1908.

Phi Delta Phi, 1891; Nu Sigma Nu, 1891; Delta Chi, 1892, ($8,500); Delta Sigma Delta, 1894; Phi Alpha Gamma, 1897–09; Psi Omega, 1896–03; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1898; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1901; Phi Delta Chi, 1904; Phi Delta, 1904; Phi Beta Pi, 1904; Theta Tau, 1904; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1904; Alpha Zeta, 1905; Delta Phi Delta, 1905; Phi Rho Sigma, 1905; Omega Psi Phi, 1908; Alpha Kappa Phi, 1909; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1910; Phi Alpha Tau, 1911.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1892; Sigma Xi, 1896; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1908; Tau Beta Pi, 1909; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910.

MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Miss.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1887–92.

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE, Clinton, Miss., 1850—Phi Kappa Psi, 1860–61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1869–76; Sigma Chi, 1873–74.

MISSISSIPPI, UNIVERSITY OF, Oxford, Miss., 1844—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1850–1911; Delta Psi, 1855–1912; Sigma Chi, 1857–12, ($8,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1857–1911; Chi Psi, 1858–95; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1859–61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1866–1912; Phi Gamma Delta, 1868–79; Phi Delta Theta, 1877–1912; Beta Theta Pi, 1879–01; Kappa Alpha, 1900–1912; Delta Tau Delta, 1886–12; Delta Gamma, 1872–89; Chi Omega, 1899–1912; Delta Delta Delta, 1904–12; Sigma Upsilon, 1909.

MISSOURI SCHOOL OF MINES, Rolla, Mo.—Kappa Alpha, 1903; Sigma Nu, 1903; Kappa Sigma, 1903; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1905; Tau Beta Pi, 1906.

MISSOURI, UNIVERSITY OF, Columbia, Mo., 1839—Phi Kappa Psi, 1869; Phi Delta Theta, 1870; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1884, ($16,000); Sigma Nu, 1886; Beta Theta Pi, 1890, ($25,000); Kappa Alpha, 1891, ($10,000); Sigma Chi, 1896, ($17,500); Kappa Sigma, 1898, ($20,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1899, ($8,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1905; Alpha Tau Omega, 1906; Acacia, 1907; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1909; Phi Delta Epsilon (local).

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1875; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1888–04; Pi Beta Phi, 1899; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1909; Delta Gamma, 1909; Alpha Phi, 1910.

Phi Delta Phi, 1890; Phi Beta Pi, 1906; Phi Mu Alpha, 1907; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1907; Alpha Zeta, 1908; Phi Alpha Delta, 1909.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1901; Tau Beta Pi, 1904; Sigma Xi, 1905; Delta Sigma Rho, 1908; Delta Theta Sigma, 1908; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910; Eta Kappa Nu, 1911.

MISSOURI VALLEY COLLEGE, Marshall, Mo., 1889, Cumb. Pres.—Sigma Nu, 1891–96; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1892–93.

MONMOUTH COLLEGE, Monmouth, Ill., 1857, Un. Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1865–78; Delta Tau Delta, 1865–72; Phi Gamma Delta, 1866–71; Pi Beta Phi, 1867–84; Phi Delta Theta, 1871–84; Phi Kappa Psi, 1871–84; Sigma Chi, 1874–78; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1870–78.

MONONGALIA ACADEMY, Morgantown, W. Va.—Delta Tau Delta, 1861–64.

MONTANA, UNIVERSITY OF, Missoula, Mont.—Gamma Phi Eta; Eta Pi Mu, 1904; Sigma Nu, 1905; Sigma Chi, 1906, ($6,000); Kappa Alpha Theta, 1909; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1909; Delta Gamma, 1911; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1911; Mu Sigma Epsilon (local).

MOORE'S HILL COLLEGE, Moore's Hill, Ind., 1854—Kappa Alpha Theta, 1871–75.

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE, South Hadley, Mass., 1837—Phi Beta Kappa, 1905.

MT. UNION COLLEGE, Alliance, Ohio, 1846, M.E.—Delta Tau Delta, 1875–84; Alpha Tau Omega, 1882; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1885; Sigma Nu, 1892, ($6,500); Delta Gamma, 1882–08; Alpha Xi Delta, 1902; Kappa Delta Epsilon, 1900; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1909.

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, Allentown, Pa., 1867, Luth.—Chi Phi, 1868–84; Phi Gamma Delta, 1867–94; Alpha Tau Omega, 1881, ($8,500); Delta Theta (local).

NASHVILLE UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1847–61; Phi Gamma Delta, 1850–50; Sigma Chi, 1856–57; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1857–76; Chi Phi, 1860–61; Phi Kappa Psi, 1870–75; Alpha Tau Omega, 1871–72; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903–11; Pi Mu, 1908; Kappa Psi, 1908–12.

NATIONAL CATHEDRAL ACADEMY—Sigma Iota Chi, 1907–09.

NEBRASKA, UNIVERSITY OF, Lincoln, Neb., 1869—Phi Delta Theta, 1875, ($7,500); Sigma Chi, 1883, ($9,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1888; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1893, ($10,500); Delta Tau Delta, 1894, ($14,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1895; Alpha Tau Omega, 1897; Kappa Sigma, 1897; Alpha Theta Xi, 1895; Delta Upsilon, 1898; Phi Gamma Delta, 1898; Acacia, 1904; Sigma Nu, 1909; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1911; Alpha Theta Chi (local), 1895.

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1884; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1887; Delta Gamma, 1888; Delta Delta Delta, 1894; Pi Beta Phi, 1895; Chi Omega, 1903; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1903; Alpha Phi, 1906; Alpha Chi Omega, 1907; Delta Zeta, 1910.

Phi Delta Phi, 1895; Phi Rho Sigma, 1901; Pi Alpha Phi; Alpha Zeta, 1904; Nu Sigma Nu, 1906; Delta Chi, 1909; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1909; Phi Delta Chi, 1912; Phi Alpha Tau, 1910.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1895; Sigma Xi, 1897; Sigma Tau, 1904; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Pi Delta Epsilon, 1910.

NEVADA, UNIVERSITY OF, Reno, Nev.—Tau Eta Rho Omicron, 1891; Sigma Alpha, 1895; Theta Epsilon, 1900; Delta Rho, 1900.

NEWBERRY COLLEGE, Newberry, S. C., 1858, Luth.—Kappa Alpha, 1873–74.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Boston, Mass.—Alpha Chi Omega, 1895; Phi Mu Alpha, 1898; Sigma Tau Theta, 1902; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1903; Phi Mu Gamma, 1908.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, Durham, N. H., 1868—Zeta Epsilon Zeta, 1894; Kappa Sigma, 1901; Delta Xi, 1903; Alpha Zeta, 1903; Theta Chi, 1910; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1911; Alpha Tau Alpha (local), 1906; Beta Phi (local), 1906.

NEW MEXICO, UNIVERSITY OF, Albuquerque, N. Mex.—Phi Mu, 1911.

NEW ORLEANS COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, New Orleans, La., 1899—Psi Omega, 1903; Xi Phi Psi, 1908–11.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, New York, N. Y., 1866—Xi Psi Phi, 1893-08; Psi Omega, 1893.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, New York, N. Y., 1829—See Columbia University.

NEW YORK, COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF, New York, N. Y., 1866, (formerly the New York Free Academy, and the name is now usually abbreviated to "C C. N Y.")—Alpha Delta Phi, 1855; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1856; Chi Psi, 1857–73; Phi Gamma Delta, 1865–06; Delta Upsilon, 1874–79; Theta Delta Chi, 1881; Phi Delta Theta, 1884–91; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1896; Phi Kappa Tau, 1898; Omega Pi Alpha, 1901; Delta Sigma Phi, 1901; Zeta Beta Tau, 1902; Alpha Lambda Phi (local); Phi Beta Kappa, 1867.

NEW YORK HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, New York, N. Y., 1860—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1894, ($25,000); Pi Upsilon Rho, 1905.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, New York, N. Y., 1891—Phi Delta Phi, 1899; Delta Chi, 1902–05; Theta Lambda Phi, 1907.

NEW YORK POLYCLINIC MEDICAL SCHOOL, New York, N. Y.—Chi Zeta Chi, 1904–05.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY (formerly called the University of the City of New York), New York, N. Y., 1830, Pres.—Sigma Phi, 1835–48: Alpha Delta Phi, 1835–39; Psi Upsilon, 1837, ($38,000); Delta Phi, 1841; Zeta Psi, 1846, ($41,000); Delta Psi, 1847–73; Delta Upsilon, 1865, ($35,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1892; Delta Sigma Phi, 1903; Kappa Sigma, 1905; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1900; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1912; Phi Delta Phi, 1888; Delta Chi, 1891; Nu Sigma Nu, 1897; Zeta Beta Tau, 1906; Phi Alpha Delta, 1909; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1904; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1912; Phi Beta Kappa, 1858.

NIAGARA UNIVERSITY, Buffalo, N. Y., 1856, R. C.—Omega Upsilon Phi, 1896 (merged with the University of Buffalo).

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS, Raleigh, N. C., 1889, Non. Sec.—Sigma Nu, 1895; Kappa

Sigma, 1903; Kappa Alpha, 1903; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1904; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1905; Alpha Zeta, 1904.

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL COLLEGE, Charlotte, N. C.—Omega Upsilon Phi, 1908.

NORTH CAROLINA, UNIVERSITY OF, Chapel Hill, N. C., 1789—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1850, ($2,500); Phi Gamma Delta, 1851–98; Beta Theta Pi, 1852, ($4,500); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1857, ($4,500); Delta Psi, 1854–62; Delta Phi, 1855–61; Chi Psi, 1855–61; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1856–95; Theta Delta Chi, 1857–60; Zeta Psi, 1858, ($4,000); Chi Phi, 1858–68; Alpha Tau Omega, 1879, ($6,500); Kappa Alpha, 1881; Phi Delta Theta, 1885; Sigma Nu, 1888, ($4,200); Sigma Chi, 1889–00; Kappa Sigma, 1893, ($5,000); Pi Kappa Alpha, 1895, ($2,000); Phi Chi, 1905; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1907; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1910.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1904; Sigma Upsilon, 1906.

NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Agricultural College, N. Dak.—Alpha Mu, 1904; Alpha Zeta, 1911.

NORTH DAKOTA, UNIVERSITY OF, Grand Forks, N. Dak., 1884—Sigma Chi, 1909; Alpha Phi, 1911; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1911; Phi Alpha Delta, 1911; Phi Delta Phi, 1912; Alpha Kappa Zeta (local), 1908; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911; Alpha Delta (local); Phi Kappa Chi (local).

NORTH GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Dahlonega, Ga., 1872—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1879–88; Sigma Nu, 1881; Kappa Sigma, 1885–91; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1900.

NORTH PACIFIC DENTAL COLLEGE, Portland, Ore., 1893—Psi Omega, 1900; Delta Sigma Delta, 1907; Xi Psi Phi, 1908.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Evanston, Ill., 1851—M.E.—Phi Delta Theta, 1859, ($12,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1864; Phi Gamma Delta, 1869–72; Sigma Chi, 1869; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1872; Beta Theta Pi, 1873; Delta Upsilon, 1880; Delta Tau Delta, 1893; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1894; Sigma Nu, 1898, ($7,000); Acacia, 1910.

Alpha Phi, 1881; Delta Gamma, 1882; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1882; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1887; Gamma Phi Beta, 1888; Alpha

Chi Omega, 1890; Pi Beta Phi, 1894; Delta Delta Delta, 1895; Chi Omega, 1901; Kappa Delta, 1907; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1909.

Phi Delta Phi, 1886; Phi Rho Sigma, 1890; Nu Sigma Nu, 1891; Delta Chi, 1893; Delta Sigma Delta, 1893; Zeta Phi Eta, 1893; Omega Psi, 1894; Phi Delta Chi, 1896; Psi Omega, 1896; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1898–03; Phi Alpha Delta, 1900; Xi Psi Phi, 1900; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1901; Alpha Kappa Phi, 1902; Phi Beta Pi, 1902; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1904; Sigma Alpha Iota, 1904; Phi Chi, 1909; Phi Mu Alpha, 1910; Kappa Psi, 1910; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1911; Phi Alpha Sigma, 1910.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1890; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1902; Sigma Xi, 1906; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Northfield, Vt., 1834—Theta Chi, 1856, ($8,500); Alpha Sigma Pi, 1857; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1908.

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY, Notre Dame, Ind.—Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908.

OAKLAND COLLEGE, Miss.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1852–61.

OBERLIN COLLEGE, Oberlin, O., 1833—Phi Beta Kappa, 1907.

OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Ga.—Beta Theta Pi, 1859–61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1859–63; Chi Phi, 1871–72; Kappa Alpha, 1871–73; Phi Delta Theta, 1871–72.

OHIO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, see University of Cincinnati.

OHIO MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, Columbus, O.—Xi Psi Phi, 1897; Alpha Mu Pi Omega, 1900; Upsilon Omega, 1901; Phi Delta, 1902; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1902.

OHIO NORTHERN UNIVERSITY, Ada, Ohio, 1871—Kappa Sigma, 1886–88; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1905; Theta Lambda Phi, 1910; Sigma Pi, 1912; Lambda Tau Delta (local), 1907.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, O., 1868—Phi Gamma Delta, 1878, ($20,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1880, ($27,500); Sigma Chi, 1882; Chi Phi, 1883, ($20,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1883, ($18,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1885, ($22,000); Sigma Nu, 1891; Alpha Tau Omega, 1892; Sigma Alpha Upsilon, 1892; Delta Tau Delta, 1894; Kappa Sigma, 1895; Delta Upsilon, 1904; Acacia, 1906; Alpha Sigma

Phi, 1908; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1908; Sigma Pi, 1910; Zeta Beta Tau, 1911; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1912; Delta Kappa (local), 1908.

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1888; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1892; Pi Beta Phi, 1894; Delta Delta Delta, 1896; Delta Gamma, 1911; Delta Zeta, 1911; Alpha Phi, 1912; Lambda Alpha (local), 1909.

Phi Delta Phi, 1893; Alpha Zeta, 1897; Beta Gamma Phi, 1900; Delta Chi, 1902; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1903; Alpha Psi, 1907; Phi Delta Chi, 1908; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1910; Omega Tau Sigma, 1911; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1911.

Sigma Xi, 1898; Phi Beta Kappa, 1904; Delta Theta Sigma, 1905; Eta Kappa Nu, 1907; Sigma Delta Chi, 1911.

OHIO UNIVERSITY, Athens, O., 1804—Beta Theta Pi, 1841, ($7,500); Delta Tau Delta, 1862; Phi Delta Theta, 1868; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1876–86; Pi Beta Phi, 1889; Alpha Alpha Alpha, 1901; Pi Delta Kappa, 1907; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1908; Alpha Xi Delta, 1911; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Gamma Alpha Theta (local); Delta Sigma Rho, 1910.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Delaware, O., 1842, M.E.—Beta Theta Pi, 1853, ($7,500); Sigma Chi, 1855; Phi Delta Theta, 1860, ($10,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1861, ($8,500); Delta Tau Delta, 1866, ($17,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1869, ($12,500); Chi Phi, 1873, ($11,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1887; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1889, ($10,000); Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1879–84; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1881–81; Delta Rho Gamma (local); Phi Chi, 1906; Phi Beta Kappa, 1907; Delta Sigma Rho, 1907.

OKLAHOMA, UNIVERSITY OF, Norman, Okla.—Kappa Alpha, 1905; Kappa Sigma, 1906; Beta Theta Pi, 1907; Sigma Nu, 1909; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1909; Sigma Chi, 1912; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1909; Delta Delta Delta, 1910; Pi Beta Phi, 1910; Phi Delta Phi, 1912; Phi Mu Alpha, 1912.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Ore., 1872—Alpha Tau Omega, 1882–82; Kappa Psi, 1911; Delta Theta Sigma, 1909.

OREGON, UNIVERSITY OF, Eugene, Ore.—Sigma Nu, 1900, ($10,000); Kappa Sigma, 1904, ($14,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1909; Acacia, 1909; Sigma Chi, 1910; Alpha Tau Omega, 1910; Phi

Gamma Delta, 1911; Phi Delta Theta, 1912, ($10,000); Gamma Phi Beta, 1907; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1909; Chi Omega, 1909; Delta Delta Delta, 1910; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1911; Phi Delta Phi, 1891; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903; Phi Alpha Delta, 1908; Beta Epsilon (local); Delta Sigma (local); Gamma Delta Gamma (local); Lambda Rho (local), 1909.

PEABODY CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Baltimore, Md.—Phi Mu Alpha, 1911.

PEABODY NORMAL SCHOOL, Nashville, Tenn.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1905.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, Gettysburg, Pa., 1832, Luth.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1855, ($4,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1858, ($8,000); Zeta Psi, 1861–70; Sigma Chi, 1863, ($10,000); Chi Phi, 1867–72; Phi Delta Theta, 1875, ($4,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1882, ($3,500); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1883; Iota Lambda Delta; Tau Beta Pi, 1912.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Philadelphia, Pa., 1856—Xi Psi Phi, 1893-08; Psi Omega, 1894–10.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Allegheny, Pa.—Kappa Delta Epsilon, 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sigma Chi, 1865–76.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, State College, Pa.—Delta Tau Delta, 1872–73; Beta Theta Pi, 1888, ($18,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1888, ($12,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1890, ($15,000); Sigma Chi, 1891, ($15,000); Kappa Sigma, 1892; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892, ($15,000); Phi Sigma Kappa, 1899; Phi Delta Theta, 1904, ($20,000); Delta Sigma Phi, 1905–08; Sigma Nu, 1908; Acacia, 1909; Delta Upsilon, 1911; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1911; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1911; Alpha Zeta, 1898; Theta Xi, 1907; Alpha Kappa Delta (local), 1909; Theta Psi (local), 1905.

Phi Kappa Phi, 1899; Delta Theta Sigma, 1908; Eta Kappa Nu, 1909.

PENNSYLVANIA, UNIVERSITY OF, Philadelphia, Pa., 1748—Delta Phi, 1849, ($22,000); Zeta Psi, 1850, ($40,000); Phi Kappa Sigma,

1850, ($55,000); Delta Psi, 1854, ($40,000); Sigma Chi, 1875; Phi Kappa Psi, 1877, ($31,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1880, ($25,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1881; Phi Gamma Delta, 1881, ($15,000); Chi Phi, 1883–85; Phi Delta Theta, 1883, ($31,000); Q. T. V., 1885–90; Delta Upsilon, 1888; Psi Upsilon, 1891, ($40,000); Kappa Sigma, 1892, ($25,000); Sigma Nu, 1894; Alpha Chi Rho, 1896; Delta Tau Delta, 1897, ($8,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1898, ($22,000); Phi Sigma Kappa, 1900; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1901; Omega Pi Alpha, 1903; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1904; Acacia, 1906; Zeta Beta Tau, 1907; Sigma Phi Sigma, 1908; Delta Sigma Phi, 1908–10; Sigma Pi, 1909; Theta Chi, 1912; Alpha Omega (local), 1909.

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1890; Delta Delta Delta, 1904.

Phi Delta Phi, 1886; Alpha Mu Pi Omega, 1891; Delta Sigma Delta, 1891; Nu Sigma Nu, 1896; Phi Alpha Sigma, 1893; Chi Omega, 1896; Xi Psi Phi, 1899; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1901; Delta Chi, 1904; Phi Rho Sigma, 1906; Omega Tau Sigma, 1907; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1908; Phi Chi, 1908; Alpha Psi, 1908; Phi Beta Pi, 1909; Theta Lambda Phi, 1911.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1892; Sigma Xi, 1899; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1903; Delta Sigma Rho, 1909; Sigma Tau 1909; Sigma Delta Chi 1912.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, Philadelphia, Pa.—Iota Tau Sigma, 1909.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Philadelphia, Pa., 1821—Phi Delta Chi, 1901; Kappa Psi, 1903.

PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pa., 1863—Xi Psi Phi, 1893; Psi Omega, 1896.

PHILADELPHIA HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, Philadelphia, Pa., 1848—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1897; Pi Upsilon Rho, 1910.

PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE SCHOOL, Philadelphia, Pa.—Delta Kappa Phi, 1899.

PITTSBURGH, UNIVERSITY OF, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Phi Gamma Delta 1863–70; Delta Tau Delta, 1864–79; Alpha Alpha (local); 1902; Sigma Chi, 1909; Nu Sigma Nu, 1891; Phi Beta Pi, 1891;

Chi Omega, 1897; Beta Phi Sigma, 1900; Delta Sigma Delta, 1903; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1903–11; Phi Chi, 1905; Phi Delta Chi, 1907; Phi Rho Sigma, 1908; Phi Delta Phi, 1909; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1911; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1911, Delta Sigma Pi (local), 1908.

POTTER COLLEGE, Bowling Green, Ky.—Phi Mu Gamma, 1908–08; Beta Sigma Omicron, 1907–09; Eta Upsilon Gamma, 1908–09; Sigma Iota Chi, 1907–09; Delta Phi Kappa (local); Sigma Theta Phi (local).

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Delta Tau Delta, 1865–67.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Clinton, S. C., 1880, Pres.—Pi Kappa Alpha, 1890–1908; Pi Kappa Phi, 1907.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, Princeton, N. J. (formerly called the College of New Jersey), 1746, Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1843–46; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1845–47; Zeta Psi, 1850–84; Delta Psi, 1851–53; Chi Psi, 1851–57; Kappa Alpha, 1852–56; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1853–77; Sigma Phi, 1853–58; Delta Phi, 1854–77; Chi Phi, 1854–68; Theta Delta Chi, 1863–67; Sigma Chi, 1869–82. Phi Beta Kappa, 1899; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911.

PUEBLO HIGH SCHOOL, Pueblo, Colo.—Beta Sigma Omicron, 1902–07.

PULTE MEDICAL COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O., 1872—Phi Alpha Gamma, 1899-01.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY, Lafayette, Ind., 1869—Sigma Chi, 1875, ($7,500); Kappa Sigma, 1885; Phi Delta Theta, 1893, ($30,000); Sigma Nu, 1891, ($20,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1893; Phi Kappa Psi, 1901 ($18,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1902; Beta Theta Pi, 1903, ($18,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1904; Theta Xi, 1905; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1905, ($16,000); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1905; Delta Tau Delta, 1907; Acacia, 1907; Alpha Zeta, 1910; Alpha Gamma Rho, 1911; Phi Gamma Chi (local).

Tau Beta Pi, 1893; Sigma Xi, 1909; Sigma Delta Chi, 1910.

QUEENS UNIVERSITY, Kingston, Ont.—Phi Sigma Kappa, 1903.

RACINE COLLEGE, Racine, Wis., 1852, Epis. (closed)—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1873–75; Phi Kappa Psi, 1876–77; Phi Gamma Delta, 1880–87.

RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE, Ashland, Va., 1832, M.E.—Delta Psi, 1853–61; Kappa Alpha, 1869; Phi Kappa Psi, 1870–82; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1872; Beta Theta Pi, 1873–93; Sigma Chi, 1874–01; Phi Delta Theta, 1874; Kappa Sigma, 1888; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1906; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1911; Sigma Upsilon, 1906.

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE, Lynchburg, Va.—Chi Omega, 1900, ($1,700); Zeta Tau Alpha, 1902; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1903, ($1,200); Kappa Delta, 1903; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1905-11; Delta Delta Delta, 1905; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1908; Alpha Delta Phi, 1910; Phi Mu, 1910, ($1,500).

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y., 1826—Theta Delta Chi, 1853–96; Theta Xi, 1864; Delta Phi, 1864; Zeta Psi, 1865–93; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1867; Chi Phi, 1878; Delta Tau Delta, 1879; Theta Chi, 1908; Sigma Xi, 1887; Tau Beta Pi, 1908.

RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Providence, R. I.—Kappa Psi, 1911.

RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE, Kingston, R. I.—Theta Chi, 1911.

RICHMOND COLLEGE, Richmond, Va., 1844, Bap.—Beta Theta Pi, 1870–96; Kappa Alpha, 1870; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1873; Phi Delta Theta, 1875–95; Alpha Tau Omega, 1878–84; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1884–87; Phi Gamma Delta, 1890; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1891; Kappa Sigma, 1898; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1901; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1900–08; Theta Lambda Phi, 1911; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1911.

ROANOKE COLLEGE, Salem, Va., 1853, Luth.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1866–05; Phi Delta Theta, 1869–96; Alpha Tau Omega, 1869–92; Sigma Chi, 1872–01; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1896–09; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1903–06.

ROCHESTER, UNIVERSITY OF, Rochester, N. Y., 1850, Bap.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1850, ($20,000); Delta Psi, 1851–95; Delta Upsilon, 1852, ($15,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1856, ($15,000); Psi Upsilon, 1858, ($11,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1867, ($11,000); Chi Psi, 1884–89; Phi Epsilon; Phi Epsilon (local); Phi Beta Kappa, 1887.

ROCKFORD SEMINARY, Rockford, Ill.—Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1874–76.

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Terre Haute, Ind.—Alpha Tau Omega, 1893; Sigma Nu, 1895; Theta Xi, 1907; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1909.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Toronto, Ont.—Xi Psi Phi, 1899.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, New Brunswick, N. J., 1770, Ref.—Delta Phi, 1845, ($12,000); Delta Psi, 1848–50; Zeta Psi, 1848, ($8,000); Delta Upsilon, 1858, ($8,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1861, ($25,000); Chi Phi, 1867, ($10,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1871, ($7,000); Chi Psi, 1879, ($20,000); Omega Pi Alpha, 1904; Gamma Sigma (local), 1904; Phi Beta Kappa, 1869.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Annapolis, Md., 1789, Non. Sect.—Phi Sigma Kappa, 1903.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Little Rock, Ark.—Chi Phi, 1873–74.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY, Canton, N. Y., 1856, Univ.—Beta Theta Pi, 1875, ($15,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1882, ($7,000); Phi Sigma Kappa, 1902; Chi Zeta Sigma (local), 1905; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1879–98; Delta Gamma, 1884–87; Delta Delta Delta, 1891; Eta Pi Alpha, 1891; Zeta Phi, 1898; Omega Gamma Sigma, 1904; (at the law school in Brooklyn, N. Y.) Phi Delta Phi, 1907; Phi Beta Kappa, 1899.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, St. Louis, Mo.—Phi Chi, 1908.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, St. Louis, Mo.—Phi Beta Pi, 1903; Psi Omega, 1903; Phi Delta, 1905; Chi Zeta Chi, 1906; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1908.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C.—Kappa Delta, 1904–11; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1904–10; Phi Mu, 1906–10; Alpha Sigma Alpha 1909–10.

ST. PAUL COLLEGE OF LAW, St. Paul, Minn.—Delta Phi Delta, 1910.

ST. STEPHENS COLLEGE, Annandale, N. Y., 1860, Epis.—Kappa Gamma Chi, 1868; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1895.

SALEM COLLEGE, Winston Salem, N.C.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1905–09; Phi Mu, 1906–09.

SAN FRANCISCO COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, San Francisco, Cal., 1896—Psi Omega, 1898; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1899.

SEARCY FEMALE INSTITUTE, Searcy, Ark.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1905–07.

SEDALIA HIGH SCHOOL, Sedalia, Mo.—Beta Sigma Omicron, 1898–07.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL—See Yale University.

SHORTER COLLEGE, Rome, Ga.—Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1910; Phi Mu Gamma, 1910; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1911; Phi Mu, 1911; Sigma Iota Chi, 1911.

SIMPSON COLLEGE, Indianola, Ia., 1867, M.E.—Delta Tau Delta, 1873—94; Phi Kappa Psi, 1882–89; Alpha Tau Omega, 1885; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1889–98; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1879–91; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1881–90; Pi Beta Phi, 1874; Delta Delta Delta, 1889; Alpha Iota Phi, 1902; Kappa Theta Psi, 1902; Alpha Chi Omega, 1907; Kappa Theta Psi, 1902 (local), ($5,000).

SIOUX CITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Sioux City, Iowa, 1889—Phi Delta, 1904-09.

SMITH COLLEGE, Northampton, Mass., 1871—Phi Beta Kappa, 1904; Alpha, 1878; Phi Kappa Psi, 1887.

SMITHSON COLLEGE, Logansport, Ind.—Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1872–75.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, Columbia, S. C., 1801 (formerly called the South Carolina University)—Delta Psi, 1850–61; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1852–61; Phi Kappa Psi, 1857–92; Chi Psi, 1858–97; Beta Theta Pi, 1858–61; Kappa Alpha, 1880–97; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1882–97; Phi Delta Theta, 1882–93; Alpha Tau Omega, 1883–97; Sigma Nu, 1886–97; Chi Phi, 1889–97; Kappa Sigma, 1890–97; Pi Kappa Alpha 1891–97; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1904–06; Chi Zeta Chi, 1906–07.

SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY, Charleston, S. C., (known as the "Citadel" Academy)—Alpha Tau Omega, 1883–91; Kappa Alpha, 1883–90; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1883–95; Sigma Nu, 1886–91; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1889–90.

SOUTH DAKOTA, UNIVERSITY OF, Vermillion, S. Dak.—Phi Delta Theta, 1906, ($11,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1911; Alpha Xi Delta, 1903; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1912; Delta Phi Delta, 1904; Phi Delta Phi, 1912; Beta Gamma (local), 1902; Sigma Tau, 1910.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF, Los Angeles, Cal., 1880, M.E.—Sigma Chi, 1889; Theta Psi, 1897; Delta Gamma, 1887–97; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1887–95; Alpha Chi Omega, 1895; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1911; Nu Sigma Nu, 1896–07; Psi Omega, 1900; Phi Rho Sigma, 1896, Delta Sigma Delta, 1906; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1906–09; Phi Delta Phi, 1907; Xi Psi Phi, 1908; Phi Delta Chi, 1909; Phi Chi, 1909; Alpha Rho (local), 1895; Beta Phi (local). Delta Chi, 1910; Phi Alpha Delta, 1911; Theta Lambda Phi, 1912.

SOUTHERN DENTAL COLLEGE, Atlanta, Ga., 1887—Psi Omega, 1904; Xi Psi Phi, 1912.

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY, Dallas, Tex.—Kappa Psi, 1910.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, Greensboro, Ala., 1856—Pi Kappa Alpha, 1871; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1878, ($4,500); Sigma Chi, 1879–82; Kappa Alpha, 1882; Alpha Tau Omega, 1885; Phi Delta Theta, 1887–96.

SOUTH IOWA NORMAL SCHOOL, Bloomfield, Iowa—Pi Beta Phi, 1881–87.

SOUTH KENTUCKY COLLEGE, Hopkinsville, Ky., 1881—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1885–87.

SOUTHWESTERN BAPTIST UNIVERSITY, Jackson, Tenn., 1871 (now united with Union University)—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1867; Alpha Tau Omega, 1894; Kappa Sigma, 1892–08; Chi Omega, 1903–11.

SOUTHWESTERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY, Clarksville, Tenn., 1875 (formerly called Stewart College)—Pi Kappa Alpha, 1878;

Kappa Sigma, 1882; Alpha Tau Omega, 1882; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1882; Kappa Alpha, 1887–04.

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Georgetown, Tex., 1873, M.E.—Kappa Alpha, 1883; Kappa Sigma, 1886; Phi Delta Theta, 1886; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1887–88; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1910; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1906; Alpha Delta Phi, 1906; Phi Mu, 1908; Delta Delta Delta, 1911; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1905–11.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS COLLEGE, Winfield, Kans., M.E. 1886—Sigma Nu, 1892–97.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, (the legal title is The Leland Stanford, Junior University), Palo Alto, Cal., 1891—Phi Delta Theta, 1891, ($10,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1891, ($21,000); Sigma Nu, 1891, ($26,000); Sigma Chi, 1891, ($8,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1891; Zeta Psi, 1892; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892, ($12,000); Delta Tau Delta, ($12,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1893; Beta Theta Pi, 1894, ($10,000); Chi Psi, 1894, ($10,000); Kappa Alpha, 1895, ($15,000); Delta Upsilon, 1896, ($10,000); Kappa Sigma, 1899, ($8,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1901, ($12,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1903, ($10,000); Acacia, 1904.

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1890, ($11,000); Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1892, ($12,000); Pi Beta Phi, 1893, ($5,000); Delta Gamma, 1897, ($11,000); Alpha Phi, 1899, ($10,000); Gamma Phi Beta, 1905, ($10,000); Delta Delta Delta, 1909, ($14,000); Alpha Omicron Pi, 1910.

Phi Delta Phi, 1897; Nu Sigma Nu, 1900; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1901; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1902; Delta Chi, 1905, ($20,000); Phi Beta Pi, 1906; Phi Alpha Delta, 1911; Phi Alpha Tau, 1910.

Sigma Xi, 1901; Phi Beta Kappa, 1904; Phi Delta Kappa, 1910; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911.

STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE, Columbus, O., 1847—Phi Sigma Psi, 1895; Phi Beta Pi, 1900–05.

STEPHENS COLLEGE, Columbia, Mo.—Beta Sigma Omicron, 1902. Sigma Iota Chi, 1911.

STETSON, JOHN B., UNIVERSITY, DeLand, Fla.—Alpha Kappa Psi, 1909.

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Hoboken, N. J., 1871—Theta Xi, 1874; Delta Tau Delta, 1874, ($27,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1875; Alpha Tau Omega, 1881–94; Sigma Chi, 1883–91; Chi Psi, 1883; Chi Phi, 1883; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1899; Sigma Nu, 1900; Phi Kappa Pi (local), 1906; Tau Beta Pi, 1896.

STILL COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, Des Moines, Iowa—Iota Tau Sigma, 1903.

STUART HALL, Staunton, Va.—Alpha Kappa Psi, 1905–08.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, Swarthmore, Pa., 1869, Quaker—Kappa Sigma, 1888; Phi Kappa Psi, 1889, ($4,000); Delta Upsilon, 1893; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1906; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1891; Pi Beta Phi, 1892; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1893; Delta Gamma, 1912; Tau Alpha Omicron (local), 1907; Pi Sigma (local); Phi Beta Kappa, 1896; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY OF, Syracuse, N. Y., 1870, M.E.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1871, ($35,000); Delta Upsilon, 1873, ($20,000); Zeta Psi, 1875, ($15,000); Psi Upsilon, 1875, ($27,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1883, ($17,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1887, ($33,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1889, ($15,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1901, ($14,000); Sigma Chi, 1904, ($14,000); Zeta Rho; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1905; Alpha Chi Rho, 1905; Sigma Nu, 1906; Kappa Sigma, 1906; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1907, ($11,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1910, ($13,000); Acacia, 1911; Zeta Beta Tau, 1911, ($8,000); Sigma Rho Alpha (local); Theta Alpha (local), 1909.

Alpha Phi, 1872, ($20,000); Gamma Phi Beta, 1874, ($18,200); Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1883; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1889, ($18,750); Delta Delta Delta, 1896; Pi Beta Phi, 1896, ($6,000); Delta Gamma, 1901; Alpha Xi Delta, 1904; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1904; Mu Phi Epsilon, 1905; Sigma Kappa, 1905, ($12,000); Alpha Chi Omega, 1906; Chi Omega, 1911.

Nu Sigma Nu, 1896; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1899; Delta Chi, 1899; Phi Delta Phi, 1899; Zeta Phi, 1900; Sigma Rho Alpha, 1902; Beta Mu Delta, 1903; Phi Mu Alpha, 1904; Phi Beta Pi, 1907; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1908; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1909.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1896; Sigma Xi, 1906; Tau Beta Pi, 1906; Pi Delta Epsilon, 1909; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1911.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sigma Pi, 1909; Phi Chi, 1909.

TENNESSEE, UNIVERSITY OF, Knoxville, Tenn., 1807—Alpha Tau Omega, 1872; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1874; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1879; Kappa Sigma, 1880; Kappa Alpha, 1883; Phi Gamma Delta, 1890; Chi Omega, 1900; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1902; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1904; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1904; Phi Mu, 1908; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903; Theta Lambda Phi, 1904; Phi Alpha Phi, 1910; Phi Kappa Phi, 1900.

TEXAS, UNIVERSITY OF, Austin, Tex., 1883—Kappa Alpha, 1883; Phi Delta Theta, 1883, ($12,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1883, ($25,000); Kappa Sigma, 1884, ($12,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1884, ($15,000); Sigma Chi, 1884; Beta Theta Pi, 1885, ($14,000); Sigma Nu, 1886; Chi Phi, 1892, ($11,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1897; Delta Tau Delta, 1904; Phi Kappa Psi, 1904; Delta Sigma Phi, 1906.

Pi Beta Phi, 1902; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1902; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1904; Chi Omega, 1904; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1906; Alpha Delta Phi, 1906; Delta Delta Delta, 1912.

Alpha Mu Pi Omega, 1898, ($8,000); Phi Chi, 1903; Phi Alpha Sigma, 1903; Phi Delta Chi, 1905; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1906, ($8,500); Delta Chi, 1907; Phi Delta Phi, 1909; Phi Beta Pi, 1910.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1905; Delta Sigma Rho, 1909.

THATCHER INSTITUTE, Shreveport, La.—Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1886–88; Kappa Sigma, 1888–91.

THIEL COLLEGE, Greenville, Pa., 1870, Luth.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1872–73.

TOLEDO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Toledo, O.—Mu Phi Epsilon, 1905.

TORONTO MEDICAL COLLEGE, Toronto, Ont.—Phi Delta, 1904–10.

TORONTO, UNIVERSITY OF, Toronto, Ont.—Zeta Psi, 1879, ($19,000); Kappa Alpha, 1892, ($11,000); Alpha Delta Phi, 1893,

($21,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1895–97; Delta Upsilon, 1899, ($14,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1899, ($15,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1906; Phi Delta Theta, 1906, ($16,500); Kappa Alpha Theta, 1887; Alpha Phi, 1906; Pi Beta Phi, 1908; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1911; Chi Delta Psi; Zeta Sigma Nu; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1899; Nu Sigma Nu, 1902; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1905; Psi Delta Psi (local), 1906; Sigma Beta Pi (local), 1908; Sigma Pi (local); Sigma Tau (local); Sigma (local), 1900; Sigma Delta (local), 1907; Zeta Phi, 1907; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1906.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, Lexington, Ky. (for a time this was called Kentucky University)—Beta Theta Pi, 1842–47; Phi Gamma Delta, 1860–62; Phi Kappa Psi, 1865–66; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1887; Kappa Alpha, 1891; Kappa Sigma, 1894–01; Chi Omega, 1903, ($2,800); Beta Sigma Omicron, 1906; Delta Delta Delta, 1908; Sigma Upsilon, 1909.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Durham, N. C., 1853, M.E.—Chi Phi, 1871–79; Alpha Tau Omega, 1872; Kappa Sigma, 1873; Phi Delta Theta, 1878–79; Phi Gamma Delta, 1893, ($10,000); Kappa Alpha, 1901; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1901; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1909; Sigma Chi, 1912; Alpha Delta Phi, 1911; Kappa Delta, 1912.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Hartford, Conn., 1823, Epis.—I. K. A., 1829, ($11,000); Delta Psi, 1850, ($12,500); Delta Upsilon, 1869–76; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1879, ($14,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892–99; Alpha Chi Rho, 1895, ($9,000); Phi Beta Kappa, 1845.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, Waxahachie, Texas, 1869, Cumb. Presb.—Beta Theta Pi, 1873–81; Phi Delta Theta, 1878–83; Delta Gamma, 1881–87; Delta Sigma Phi, 1909.

TROY UNIVERSITY, Troy, N. Y. (closed) M.E.—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1861–62.

TUFTS COLLEGE, Medford, Mass., 1852, Univ.—Zeta Psi, 1855, ($12,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1856, ($8,500); Delta Upsilon, 1886; Delta Tau Delta, 1889; Alpha Tau Omega, 1892, ($12,000); Alpha Delta Sigma, 1895; Alpha Kappa Gamma, 1895; Delta Sigma, 1895; Alpha Xi Delta, 1907; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1908; Chi Omega, 1910. Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1893; Delta Sigma, 1895; Phi Theta Chi,

1902; Alpha Delta, 1894; Psi Omega, 1895; Sigma Tau Alpha, 1906; Zeta Phi, 1909; Delta Kappa Phi (local); Phi Beta Kappa, 1892.

TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, La., 1853–86—Phi Kappa Sigma, 1858–61, also 1893; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1878; Kappa Alpha, 1882; Sigma Chi, 1882–82, also 1886; Alpha Tau Omega, 1887; Sigma Nu, 1888; Kappa Sigma, 1889; Delta Tau Delta, 1889; Phi Delta Theta, 1889; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1897; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1899; Beta Theta Pi, 1908, ($12,000); Zeta Beta Tau, 1909.

Pi Beta Phi, 1891; Alpha Omicron Pi, 1898; Chi Omega, 1900; Kappa Delta Phi, (local); Theta Sigma; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1904; Alpha Delta Phi, 1906; Phi Mu, 1906; Phi Mu Gamma, 1910.

Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903; Phi Chi, 1903; Chi Zeta Chi, 1906; Phi Beta Pi, 1907; Kappa Psi, 1908; Alpha Mu Pi Omega, 1909; Nu Sigma Nu, 1910; Phi Delta Phi, 1912; Phi Beta Kappa, 1909.

UNION UNIVERSITY, Schenectady, N. Y., 1795—Kappa Alpha, 1825, ($8,000); Sigma Phi, 1827, ($20,000); Delta Phi, 1827, ($8,000); Psi Upsilon, 1833, ($15,000); Delta Upsilon, 1838, ($22,000); Chi Psi, 1841, ($14,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1848–67; Zeta Psi, 1857–73; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1857–69; Alpha Delta Phi, 1859, ($30,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1881, ($12,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1883; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1888; Phi Gamma Delta, 1893; Zeta Beta Tau, 1909.

Phi Delta Phi, 1884; Delta Chi, 1892; Phi Delta, 1902; Nu Sigma Nu, 1898; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1897; Gamma Eta Gamma, 1904, ($11,000); Kappa Psi, 1910; Theta Lambda Phi, 1911.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1817; Sigma Xi, 1887.

UNION UNIVERSITY, Murfreesboro, Tenn. (united with Southwestern Baptist University at Jackson, Tenn, which see)—Phi Gamma Delta, 1851–73; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1861–62; Alpha Tau Omega, 1867–73; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1857–72; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1909.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, Annapolis, Md.—Beta Theta Pi, 1863–63; Zeta Psi, 1874–74.

UNIVERSITY AND BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, New York, N. Y.—Phi Alpha Sigma, 1886; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1899; Zeta Beta Tau, 1904; Phi Delta Epsilon, 1905.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Richmond, Va., 1893—Pi Mu, 1893; Kappa Psi, 1898; Phi Chi, 1899; Xi Psi Phi, 1904; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1902–04; Omega Upsilon Phi, 1905; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1906; Phi Beta Pi, 1906; Phi Rho Sigma, 1906; Psi Omega, 1907; Kappa Phi, 1910–11.

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo., 1881—Phi Delta, 1903–10; Pi Beta Phi, 1903; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1911.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC, Napa, Cal., 1853, M.E.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1881–92; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1889–90.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH, Sewanee, Tenn., 1868, Epis.—Alpha Tau Omega, 1877, ($4,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1881, ($7,000); Kappa Sigma, 1882, ($2,500); Phi Delta Theta, 1883, ($8,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1883, ($5,000); Kappa Alpha, 1883, ($5,000); Sigma Nu, 1889–03; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1898–10; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903–09; Kappa Phi, 1909–11; Sigma Upsilon, 1906.

UPPER CANADA LAW SCHOOL, Toronto, Canada—Phi Delta Phi, 1896; Delta Chi, 1897, ($20,000).

UPPER IOWA UNIVERSITY, Fayette, Iowa, 1857, M.E.—Sigma Nu 1891–94.

U. S. GRANT UNIVERSITY, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1867, M.E. (formerly East Tennessee Wesleyan University)—Kappa Sigma, 1882–98.

UTAH STATE COLLEGE, Logan, Utah, 1890—Delta Theta Sigma, 1909.

UTAH, UNIVERSITY OF, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1850—Sigma Chi, 1908, ($4,400); Alpha Di Gamma (local), 1902; Alpha Pi; Delta Sigma; Gamma Phi; Theta Upsilon; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1912; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1911.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn., 1873, M.E.—Phi Delta Theta, 1876, ($24,000); Kappa Sigma, 1876, ($7,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1878, ($15,000); Kappa Alpha, 1883, ($13,500);

Chi Phi, 1883–99; Beta Theta Pi, 1884, ($10,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1886, ($12,000); Sigma Nu, 1886; Alpha Tau Omega, 1889; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1890, ($10,000); Sigma Chi, 1891, ($10,000); Pi Kappa Alpha, 1893–06; Phi Kappa Psi, 1901, ($18,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1902.

Kappa Alpha Theta, 1904, ($3,500); Delta Delta Delta, 1911, ($2,000).

Delta Sigma Delta, 1897; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1903; Phi Chi, 1905; Xi Psi Phi, 1905; Phi Beta Pi, 1906; Chi Zeta Chi, 1906; Psi Omega, 1906; Phi Delta Phi, 1907; Kappa Psi, 1907; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1909; Pi Mu, 1910.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1901; Sigma Upsilon, 1906.

VASSAR COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1865—Phi Beta Kappa, 1898.

VELTIN SCHOOL, New York, N. Y.—Phi Mu Gamma, 1909.

VERMONT, UNIVERSITY OF, Burlington, Vt., 1791—Lambda Iota, 1836; Sigma Phi, 1845, ($20,000); Delta Psi, 1850; Theta Delta Chi, 1852–57; Alpha Sigma Pi, 1857; Phi Delta Theta, 1879, ($12,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1887; Kappa Sigma, 1893; Sigma Nu, 1898; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1881; Delta Delta Delta, 1893; Pi Beta Phi, 1898; Delta Sigma, 1900; Delta Mu, 1880; Phi Chi, 1886; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1894; Alpha Zeta, 1905; Phi Beta Kappa, 1848.

VINCENNES, UNIVERSITY OF, Vincennes, Ind.—Sigma Pi, 1907–10.

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Blacksburg, Va., 1872—Pi Kappa Alpha, 1873–80; Kappa Sigma, 1874–89; Beta Theta Pi, 1877–80.

VIRGINIA COLLEGE, Roanoke, Va.—Sigma Iota Chi, 1907–10.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, Lexington, Va.—Alpha Tau Omega, 1865–81; Kappa Alpha, 1868–88; Beta Theta Pi, 1869–80; Sigma Nu, 1869; Kappa Sigma, 1874–83; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1874; Phi Delta Theta, 1878–89; Sigma Chi, 1884–85; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1908–11.

VIRGINIA STATE FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, Farmville, Va.—Kappa Delta, 1897; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1898–06; Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1898; Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1901.

VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY OF, Charlottesville, Va., 1819—Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1852, ($6,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1853; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1855, ($20,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1855, ($11,000); Kappa Alpha, (Northern), 1857–61; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1857; Theta Delta Chi, 1857; Phi Gamma Delta, 1859; Chi Phi, 1859, ($6,000); Chi Psi, 1860–70; Sigma Chi, 1860; Delta Psi, 1860, ($20,000); Zeta Psi, 1868; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1868, ($11,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1868; Kappa Sigma, 1869, ($18,000); Sigma Nu, 1870; Kappa Alpha (S. O.), 1873; Phi Delta Theta, 1873; Delta Tau Delta, 1888, ($15,000); Phi Sigma Kappa, 1907; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1907; Alpha Chi Rho, 1907; Delta Phi, 1908, ($20,000); Phi Delta Phi, 1890; Pi Mu, 1892; Nu Sigma Nu, 1904; Phi Rho Sigma, 1904; Delta Chi, 1905; Phi Beta Pi, 1909; Phi Alpha Delta, 1910.

Delta Sigma Rho, 1908; Phi Beta Kappa, 1909; Sigma Delta Chi, 1910.

WABASH COLLEGE, Crawfordsville, Ind., 1833, Pres.—Beta Theta Pi, 1846, ($7,500); Phi Delta Theta, 1850, ($8,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1866, ($5,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1870–01; Delta Tau Delta, 1872; Theta Delta Chi, 1879–82; Sigma Chi, 1880–94; Kappa Sigma, 1895; Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Phi Beta Kappa, 1898.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE, Wake Forest, N. C., 1834—Kappa Alpha, 1881–94.

WARD SEMINARY, Knoxville, Tenn.—Alpha Sigma Alpha, 1905–09. Sigma Iota Chi, 1905.

WASHBURN COLLEGE, Topeka, Kan.—Kappa Sigma, 1909; Phi Delta Theta, 1910, ($9,000); Alpha Kappa Phi, 1910; Tau Delta Sigma (local).

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Washington, Pa., 1802, Pres. (formed by the union of Jefferson College and Washington College)—Beta Theta Pi, 1842; Phi Gamma Delta, 1848; Phi Kappa Psi, 1852; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1854; Sigma Chi, 1858–69; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1858–65; Delta Upsilon, 1858–70; Delta Tau Delta, 1861; Theta Delta Chi, 1858–72; Phi Delta Theta, 1875; Alpha Tau Omega, 1882; Kappa Sigma, 1898.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Tenn.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1852–52.

WASHINGTON, UNIVERSITY OF, Seattle, Wash.—Sigma Nu, 1896, ($10,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1900, ($18,000); Phi Delta Theta, 1900, ($12,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1901, ($12,000); Sigma Chi, 1903; Kappa Sigma, 1903, ($10,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1906; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1906; Delta Tau Delta, 1908; Delta Upsilon, 1910; Acacia, 1910; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1911; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1912. Sigma Delta (local), 1908.

Delta Gamma, 1903; Gamma Phi Beta, 1903; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1905; Pi Beta Phi, 1907; Alpha Xi Delta, 1907; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1908; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1909; Chi Omega, 1909; Delta Delta Delta, 1909; Alpha Chi Omega, 1910; Sigma Kappa, 1910.

Phi Delta Chi, 1905–12; Phi Delta Phi, 1907; Delta Chi, 1908. Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1910.

Sigma Xi, 1907; Theta Sigma Phi, 1909; Sigma Delta Chi, 1910.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, Lexington, Va., 1782, Pres.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1855; Beta Theta Pi, 1856–80; Alpha Tau Omega, 1865; Kappa Alpha, 1865; Sigma Chi, 1866; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1867; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1867–78; Phi Gamma Delta, 1868, ($6,500); Delta Psi, 1869–88; Theta Delta Chi, 1869–72; Chi Phi, 1872–75; Kappa Sigma, 1873; Sigma Nu, 1882; Phi Delta Theta, 1887; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1892; Phi Kappa Sigma, 1894; Delta Tau Delta, 1896; Delta Sigma Phi, 1905; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1906; Alpha Chi Rho, 1907; Phi Delta Phi, 1908; Theta Lambda Phi, 1908; Phi Alpha Delta, 1912; Theta Gamma Phi (local); Theta Chi (local); Phi Beta Kappa, 1911.

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE, Pullman, Wash.—Kappa Sigma, 1909; Sigma Nu, 1910, ($8,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1911; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1912; Alpha Zeta, 1909; Sigma Beta Pi (local), 1905; Alpha Theta Sigma (local), 1908; Phi Upsilon (local), 1908, ($8,000); Phi Alpha Epsilon (local); Pi Delta Phi (local); Theta Kappa (local).

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Mo., 1853—Beta Theta Pi, 1869; Phi Delta Theta, 1891; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1892; Kappa

Sigma, 1902; Sigma Chi, 1903; Sigma Nu, 1903; Kappa Alpha, 1905; Theta Sigma (local); Kappa Alpha Theta, 1906; Pi Beta Phi, 1907.

Phi Delta Phi, 1882; Nu Sigma Nu, 1900; Xi Psi Phi, 1901; Phi Delta, 1903; Phi Beta Pi, 1903; Delta Sigma Delta, 1904; Theta Xi, 1905; Delta Chi, 1906–10; Chi Zeta Chi, 1907; Psi Omega, 1909.

Alpha Omega Alpha, 1905; Sigma Xi, 1910.

WATER VALLEY INSTITUTE, Miss.—Delta Gamma, 1877–80.

WAYNESBURGH COLLEGE, Waynesburgh, Pa.—Delta Tau Delta, 1865–66; Delta Sigma Phi, 1910.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, Wellesley, Mass., 1875—Phi Beta Kappa, 1905; Phi Sigma, 1876, ($9,750); Zeta Alpha, 1876, ($11,000); Alpha Kappa Chi, 1892, ($10,600); Tau Zeta Epsilon, 1899, ($12,000).

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.—Phi Mu, 1904; Alpha Delta Phi, 1904; Alpha Kappa Psi, 1907; Zeta Tau Alpha, 1911; Delta Pi Omicron (local).

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Middletown, Conn., 1831, M.E.—Phi Nu Theta, 1837 ($45,000); Psi Upsilon, 1843, ($48,000); Chi Psi, 1844, ($30,000); Delta Upsilon, 1850–52; Alpha Delta Phi, 1856, ($40,000); Theta Delta Chi, 1857–63; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1867, ($18,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1890, ($16,750); Delta Tau Delta, 1902; Alpha Chi Rho, 1911; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1883–87; Phi Sigma, 1893–02; Delta Delta Delta, 1895–12; Alpha Gamma Delta, 1906–12; Phi Beta Kappa, 1845; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910.

WESTERN DENTAL COLLEGE, Kansas City, Mo.—Xi Psi Phi, 1905.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY (Adelbert College), Cleveland, Ohio, 1826, Pres. (formerly located at Hudson, Ohio)—Alpha Delta Phi, 1841; Beta Theta Pi, 1841, ($15,000); Delta Upsilon, 1847; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1868; Phi Gamma Delta, 1876; Delta Tau Delta, 1882; Alpha Tau Omega, 1901; Sigma Chi, 1909; Sigma Nu, 1909; Zeta Beta Tau, 1909; Delta Gamma, 1883–88; Phi Kappa Zeta, 1896; Delta Phi Upsilon, 1893; Gamma Delta Tau, 1896; Sigma Psi, 1899; Delta Sigma Delta, 1897; Psi Omega, 1896; Nu

Sigma Nu, 1900; Phi Rho Sigma, 1901; Phi Delta Phi, 1901; Phi Beta Pi, 1906–11; Phi Alpha Delta, 1906; Theta Lambda Phi, 1907; Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1909; Kappa Psi, 1910.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1847; Alpha Omega Alpha, 1903; Delta Sigma Rho, 1911.

WEST LIBERTY COLLEGE, West Virginia (closed)—Delta Tau Delta, 1859–62.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, Fulton, Mo., 1853—Beta Theta Pi, 1867; Phi Delta Theta, 1880; Kappa Alpha, 1890.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Morgantown, W. Va., 1868—Kappa Sigma, 1883–87; Phi Kappa Psi, 1890, ($20,000); Phi Sigma Kappa, 1891; Sigma Chi, 1895, ($14,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1896; Kappa Alpha, 1897, ($8,500); Beta Theta Pi, 1900; Delta Tau Delta, 1901; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1903; Sigma Nu, 1904; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1904–09; Kappa Delta, 1899; Alpha Xi Delta, 1905; Chi Omega, 1905; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1906; Phi Pi Alpha, 1899; Delta Chi, 1902–08; Kappa Psi, 1908; Phi Beta Kappa, 1910.

WILLIAM AND MARY, COLLEGE OF, Williamsburg, Va., 1693, Epis.—Theta Delta Chi, 1853; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1858–61; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1871; Beta Theta Pi, 1876–77; Kappa Alpha, 1890; Kappa Sigma, 1890; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1904; Phi Beta Kappa, 1776.

WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE, Liberty, Mo., 1830, Bap.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1886; Kappa Alpha, 1887; Sigma Nu, 1894, ($5,400); Kappa Sigma, 1897, ($6,000).

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Williamstown, Mass., 1793, Cong.—Kappa Alpha, 1833, ($75,000); Sigma Phi, 1834, ($50,000); Delta Upsilon, 1834, ($15,000); Chi Psi, 1842, ($75,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1847–51; Zeta Psi, 1848, ($40,000); Alpha Delta Phi, 1851, ($55,000); Delta Psi, 1853, ($50,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1855, ($28,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1880–81; Phi Delta Theta, 1886, ($44,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1891–96; Theta Delta Chi, 1891, ($12,000); Alpha Zeta Alpha, 1902; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1906, ($16,000); Delta Alpha (local), 1911, ($16,000).

Phi Beta Kappa, 1864; Delta Sigma Rho, 1910.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE, Tenn.—Sigma Iota Chi, 1904–07.

WINSTON-SALEM COLLEGE, Winston-Salem, N. C.—Alpha Delta Phi, 1905–09; Phi Mu, 1906–09.

WISCONSIN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Milwaukee, Wis., 1893—Phi Delta, 1903; Phi Rho Sigma, 1903; Psi Omega, 1912.

WISCONSIN, UNIVERSITY OF, Madison, Wis., 1848—Phi Delta Theta, 1857, ($22,000); Beta Theta Pi, 1873, ($30,000); Phi Kappa Psi, 1875, ($21,000); Chi Psi, 1878, ($50,000); Sigma Chi, 1884; Delta Upsilon, 1885, ($17,000); Delta Tau Delta, 1888, ($35,000); Phi Gamma Delta, 1893, ($25,000); Theta Delta Chi,1895, ($18,250); Psi Upsilon, 1896; Kappa Sigma, 1898, ($20,000); Phi Kappa Sigma, 1901; Sigma Nu, 1901, ($18,000); Alpha Delta Phi, 1902, ($12,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1903, ($25,000); Acacia, 1906, ($17,000); Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1906, ($20,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1907; Sigma Phi, 1908; Alpha Sigma Phi, 1909; Zeta Psi, 1910; Kappa Phi Gamma (local), 1908, ($15,000); Delta Alpha (local); Nu Alpha (local).

Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1875, ($18,000); Delta Gamma, 1880, ($23,000); Gamma Phi Beta, 1885, ($20,000); Kappa Alpha Theta, 1890 ($10,000); Pi Beta Phi, 1894, ($6,000); Alpha Phi, 1896, ($18,000); Delta Delta Delta, 1898; Chi Omega, 1902, ($22,000); Alpha Chi Omega, 1903; Alpha Xi Delta, 1905, ($20,000); Alpha Gamma Delta, 1905.

Phi Delta Phi, 1891; Phi Delta Chi, 1900–05; Alpha Chi Sigma, 1902; Phi Alpha Delta, 1903; Alpha Zeta, 1907; Phi Lambda Upsilon, 1908; Phi Alpha Tau, 1909.

Tau Beta Pi, 1898; Phi Beta Kappa, 1899; Delta Sigma Rho, 1906; Sigma Xi, 1907; Eta Kappa Nu, 1910; Gamma Alpha, 1910; Theta Sigma Phi, 1910; Sigma Delta Chi, 1911.

WITTENBERG COLLEGE, Springfield, O., 1845, Luth.—Phi Delta Theta, 1852–54; Phi Kappa Psi, 1866, ($7,500); Beta Theta Pi, 1867, ($10,000); Alpha Tau Omega, 1883, ($6,750); Phi Gamma Delta, 1884, ($7,000); Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1905–07; Alpha Xi Delta, 1904; Tau Delta Theta (local); Theta Sigma (local); Tau Kappa Alpha, 1908.

WOFFORD COLLEGE, Spartanburg, S. C., 1851, M.E.—Kappa Alpha, 1869–09; Chi Psi, 1869–09; Chi Phi, 1871–07; Phi Delta Theta, 1879–84; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1885–09; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1891–06; Alpha Tau Omega, 1891–96; Kappa Sigma, 1894–08.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE, Frederick, Md.—Sigma Sigma Sigma, 1906–07.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE, Md., (now Goucher College).

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa., 1850—Zeta Phi, 1902; Alpha Epsilon Iota, 1904.

WOOSTER, UNIVERSITY OF, Wooster, Ohio, 1860, Pres.—Phi Kappa Psi, 1871–92; Beta Theta Pi, 1872; Phi Delta Theta, 1872–97; Sigma Chi, 1873; Delta Tau Delta, 1879; Phi Gamma Delta, 1882; Alpha Tau Omega, 1888; Sigma Phi Epsilon, 1912; Kappa Alpha Theta, 1875; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1876; Pi Beta Phi, 1910; Delta Delta Delta, 1912; Delta Sigma Nu (local); Kappa Xi Alpha, 1902 (local); Theta Delta Sigma (local).

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Worcester, Mass.—Phi Gamma Delta, 1889, ($9,000); Sigma Alpha Epsilon 1894, ($9,500); Alpha Tau Omega, 1906, ($10,000); Theta Chi, 1909 ($10,000); Kappa Xi Alpha; Delta Tau (local), 1906; Sigma Xi, 1908; Tau Beta Pi, 1910.

WYOMING, UNIVERSITY OF, Laramie, Wyom., 1887—Tau Kappa Delta; Pi Beta Phi, 1910; Delta Theta Kappa (local); Sigma Beta Pi (local), 1903; Zeta Xi (local), 1910.

YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Conn., 1701, Cong.—*Alpha Delta Phi, 1836, ($35,000); *Psi Upsilon, 1839, ($25,000); *Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1844, ($25,000); *Zeta Psi, 1889, ($30,000); *Beta Theta Pi, 1892, ($20,000); †Berzclius, 1863, ($65,000); †Theta Xi, 1865, ($76,000); †Delta Psi, 1868, ($35,000); ‡Phi Gamma Delta, 1875, ($16,000); †Sigma Delta Chi, 1876, ($85,000); †Chi Phi, 1877, ($85,000); †Theta Delta Chi, 1887–00; ‡Sigma Nu, 1889–90; †Delta Phi, 1889, ($46,895); ‡Phi Sigma Kappa, 1893, ($51,000); †Alpha Chi Rho, 1905, ($15,000); ‡Acacia, 1909; †Alpha Sigma Phi, 1907, ($23,000); §Phi Delta Phi, 1887; ‖Delta Epsilon Iota,

1889; ‖Alpha Kappa Kappa, 1906; ‖Nu Sigma Nu, 1907; ‖Phi Rho Sigma, 1907.

*Phi Beta Kappa, 1780; †Sigma Xi, 1895; *Delta Sigma Rho, 1909.

YORK COLLEGE, York, Neb., M.E.—Pi Beta Phi, 1884–88.

*In academic department only; †in the Sheffield Scientific School only; ‡in all departments, including the professional schools; §in the law school; ‖in the medical school.

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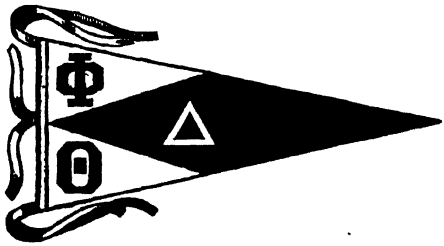
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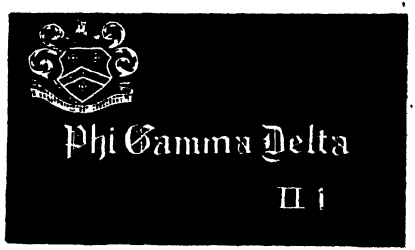
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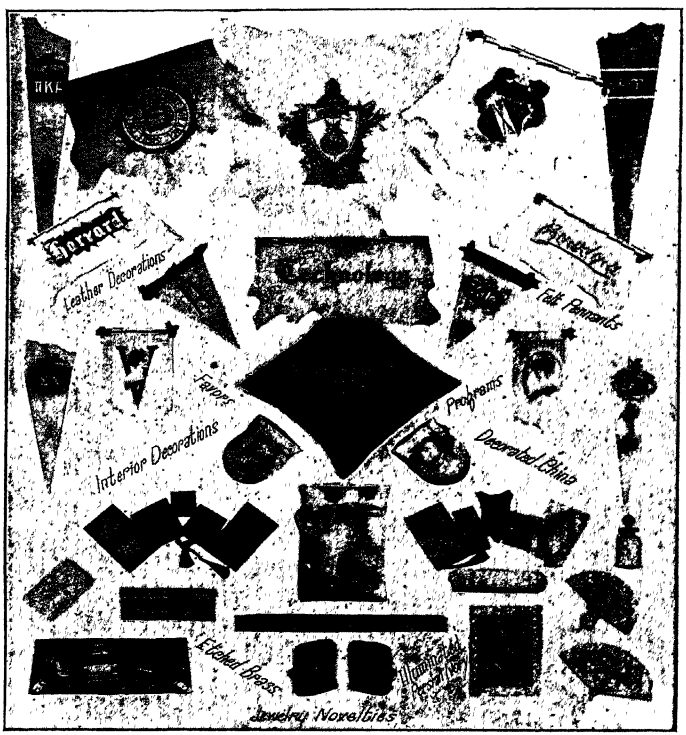
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